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VICTORIA, B. C., SUNDAY, AUGUST 23, 1908

FORTY PAGES

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SEVERE FROSTS AT SOME POINTS

Temperature Drops to 25 Degrees in One District of Saskatchewan

LOCAL DAMAGE IS HEAVY

Greater Part of Prairie Country Has Escaped Serious Injury

Winnipeg, Aug. 22.—Severe frosts last night visited scattered districts in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, while in most parts of the two provinces the thermometer ranged around freezing point.

Damage to the crop will be mitigated by the heavy winds blowing, and today there is a change to milder weather.

The frost wave was very uneven in its distribution, three degrees being reported at Brandon, but the famous Portage Plains apparently escaping. The lowest record is 25, at Kamsack, which will play havoc with the wheat and oats in that district. Four degrees of frost were recorded at Birtle and one degree at Virden and Pteron, while at Regina and Moose Jaw 32 was touched, as was the case at many other points. No frost is recorded in Alberta.

The damage on late, low-lying lands, where the wheat crop has still ten days to a fortnight to harvest, must be considerable, and oats will also suffer in the affected districts. At most points, however, the frost does not appear to have been severe enough for very material damage, and the effect on total wheat crop is therefore inconsiderable.

To Oppose Mr. Fielding

Shelburne, N. S., Aug. 22.—Hon. A. B. Morine, now of Toronto, but formerly of Newfoundland, was nominated by Queens-Shelburne Conservatives to oppose Hon. Mr. Fielding at the next Dominion general election.

NEWS SUMMARY

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- 1—Conservative picnic. Frost on prairies. Nanaimo meeting.
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 - 5—Note and comment. Forty years ago. About people. British opinion. Arrivals at the city hotels.
 - 6—Oak Bay school bylaw was endorsed. Obituary notices. The weather. Tide table for August. Local news.
 - 7—International fisheries commission visiting this city. Seattle men visit the whaling station. Veterans discuss the band incident. Local news.
 - 8—In woman's realm.
 - 9—Sporting news.
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 - 16—Music and drama. Additional sport.
 - 17—Financial and commercial. The local markets.
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 - 19—Happenings in the world of labor. Today's services in the city churches. General news.
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MAGAZINE SECTION

- 1—The cricketing season in Victoria.
- 2—William Cremer, the apostle of peace. Decline of moral standards in Japan.
- 3—Capt. Vancouver's last voyage. The naval manoeuvres.
- 4—An hour with the editor.
- 5—"Worshipping the Golden Calf" by D. W. Higgins. Plea of church for justice and peace.
- 6—The simple life.
- 7—The simple life.
- 8—Can England be invaded by airships? How to attain long life. The balloon in war time.
- 9—International free trade. Mr. Churchill's ideal. Mr. Long on the Unionist policy. Reviewing the history of infantry in war.
- 10—"The Sign from Beyond," a short story. The problem of mechanical flight.
- 11—Fishing and shooting, by Richard Pocock.
- 12—Feminine fancies and home circle chat.
- 13—For the young folks.
- 14—Service at Greenwich in memory of Wolfe. Horrible system of torture in Russia.
- 15—The birth of a new sentiment in Australia.
- 16—The veiled act once more. A visit to historic Youghall.
- 17—The memorable Marathon race.
- 18—Lord Roberts' speech at Ottawa. Canadian shipbuilding. The Quebec medals.
- 19—Bryan prepares to put up a vigorous fight. Rev. Dr. Horton on Church and War.
- 20—The naval annual reviewed.

Hon. Mr. Motherwell to Wed
Winnipeg, Aug. 22.—Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Kate Gillespie to Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture in Saskatchewan. The marriage will take place on Wednesday, August 26, at the File Hills boarding school, File Hills, Saskatchewan, after which the happy couple will take up their residence at Abernethy, Sask.

Tolstoi's Birthday

St. Petersburg, Aug. 22.—The preparations for the celebration of Count Leo Tolstoi's eightieth birthday on Sept. 9, are strongly disapproved by the government and some of the authorities are bringing pressure to bear to check the celebration. The ministry of education has vetoed the decision of the University of Kazan to confer upon Count Tolstoi an honorary membership which corresponds to the honorary degree of the American universities.

Daring Crooks Caught

New York, Aug. 22.—After following three men from New York city through Providence, Boston and Philadelphia and then back to this city, seven detectives from police headquarters today arrested three men as they were about to blow open a safe in Newark, N. J. Weeks were spent in trailing the men, who are suspected of a series of daring safe robberies in New York city. Inspector McCallister finally assigned his keenest detectives to the job with instructions to keep on the trail until the band were caught in the act of blowing open a safe. Detectives learned that the men suspected had headquarters in Brooklyn and Hoboken. In the house in Brooklyn was found an extensive collection of stolen goods. Two of the men arrested today in Newark, George Williams and Richard Vaughan, boarded in this house, while the third man, Martin Tefanny, lived in the Hoboken house.

GRAND JURY INDICTS CROWD OF RIOTERS

Fifty in All Are Accused of Offences in Affair at Springfield

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 22.—Twenty indictments, making fifty all told, in connection with the recent race riots, were returned by the special grand jury of Sangamon county late today.

The latest batch of accusations includes five indictments against Thos. Marshall and twelve against negroes, whom he is accused of having led in the murderous assault upon Wm. Bowe, chief clerk of the county treasurer's office. Bowe has been hovering between life and death for a week. The negroes are charged with having committed assault with intent to kill upon Bowe. In addition, they are accused of assault with deadly weapons upon John Watling, a white citizen, who was shot at on Fourteenth and Marion streets, on Friday night last. The plain cases of assault and battery, registered on the complaint of those who were knocked down and beaten by the negroes, were also recorded.

The other indictments returned today are against whites, and are based upon the destruction and looting of Loper's restaurant, in the heart of the business section of the city. Three of these are for burglary and larceny, two for destruction or defacement of the establishment, and the building in which it was situated, and the remainder for riot.

This is the third successive day on which the grand jury has returned indictments against the alleged rioters and their leaders. Thus far, however, only one person, Abraham Raynor, stands accused of murder, he having been charged with complicity in the lynching of Wm. Donagan. Thirty-five men are in jail awaiting the disposition of their cases by the grand jury. Several of those indicted today have not been apprehended as yet, and their names were suppressed at the order of Judge Craighead, of the circuit court, who issued bench warrants for their arrest.

RAILROADS JUSTIFY ADVANCE IN RATES

File Answer to Complaint Laid Before Interstate Commission

Washington, Aug. 22.—The railroad companies operating in the southeastern territory today filed their answer before the interstate commerce commission to complaints which were made against the advance in rates on grain and grain products from Ohio river crossings to the southeast.

The defendants say that their recent increase of rates has not suppressed competition, and that the same competition exists as before. They deny that the territory north of Ohio and west of the Mississippi is dominated by traffic associations which fix or maintain freight rates or suppress competition or restrain interstate trade. The railroads deny that the commodities involved in their increase of rates are entitled to lower rates than other commodities, or that the advance was other than small and right, and declare that the increase will not seriously, or at all, disturb existing trade relations or injure the consuming public.

The railroads deny that the increase will restrict the volume of traffic, and declare that it is not even a sufficient compensatory charge to fairly meet the cost or value of the service performed by them. Since November, 1907, the traffic has been decreased, decreasing the gross revenues enormously, while they have been obliged to continue their high scale of wages and pay high prices for all material and supplies.

The railroads aver that there is no alternative left to them except to advance their rates in order to pay their employees.

TALKING MATCH AT COAL CITY

Messrs. Hawthornthwaite and Smith Indulge in War of Words

AUDIENCE IS ENLIGHTENED

Careers of Rival Politicians Never Before So Well Understood

Nanaimo, B. C., Aug. 22.—Today was the great political washday in Nanaimo, being the occasion of the much talked of debate between Messrs. Hawthornthwaite and Smith, arising over the challenge of the latter to the former to meet in a joint discussion of their respective careers. The affair was held in the open air on the green, and was attended by a crowd estimated at about 800 people.

Knowing the long standing enmity between the politicians, expectation ran high among those who had gathered to hear the great warfare of words, for no two men are better equipped in an adequate supply of malicious language and have wielded it more often than these old campaigners.

Nothing of a particularly startling nature transpired as a result of the debate, and it is doubtful if one man changed his views on the strength of it, although a great many were heard to remark that they had learned a great deal more about the misdeeds of both than they had hitherto known. Both men, of course, worked the old political dodge to a finish, that of being the true and only friend of the workmen. The audience, however, in front of the speakers, doubtless drew their own conclusions.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite maintained that his legislation in the interests of labor was, one bill of it, worth all of the legislation introduced by Mr. Smith, and vice versa. Mr. Smith testified his opponent with a slavish support of the McBride government, and went into the Columbia and Western deal at some length, maintaining that Mr. Hawthornthwaite, who had the whip hand of the government, had given away \$300,000 acres of British Columbia to the C. P. R.

The two opponents were at one time travelling in the same boat, and were closer than the proverbial plaster and the wall, and Mr. Smith, much to the delight of his supporters, read extracts from speeches of Mr. Hawthornthwaite before a public assembly, endorsing his (Mr. Smith's) actions.

Mr. Smith sprang this shortly after Mr. Hawthornthwaite had denounced several of Mr. Smith's actions previous to the break.

The Socialist leader got after Mr. Smith strongly on his attitude relative to the Oriental question and the settlers' rights question. In both of which he scored heavily against him.

Considerable crossfiring took place between the two men in the replies, and but little progress was made. It seemed that the two men in their opening speeches had covered too much ground to follow it up satisfactorily either to themselves or their followers, and the debate ended about the way it was anticipated with the followers of both believing that their man came out victor and the rest of the people believing that both men had wasted a good deal of their time in indulging in much quibbling over technicalities in the matters of debate, or that part of it that showed any outward interest, seemed to be pretty evenly divided, although the Socialists were the noisier, so much so that they had to be brought to order by the chairman on several occasions.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite gave Mr. Smith's record as an independent laborer in the House as follows:

- 1901—Voted with Laurier, 8; against Laurier, 2; sneaked vote, 6.
1902—With Laurier, 8; against, 2; sneaked vote, 2.
1903—With Laurier, 5; against, 2; sneaked vote, 29.
1904—With Laurier, 15; against, 2; sneaked vote, 5.
1905—With Laurier, 2; against, 0; sneaked vote, 18.
1906—With Laurier, 11; against, 0; sneaked vote, 14.

Black Hand Threat

Mexico City, Aug. 22.—Excitement was caused at police headquarters here today by the receipt of a letter from Pittsburgh written ostensibly by a member of "The Black Hand," and threatening the life of Judge Juan Perse De Leon. The envelope bore the printed inscription of a Pittsburgh hotel. Judge De Leon was the magistrate who recently sent men to prison charged with robbing a bank messenger. It is believed here that they were members of a dangerous criminal band who worked in various capitolis and that the alleged "Black Hand" letter was from their confederates who escaped and returned to Pittsburgh. The police of Pittsburgh will be asked to trace the sender.

Mr. Lloyd-George's Mission

Berlin, Aug. 22.—David Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the British Exchequer, who has been on the continent for some time past, continued his inquiries regarding social legislation today. He visited a number of insurance offices in Berlin and received specialists from the government department of pension administration. He is to leave here tonight. It now seems that the question of naval armaments has not been mentioned between Mr. Lloyd-George and the statesman of Germany and that the whole idea that Mr. Lloyd-George came to Germany on a special mission to discuss an agreement regarding the reduction of marine armaments as a consequence of the meeting of King Edward and Emperor William appears to be without foundation.

Esperanto Congress.
Dresden, Aug. 22.—The fourth Esperanto congress, which has been in session in this city for a week past, came to an end yesterday. Before adjourning it was decided to hold two congresses in 1909, one at Chautauqua, N. Y., and the other at Barcelona, Spain.

Railways and Sunday
Ottawa, Aug. 22.—The railway commission has been asked by the Grand Trunk railway to define what constitutes "work of necessity" for railways on Sunday, under the meaning of the Lord's Day act, and the Pere Marquette railway asks for permission to run its international car ferry across Lake Erie on Sunday.

House of Many Crimes
London, O., Aug. 22.—The authorities yesterday found papers in a secret drawer in the Porter home, where Miss Heister and Miss M. B. Stein, of Des Moines were found dead last Friday, which indicates that Miss Porter had loaned considerable money to relatives in Iowa. It also developed today that Andrew Humphrey was mysteriously shot and killed in the Porter house here twenty years ago.

Treated By a Quack

Winnipeg, Aug. 22.—Dr. T. W. Axtell, known as a "masscur" who enjoys quite a large practice here, treated W. K. Robinson, of Kamsack, Sask., last week. He died under the treatment. The coroner's jury investigated the case last night. Although Robinson was suffering from acute appendicitis when brought in, Axtell gave him a purgative and sweet oil as a remedy. Robinson lived only 48 hours after his arrival, a rupture occurring twelve hours before his death. Medical men testified that an operation would have saved his life.

DISASTROUS DEFEAT FOR MOORISH SULTAN

Forces Routed by Those of Mulai Hafid and Flying in Disorder

Tangier, Aug. 22.—It is reported here that Abd El Aziz, the recognized Sultan of Morocco, has been captured by the followers of Mulai Hafid, his brother, who is fighting him for supremacy. The troops of Abd El Aziz are said to have been routed at a point fifty miles from Morocco City, after which the Sultan was made a prisoner. Another report has it that the Sultan escaped from the followers of his brother and has taken refuge in the French zone.

A mass of conflicting despatches have been received here from Morocco relative to the recent conflict between the two warring sultans, and the reported capture of Abd El Aziz by the followers of Mulai Hafid. In the meantime the foreign office is without any confirmation of the report that Abd El Aziz had occupied Morocco City. The latest intelligence, which is without confirmation, says that the army of Abd El Aziz has been disastrously defeated by the troops of Mulai Hafid, several miles from Morocco City, and that it retreated in the direction of Tadi. One report says that Abd El Aziz is a prisoner, and another that he has taken refuge in the French zone.

Paris, Aug. 22.—The government advisers received tonight confirm the report from Tangier that the forces of Abd El Aziz, the recognized Sultan of Morocco, have been defeated by Mulai Hafid, the uprising Sultan. The advisers further state that Abd El Aziz, who is now in full retreat in the direction of Tadi with his forces, is being closely pressed by local tribes. Several kings were killed in the engagement, and others were captured. No further details have been received here.

Montreal's Fernie Fund.
Montreal, Aug. 22.—Because of the receipt of the insignificant sum of \$15 for the relief of Fernie sufferers, the civic subscription has been closed. The amount will be turned over to that collected by the board of trade, which now totals \$6,000.

AUXILIARY CRUISERS FOR JAPANESE NAVY

Dockyards Turning Out Big Liners Which Can Be Converted

New York, Aug. 22.—According to Kashi Shiba, one of the managers of the Mitsubishi dockyard at Nagasaki, Japan, the Japanese government is making an earnest effort to increase its fleet of auxiliary cruisers. Mr. Shiba, who arrived at the Hotel Astor tonight, declared that while the Japanese navy is highly efficient, there is need of a fleet of steamships which could in time of war be converted into cruisers.

"Our dockyard," he said, "is working at its fullest capacity. We are at the present turning out three 14,000 ton turbine steamships, which will steam 21 knots, and which will ply between San Francisco and Hongkong, via Japan. Incidentally, they will take a still larger class of the Pacific coasters, which has been of late going almost entirely to the Japanese lines. These three boats will use oil for fuel, a distinct departure for ocean liners."

"In addition to these boats, we are building four large steamships which will run from Japan to England via the Suez canal. All these vessels will be at the service of Japan in case of war. Our dockyard, of course, is not the only one that is active in producing this big order for auxiliaries. The dockyards at Kobe and other places are all running at their full capacity."

Lumber Burned

Kingston, Aug. 22.—Fire at Snow Road yesterday destroyed 350,000 feet of lumber belonging to Allan Bros. The loss is estimated at \$10,000, with no insurance.

GREAT GATHERING HELD AT SIDNEY

Most Successful Political Gathering Ever Held on Vancouver Island

CONSERVATIVE FIELD DAY

Premier-McBride, the Nanaimo Candidate, and Many Others Heard

The Conservative picnic which was held upon the camp grounds at Sidney yesterday afternoon proved to be an extremely successful inauguration of P. H. Shepherd's campaign as the candidate for election to the House of Commons in the Conservative interest as the representative of the district of Nanaimo, and among the gentlemen present from the city of Victoria and other portions of the island, and the islands, were noticed A. E. McPhillips, K. C., M. P. for the islands; W. H. Hayward, M. P. for Cowichan; Henry B. Thomson, M. P. of this city; Capt. Clive Phillips-Wolley of Pier Island; Mayor Planta of Nanaimo; Mayor Nicholson of Ladysmith, and George H. Barnard, K. C. of this city, the president of the Victoria City Conservative association.

In addition to residents of Sidney and of the immediate neighborhood, the steamers Iroquois and the City of Nanaimo brought a large number of people from Vancouver, Nanaimo, Ladysmith and the islands, while three overcrowded trains conveyed to the grounds a very numerous and influential contingent. Over two thousand people, including many ladies, were present.

Appropriate Mottos.
The platform was handsomely decorated with cactus dahlias, sweet peas and pansies and other choice blooms, and just above and in the rear of it was hung a large Union Jack, flanked with the following mottoes: "On the right, accompanied with portrait, 'R. L. Borden, Our Future Premier,' and on the left, 'McBride and Better Terms.'"

And these appropriate inscriptions were supported by the following announcements: "What a fine day! Shepherd, Our Next Member," and "What Has Ralph Smith Done for Sidney?" with a large zero mark beneath it as the answer, while a short distance away an immense placard directed attention to Riley's famous breakfast, whose words and spirit were well represented a little above the water in the adjoining harbor, in full sight of the assembly.

The history of this curious relic is both interesting, instructive and significant.

It appears that just previous to the last election Senator Riley, the then member for this city, got very busy and had the sum of \$30,000 of the public money of Canada expended in placing a breakwater on the shore of these camping grounds, but at the very outset the structure seems to have been so obviously frail and weakly that it was deemed prudent to endeavor to keep it in its position by placing amongst the piles brush, upon which was cast a good deal of rock. But nevertheless, remarked a gentleman yesterday, on the very first breeze, and it was a light wind, something like what is blowing today, it went out, and at once became a hopeless wreck. At the moment some eight very dilapidated piles project in irregular directions from the water, and this is all that remains of an asset which has cost the electors of the Dominion of Canada \$30,000.

The alleged breakwater never performed any public service whatever.

Capt. Clive Phillips-Wolley.
Mr. Barnard, K. C., who made a most efficient chairman, introduced Capt. C. P. Phillips-Wolley, who said: "Hon. Mr. McBride and gentlemen: On behalf of the gentlemen of this district, I beg to tender to you and to your colleagues a most heartfelt welcome. (Applause.) We have felt here, in common with a great many others in nearby points, that you may have been in the past somewhat coy and coquettish in the way of coming to us, and we have had some little time for you, but now that you are here we can only say that we are most heartily glad to see you amongst us." (Applause.)

A voice—"Will you please speak louder?"

Capt. Clive Phillips-Wolley—"My voice, which is not as strong perhaps as it should be, but it is to be remembered that the voice of reason is a still small thing. (Hear, hear.)"

"And permit me, sir, to add that I am the more pleased to meet you here this afternoon than might seem likely otherwise, because the case, owing to the circumstance that a portion of the press has been pleased to suggest that simply because I have not the honor on the present occasion of carrying the standard of the Conservative party, therefore it would not be here today, and that I had ceased to be a Conservative; while it has also been suggested that I am completely out of touch with Mr. McBride's government. (Hear, hear.) And I have now the opportunity, some time for a fitting opportunity, which I am rejoiced to say occurs today, in order that I may give to that insinuation a most emphatic and unequivocal denial. (Cheers.)"

"Indeed, sir, if Mr. McBride's government consisted of a yellow dog, I would still be a strong and staunch supporter of the great and eternal principles of the Conservative party. (Cheers.) While on the other hand it further affords me the greatest satisfaction to be able to declare here and publicly, that Mr. McBride's government is to my mind the very best government I have ever seen in office in this province of British Columbia. (Cheers.)"

"I have, sir, little more to say, save that I strongly desire to direct the attention of the electorate to this fact."

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

Sunday Band Concert

At GORGE PARK

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RELIEF WORK FOR THE GLASGOW UNEMPLOYED

Serious Situation in Scottish Commercial Centre Exists—How Coped With

Glasgow, Aug. 22.—The problem of unemployment in this city has reached an exceedingly acute stage. For twenty-five years there has been nothing like the present situation, and it is more than probable that unless some unexpected revival of trade takes place the situation will have become intensified by the arrival of autumn and winter. Private benevolence and the efforts of the local distress committee have done much, but still more remains to be done if the problem is to be solved or at least assuaged.

A meeting of the Glasgow distress committee was held this week, P. G. Stewart presiding. The chairman, in reply to a question by Councillor Alston, explained that there was a supplementary estimate for £1,000,000 placed before parliament and passed.

Mr. Alston said they had not supported their local M.P.'s as they should have done in this matter. They should make it clear that unless the necessary money was forthcoming the Palace-rigg colony would have to be discontinued. Treasurer Stewart said what they wanted was \$50,000 immediately in order that the work might be carried on at Palace-rigg. After further discussion it was agreed, on the motion of Councillor Young, to make immediate application to the secretary for Scotland for an allocation of money.

In speaking of the situation, Mr. J. W. Cleland, M.P., said: On Feb. 1 the Scottish local government board issued a circular in which they pointed out to the distress committee that the functions of the distress committee were not confined to any particular season of the year. Later on the Glasgow distress committee, in a letter on March 29, pointed out that the application which they had made to the board was to be regarded as an interim application only, and added that the present state of affairs was most abnormal. It was a very unfortunate fact that the Scottish local government board did not follow the example shown by the authorities at Whitehall, and issue a circular pointing out to the local distress committee that, owing to a regulation of the treasury, no grants could be made after March 31 before the end of July, and that therefore any sum of money which the distress committee might require to carry on their work between April and August would require to be applied for before March 31. It is quite true that everybody is supposed to know the law, and to some extent, the regulations of the treasury, but, in view of what subsequently happened, it is much to be regretted that the example set by the English local government board was not followed in Scotland. The sum total received in the form of grants by the Glasgow distress committee was only \$48,000. London, which had raised \$2,880 locally, received a grant of \$320,000; West Ham had raised \$3,150 locally and received a grant of \$100,000.

Glasgow, which raised \$40,000 locally, received \$48,000 as a grant. These figures clearly showed that proportionately both to the distress existing, to the size of the community, and to the local generosity displayed, that Glasgow had received much less than her fair share.

Continuing, Mr. Cleland said: "It has been stated that the wages paid to the men employed by the city at Palace-rigg are excessive, and that many are receiving more than they did in their previous private employment. The old saying, 'Mark how a plain tale shall set them down,' has rarely been better exemplified. The average wages received in their previous employment by the men at present working at Palace-rigg was \$5.39 per week. The average weekly wages which these men are receiving at the present moment is \$3.29. It has been stated that great extravagance has been manifested with regard to the food which is provided for these men. It is plain and wholesome, and in no way luxurious. Its cost works out at 50 cents per man per week. It is also alleged that Palace-rigg possesses great attractions. Those who make this statement can never have seen the place. It is one of the bleakest and most wind-swept pieces of ground in the west of Scotland, and the men are employed in the most unwholesome and unattractive manner of reclamation and reforestation."

"It has also been stated that many unsuitable persons have been selected while deserving cases have been passed over. No doubt this is partially true. Distress committees are only human. They make mistakes, and necessarily must make mistakes, but they ought not to be judged by one or two isolated examples. The trouble as a whole, with regard to the selection of suitable cases—and it ought not to be forgotten that they have confined themselves to married men only—will bear favorable comparison with that of other district committees."

"A crisis of great gravity was only avoided at the eleventh hour by the wisdom and generosity of the city corporation in making a further grant to the distress committee. The crisis is again upon us. Time and again have my colleagues and myself striven to have this matter ventilated in the House of Commons, but only to be balked through the operation of its antiquated rules of procedure, and we have only been able to raise the matter by means of a question and answer, and to endeavor to catch the Speaker's eye on the last and concluding days of the session. The whole story has been a chapter of unfortunate accidents, and it is undoubtedly best to bury it with the past. But, as I said, the crisis is again upon us, and it behooves everyone who has at heart the welfare of this great community to bring every conceivable pressure to bear in order that the very earliest moment a large grant may be made by the local government board out of the \$1,000,000 voted by parliament for this purpose, in order that the operations of the Glasgow distress committee may continue. Otherwise, the chapter of accidents might end in something approaching a tragedy. As it is, the conditions prevailing are followed by the usual train of suicides, robberies, and increase of crime of every sort."

A young man named Hendry, son of a draughtsman, who was unable to obtain employment and support his mother, poisoned himself this week with strychnine. He put some of the poison in a bar of chocolate and gave it to his mother, but she ate only a small portion and will recover.

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DUTIES CHANGED

Order-in-Council issued at Ottawa Alters Tariff as Affecting Some Articles

Ottawa, Aug. 22.—An order-in-council has been issued making changes in the customs tariff. Brass in rods, strips or sheets, unpolished, when used in Canadian manufacturing, is to be admitted free, as are also iron or steel rods not under five-sixteenths of an inch used in the manufacture of chains, and asphaltum oil for use in paving. The duty on tinsel thread for the manufacture of braids, cords or tassels, is reduced to 3½ per cent. preferential; 7½ intermediate, and 10 per cent. general. The duty on finished parts of steel or iron for repairing farm engines is reduced to 15, 17½ and 20 per cent, and on flat steel for making ball bearings, the duty is raised to 5 per cent, and made free under the preferential. Morphine and opium and their derivatives are added to the prohibited list in the patent medicine act.

REPORT OF IRISH LAND COMMISSIONER

Ireland's Population Shows a Falling Off During Past Year

Dublin, Aug. 22.—The report of the Irish Land Commissioners, for the period from the 1st April, 1907, to the 31st March, 1908, shows that during the year there were four legal and twenty-four lay assistant-commissioners, formed into four sub-commissioners, at work in dealing with applications to fix fair rents. The number of originating notices to fix fair rents disposed of during the period stated by the Commissioners as a court of first instance, principally by consent, was 521; by the sub-commissioners, 6,048; and by the civil bill courts, as appears by returns furnished by the clerks of the peace, 550. These figures are divided as follows: For a first statutory term—by the commissioners, 236; by the sub-commissioners, 2,301; by the civil courts 284. Total 2,821.

For a second statutory term—by the commissioners, 257; by the sub-commissioners, 3,747; and by the civil bill courts 256. Total 4,250.

Thus, during the year, the entire number of fair rent notices so disposed of was 7,119. The entire number of such applications disposed of, both by land commission and civil bill courts, from the date of the passing of the Land Law (Ireland) act, 1881, to the 31st March, 1908, was as follows:—For a first statutory term, 281,323; and for a second statutory term, 102,113. Five thousand one hundred and ninety direct applications were made to the land commission to fix fair rents since 1st April, 1907, of which 2,368 were for a first statutory term, and 2,822 were for a second statutory term. In the same period, 846 applications were made to the civil bill courts, of which 383 were transferred to the land commission. Of the 846 applications so made, there were 453 first statutory term applications (of which 122 cases were transferred to the land commission in the year), and 393 applications were made for a second statutory term. Of which 161 were similarly transferred. Thus during the year, 6,036 applications to fix fair rents were made to the land commission and the civil bill courts. The entire number of rents fixed under the Land Law act by all the methods enumerated to the 31st March, 1908, where the parties applied to have fair rents fixed for a first statutory term, was 369,483. The total rental dealt with was \$36,672,190, and the aggregate judicial rent fixed in respect thereof was \$29,079,655, the result being an average reduction of 20.7 per cent. over the entire country.

In commenting on this report, the Freeman's Journal says: "It is evident that the confidence in the land commission as a fair rent tribunal has been restored even by the recent improvement in the administration of the land act of 1881. Only 4,298 second term rents were fixed during the year, notwithstanding the fact that only a little over one-third of the first term rents have been revised a second time. Only 131,637 tenants have had second term rents fixed. The money loss is enormous through this failure of tenants to avail themselves of their rights. Taking \$15,000,000 as the balance of first term open to a second revision, the landlords are other \$22,500,000, or 20 per cent. of the total to which they have no title, or have sold the unrevised rental at figures which represent an enormous appreciation of the price against the tenant."

Registrar General's Report

The annual report of the Registrar General for Ireland states that the number of marriages registered in Ireland during the year 1907 was 22,509, the number of births 101,742, and the number of deaths 77,334. The marriage rate was 5.14 per 1,000 of the estimated population, showing a decrease of 0.02 as compared with the year 1906, but is 0.05 above the average rate of the ten years 1897-1906. The birth rate was 23.2 per 1,000 of the estimated population, showing a decrease of 0.04 as compared with that of the preceding year, and is the same as the average of the ten years 1897-1906; and the death rate (17.7 per 1,000) is 0.7 above the rate for the preceding year, but 0.2 under the average rate for the ten years 1897-1906. The returns for the year 1907 show that natural increase of population, or excess of births over deaths, was 24,408; the loss by emigration amounted to 39,082, which number exceeds the number of emigrants enumerated in 1906, namely 35,344, and also the average number, 37,381, for the ten years 1897-1906. It would appear, therefore, that there was a decrease of 14,674 in the population during the year.

New Agrarian Violence

A new form of agrarian violence is reported from county Meath, where recent sales of meadowing on lands coveted by the local peasantry have been boycotted and intending purchasers have been intimidated. After an abortive sale on the Williamstown Estate last week, Messrs Lowry, auctioneers, engaged a number of men to cut meadows in the adjoining property, which is held by the Representative Body of the Church of Ireland. On Monday last when they went to work horns were blown and

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a large crowd collected. It was found that wire had been laid on some of the meadows, and one of the machines was damaged. The auctioneers withdrew the men before the arrival of the police reinforcement, who had been sent for, and the meadows remain uncut. On Thursday last Messrs Lowry advertised another sale of meadowing for the Representative Church Body at Newton, Moybeg, near Trim. Before the day of the sale the local branch of the League passed the following resolution: "That we call on every one to refuse to take meadows on the Church Body ranch at the coming auction, and call on every Nationalist in this and the surrounding districts to follow in the footsteps of the brave men of Kilbeg and assemble in force on the day of sale and make a strong protest against the letting." When the auctioneer arrived to carry out the sale only ten policemen were present. There was no bidders, and the meadowing remains unsold.

A Nationalist Gloats

Mr. E. J. Keaveney, J. P., United Irish League organizer, addressing a meeting at Curraghbow, County Roscommon, some days ago, said in reference to a local grazing farm that the people should make up their minds to have the farms divided. They should take the course necessary, and apply the medicine in proportion to the disease. He would give the grazier a fair chance, and if the grazier did not buckle down he should be made to do so, notwithstanding what the mighty Government of Britain thought. The land had not to come back to the people, but the people were not backed up by the Government of the day, and soon perhaps the police, instead of guarding the bullocks, would have to drive them. He asked anyone with any "spunk" to come into the fight and not remain idle. Any grazier who did not clear out would be foolish. The people knew what to do without giving away too much to the police. The grazier's course would be to leave quietly, and if not they knew the rest themselves. Mr. T. M. Lynch, D. C., said that under the new land legislation, which would be introduced in a month, the bullocks would be forced to retire by compulsion. The Chairman of County Councils would be members of the reformed Congested Districts Board, and they would have a great say in parceling out the big farms.

Limerick Scholarship

Lord Dunraven has informed the Mayor of Limerick that he has given \$2,500, and that the Department of Agriculture and Technical Education, Ireland, have contributed a like sum, to found a scholarship fund for the county and city of Limerick for the provision of higher educational training for those intending to follow an industrial or commercial career.

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Salmon, Cod, Haddock, Smelts, Black Bass, Red Snapper, Flounder, Red Herrings, Shrimps, Crabs.

VEGETABLES
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Salmon, Halibut, Kippers, Bloaters, Finnan Haddock.

Fresh Shad. Black Cod.

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A PROPOSAL

Bring your Lawn Mower to us and if the work done by our special electrical machinery is not better than the work you've been accustomed to—well—do not pay the bill! Tool sharpening and mechanical repairs of all kinds done. Go-Carts on our speciality.

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New Fall Hats

Young men who dress well should call here and inspect a choice and very becoming line of Stetson's Large consignment also of the latest blocks for middle-aged men:

Scott's Stiff Black Hats...\$5.00
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Stetson Stiff Hats, Black, Brown and tobacco, a large variety.

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MAYNARD & SON AUCTIONEERS

Under instructions from Mrs. M. E. McVicker, who is retiring from business, we will sell without reserve, at her Carlo Store, 1319 BROAD STREET

Commencing at 2 o'clock

Tuesday, Aug. 25th

and continuing Wednesday and Thursday Afternoons, all her

ANTIQUE, MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND ROSEWOOD

FURNITURE

Including
MAHOGANY—Including large Tip Top Library Table, Harp Pedestal Card Table, Drop Leaf Dining Table (six legs), Corner China Cabinet, large China Cabinet, Chest of Drawers Lined with Oak, Pier Table and Glass, Couch, 2 Chairs, First Governor's Residence, 2 Colonial Chest of Drawers, and Sideboard, Arm Chair and four Parlor Chairs, 10 Occasional and Hall Tables, Old Chairs, several Sofas, 2 Rocking Chairs, 8 Swing Mirrors, 3 Grandfather Clocks, Bedsteads.

WALNUT—Including Dining Table, Sideboard, Parlor Table, Chairs, Hall Table, Whatnot, Cabinets, Chest Drawers (brought here by first American consul), George's First Chair, Oak China Cabinet, Pair Rush Seat Chairs.

ROSEWOOD Cabinet, Rosewood Desk, Rosewood Arm Chair, Writing Desks, Tea Caddies.

25 Framed Engravings and Watercolor, 50 pieces of Choice Pewter, 30 Candlesticks, 2 Bedwarmers, 50 pieces Odd Brasses, Fenders, and Fire Irons, Navy Baskets, Navy Bellows, Indian Baskets, 200 pieces Oriental and English China, Old Violin in Walnut Case, 2 Show Cases, very old Japanese Gong.

Particulars of each day's sale will appear every morning.

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Duly instructed, by T. A. ELWELL, Esq., will sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

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The whole of his useful and

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572 DALLAS ROAD,

On Friday, August 28th

at 2 o'clock.

Including:

DINING-ROOM—Oak Ex. Table, 5 Oak Dining Chairs Upholstered in Leather, very handsome Oak Sideboard with British Plate Glass Mirror, Writing Table, Rocker, Up. Arm Chair, Fender, Fire Irons, Table Centre, Brussels Square 13 feet x 11 feet, etc.

HALL—Hall Stand, Wicker Chair, 2 Rockers, Pair Portiers, Hall Table, Settee, Heater, Sporting Pictures, Hall Carpet, etc.

KITCHEN—Gas Plate Copper Bottomed Bake Oven (new), 12 yards of Inlaid Linoleum, Kitchen Table, Chairs, Meat Safe, Cooking Utensils, Child's Chair, Pot's Irons.

BEDROOMS—Handsome Brass and Iron Bedstead, Ostermoor and Spring Mattresses, Iron and Brass Bedstead, Upholstered and Spring Mattresses, Oak Table, Chiffoniers, Lace Curtains, Brussels Squares, Linoleum, Mirror, Rugs, etc.

CHINA—Tea Set, Berry Sets, Crockery Glassware, very old and quality Spanish, Californian Dinner Ware, Moss Rose Pattern (very rare), about 20 pieces.

GARDEN—50 feet New Hose and Reel, Sprinkler, Garden Tools, Mowing Machine, 2 Pairs Shears, Wire Gauge, Carpenter Tools.

And other goods too numerous to mention.

On view Thursday, August 27th. Take the Beacon Hill car to Government St. (late Carr street).

The Auctioneer - Stewart Williams

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Household Furniture

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ON

THURSDAY, 27th

At 1 P.M. Particulars Later

THE USUAL FRIDAY SALE

At rooms, 1219 Douglas Street, of

HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS

On Friday 28, at 2 p.m. Consignments received to Thursday evening for this sale.

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GOLD BRICKS OFFERED THE BRITISH INVESTOR

Scotland Yard Issues Warning Against Machinations of Yankee Crooks

London, August, 22.—The Criminal Investigation Department at Scotland Yard has issued another warning against the "gold brick" swindle, saying the scheme "usually begins with a letter, addressed to some person of property and lately deceased, so that the letter may fall in to the hands of the executors, expressing gratitude for past kindnesses, and stating that the writer has made a valuable discovery of gold, and desires to share his good fortune with his benefactor."

"This leads to a correspondence between the swindlers and the relatives or executors of the deceased and usually if the story is believed, to the despatch of a messenger, usually to America, to receive the bullion found. When this stage is reached, a demand for money is on some pretext or other sprung upon the victim, who, in the end, is generally fleeced of a very considerable amount by the production of appears to be bars, or bricks, of 'solid gold'."

Recently a number of cases of this ingenious fraud have been made known of which the following are a selection. A widow was about to leave for America with \$20,000, "to develop the mine," but her banker succeeded in stopping her.

Executors of a Portsmouth man were communicated with by "D. C. Hay," of New York, but they kept clear of the fraud.

A Kingston-on-Thames firm of solicitors reported a case where \$125,000 worth of gold was to be shared. A lady having a collection of shares in a mine on condition that she paid \$35,000 in cash. Her bankers, however, saved her money for her, for when they asked her the reason for withdrawing such a large sum she narrated the story.

A short time ago a case was reported in which a man left for America with a large sum of money to pay the swindler. His friends discovered the fraud just after he had left, and a cablegram saved his money.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Jubilee of Atlantic Cable.

Sir—In your paper of this day I read an account of the Jubilee of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, and as I was assistant surgeon in H. M. S. Agamemnon in 1857, it occurred to me that you might give room in your paper for a slight account of the attempt in 1857 to lay a telegraph cable across the Atlantic.

In this two vessels were employed, H. M. S. Agamemnon was at the end of Greenwich on the Thames to receive the portion of cable by Glass Elliott & Co. U. S. S. Niagara proceeded to Birkenhead on the Mersey and thence to the other half of the cable made by Newall & Co.

The two ships when loaded up proceeded to Queenstown and from there to Valentia Bay on the West Coast of Ireland. It was arranged that the American ship should have the honor of laying the cable from the Irish coast, so accordingly the portion of cable was carefully landed and connected after which the Niagara turned her head westward and proceeded slowly to pay out the slender telegraph cable while the Agamemnon kept company.

The weather was fair and our scientific staff were eagerly and constantly watching the progress but after proceeding about 400 miles, a signal with flags was made from the Niagara, "cable parted." It was a great disappointment to all hands. The two ships returned to Plymouth, and nothing more was attempted in that year.

If there be any controversy on the matter, I still think that the Niagara and Capt. Hudson, her commander, are entitled to the distinction of having laid or attempted to lay the first cable across the Atlantic.

I was not in the expedition in 1858—Capt. Moriarty was the only officer who served in both years. I have only memory to depend on but I believe that in 1858 the cable was not to grapple forward and raise the lost cable but the successful effort was made by the two ships connecting their cables in eight minutes and then steaming away to the opposite coasts, as you record in your article.

P. W. ROLSTON, Fleet Surgeon, Retired. Duncans, August 21, 1938.

Standing of Bands.

Sir—My attention has been called to a letter addressed by Col. Hall to the condition of the Victoria Band in your issue of the 22nd inst. The former was ignored as the members of the A. F. of M. considered it was the result of a passing brain storm, from which the colonel would recover without any assistance. When you consider the matter of sufficient importance to publish an opinion on same I will endeavor to give the City Band side of the question.

The Musicians Union of Victoria, local 247, was organized in Victoria, all before and by-laws were drawn up in Victoria, and can be altered at any time by a vote of the members of the Victoria local.

We are affiliated with the A. F. of M. for two reasons. The first is to protect us from visiting bands, who are members of the A. F. of M., cutting prices on local work, the second, we cannot take part in "spiral like" tectonics, with the body stiff, the arms, bent angularly, and hands spread out, and who often season their ridiculous contortions with gestures, the art of which is measured by their imprudence. After this outburst, which appeared to alter the tone of the letter, Col. Hall remarked that "there exists, nevertheless, true masters of the art of dancing, some 800, for instance, in France, 1,500 in Germany, and 2,000 or more in Russia."

The pick of these assembled in Congress to regenerate choreography, and determined to form a "Universal Union of Dances," president and founder of the Chorea-graphic Academy of Paris, told what his labors were. The object was to "upraise the exquisite art of dancing," which appears to have fallen low owing to spurious teachers, who are masters only in "choreographic break-downs," and in "spiral like" tectonics, with the body stiff, the arms, bent angularly, and hands spread out, and who often season their ridiculous contortions with gestures, the art of which is measured by their imprudence. After this outburst, which appeared to alter the tone of the letter, Col. Hall remarked that "there exists, nevertheless, true masters of the art of dancing, some 800, for instance, in France, 1,500 in Germany, and 2,000 or more in Russia."

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Maurice Fitzmaurice, British engineer, sailed on the 21st to undertake preparations of plans for the Quebec bridge.

Stewart Williams. Hilton Keith.

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Driving loads, one or four persons, single hour\$2.00
Over an hour and a half \$1.50 per hour, within city limits.

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The City band are all British subjects. We have our share of old soldiers. A number of us served in the 8th and 10th regiments in the Fifth and other regiments. We would sooner fight for Canada than would some of Col. Hall's imported men. We had no colonial to raise in the regiment when the regiment band was awarded the whole of the Beacon Hill park work but think we are entitled to this small share of the public and the money. We are all ratepayers. I pay more into the civic treasury than the entire regiment band. J. Ball of our band pays more than I do.

I could write all day on this subject but do not wish to occupy too much space. WM. FAIRALL, President Victoria City Band.

The Band Controversy.
Sir—Re editorial in the Colonist this morning "Bands at Exhibitions." Permit me to make a few observations in reference to same as I am afraid you have been misinformed in some very important particulars bearing on the question.

So far as I know there is not at the present time nor has there existed at any time an organization of the name, Canadian Federation of Labor, to which you say the Fifth and 10th regiments belong. On the other hand I am informed that the Fifth Regiment band is chartered by an organization known as the National Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. The body referred to has been in existence for some few years and consists principally of a few trades unions that have seceded from their international bodies and now are members of Labor Assemblies. From its inception the National Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, which by the way is of rather limited scope, has put itself in opposition to the international labor movement with the result that the impression has been created and with many amounts to a violation, that the so-called national organization is simply an auxiliary to the Manufacturers and Employers Association. The attitude of this organization towards the movement seem to go far to confirm the belief entertained by the trades unions that the National Congress is being used as a lever, by which it is hoped to disrupt the labor movement in Canada.

The local Musicians Union, to which every member of the City band belongs, is affiliated with the national of the international trades union movement. They evidently preferring, in common with thousands of their fellow-citizens to be loyal to their own country and to the workers, which on account of the geographical position and industrial relations of Canada to the rest of the continent, is the only guide to a measure of success in their struggle for their rights. The workingmen and women of Canada have, to their sorrow, had many experiences that go to prove the fact that the National Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, which is a body of patriots and loyalists, the average Canadian employer, when meeting with a concerted action on the part of his employees for the betterment of their condition, does not hesitate to engage foreign working men for the purpose of coercing his fellow-subjects into submission to his terms. Hence their preference to maintain fraternal relations with their foreign brother craftsmen.

CHRISTIAN SIVERTZ, August 22, 1938.

EULENBERG'S DAUGHTER

Engagement Announced to Member of Family of Father's Enemy.

Berlin, Aug. 22.—At the moment when Prince Eulenburg still lies a prisoner in the Charity Hospital, the engagement is announced of his young daughter Countess Victoria, who is 22 years of age, to Count Alfred Dohna-Mallwitz. The Count belongs to one of the oldest and wealthiest families in German nobility, and is the owner of an estate of over 13,000 acres in Silesia. It is curious that one of the severest blows struck at Prince Eulenburg was the publication of a letter, in which Prince Dohna-Schlobitten expressed regret at having brought "such a liar" to the notice of the Emperor. Now another Dohna, which it is true is so remotely related to the Prince of that name that the precise degree of kinship cannot be determined, does not hesitate to ally himself closely with the fallen courtier. It is reported that a decided improvement has shown itself in Prince Eulenburg's condition, but his health is not yet sufficiently restored to justify any consideration as to the renewal of judicial proceedings against him.

SEEK CINEMATAGRAPH'S AID

Surgeons to Use Animated Pictures to Instruct Students

London, Aug. 22.—Animated photographs giving realistic impressions of surgical operations have already been used for demonstration to medical students, but have been regarded more or less as curiosities. There is a movement afoot now, however, to introduce cinematograph displays of operations into the ordinary medical curriculum, and some London hospitals will be the first to begin this new feature in the new session. The proposed use of the cinematograph is strongly deprecated in central medical quarters, regarding theatre being regarded as sacred and not a desirable place for photographic operators, who may also introduce dust. It will nevertheless be adopted for recording muscular and other movements in nervous diseases for purposes of medical instruction.

SMUGGLED OUT OF COUNTRY

Italian Picture Dealers Acquitted of Charge Laid Against Them

Milan, Aug. 22.—The court of Genoa has acquitted the picture dealers, Count Trotti and Signor Monti, who were tried for violating the customs law by smuggling out of the country the seven Vandyck pictures from the Cattaneo collection, one of which is in the National Gallery in London and another in New York. The prosecution demanded a conviction not on the law of 1902, forbidding the exportation of works of art, which is suspended, but for the alleged evasion of the export dues. A fine of \$50,000 was demanded. The judges declared it proved that the accused had bought the pictures in Genoa and taken them in a motor-car to Milan, where trace of them was lost. But it was held that there was no proof that the accused had taken the paintings across the frontier, and they were therefore acquitted. During the trial the picture dealers admitted that they had disposed of the Vandycks to an American, whose name they refused to divulge, for \$500,000.

Stole Inoculated Rabbits.

Paris, Aug. 22.—Burglars have stolen fourteen rabbits from a hutch in the

EXQUISITE COSTUMES

Campbell's

SMART SKIRTS

FALL COSTUMES

On Monday we shall exhibit a very choice selection of New Fall Costumes in new cloths and the very latest and most graceful fashions, but tailored with the same care and masterly skill that stamps all our ladies apparel, with that distinction in style which invariably distinguishes the well-dressed woman of today.

NEW COVERT COATS

At the same time we open our Covert Coat season with an excellent display in the very latest fall styles. These finely tailored coats are specially shaped to suit the new costumes. When you wear one you will exclaim "How beautiful they fit and how suitable for cool autumn evenings!"

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Sunday, August 23, 1909

THE CONSERVATIVE PICNIC.

Political picnics are somewhat of a novelty in British Columbia, but the great success which attended the Conservative gathering yesterday at Sidney, may naturally make them a feature of our public life. They are good things in their way. They serve to make people acquainted with each other. They are demonstrations of strength. They afford opportunities for an interchange of views. They stimulate interest in public affairs, and incidentally they enable a number of people to have a good time. The presence of ladies and children adds to the interest of such occasions and maintains their tone. In all respects the gathering at Sidney was what it ought to be. It was a fine representative assemblage from all the principal points in the southeastern part of the province and the fact that more than two thousand people were present, shows that the interest taken by the Conservatives in the welfare of their party is strong and healthy. Only a political party, that is very much alive and thoroughly fit to do its duty, could get together such a fine gathering of people as those present at the pretty seaside village. The idea of holding the picnic was an excellent one, and those who had the arrangements in hand are to be congratulated upon the success that attended their plans.

As a rule we do not care to trouble our readers with politics on Sunday morning, but there is a side to such things that may well be considered even on that day, and it is the relation of the citizen to public affairs. We are not of those who believe in the constant discussion of party questions, and think that between election contests the people ought to forget, as far as they can, all political differences and unite in the promotion of the welfare of the community. At the same time it seems as if it ought to be regarded as the bounden duty of all men to take a live interest in everything relating to the government of the country. Our country is largely what we make it, and an obligation rests upon all of us to endeavor to understand public issues and to keep track of public administration. As yet no better expedient than party government has been devised whereby the best results in public life can be secured. Therefore all men ought to affiliate with some political party. We do not say that, having done so, they should become hide-bound partisans, standing by their political friends under any and all circumstances. Every citizen ought to retain an open mind, even though his best judgment may lead him to give his adherence to a particular party. Therefore gatherings like that of yesterday have an influence in the right direction. They differ from campaign meetings, when as a rule partisanship runs wild. They are little else than the coming together of a number of people, who feel that the political party, under whose auspices they are met, represents what is best in the public life of the country. This is why we look upon the Sidney picnic as a very valuable demonstration. The thousands of people did not meet to work for the triumph of any candidate, but solely to show their sympathy with what the Conservative party in Canada stands for. That it was so great a success is an excellent thing for the country, for it shows the existence of an active interest in party organization and hence in the issues of the day.

VENEZUELA.

Venezuela means little Venice, and was so called because its early explorers found a race of Indians living in huts built on piles in Lake Maracaibo. It lies between British Guiana on the east, Colombia on the west, Brazil on the south and the Caribbean Sea on the north. Its area is a little under 600,000 square miles. Its population is about 2,250,000, of whom 20,000 are foreigners, chiefly Spaniards, 350,000 are Indians, some of whom maintain their independence and are yet in savagery, the remaining 1,800,000 being a nondescript race, due to an admixture of Spanish, Indian and Negro elements. It is said that there is hardly a pure white or black among the native inhabitants. The country is divided by nature into three parts, the mountainous region in the north and northwest, where most of the population lives, the Orinoco Basin, and the Guiana Highlands in the southeast. It has a varying climate dependent upon the altitude, in the lowest levels the temperature begins equatorial and the mountain tops being clothed with perennial snow. The perpetual snow line begins at 14,000 feet, that is, at a considerably higher altitude than the summit of Mount Baker, and at the same altitude as the summit of Mount Rainier. A very large portion of the country is wholly unexplored, and if, in the event of hos-

ilities with Holland, President Castro should choose to retreat into the interior, he would be absolutely safe from interference. At the same time he would by so doing abandon the developed part of the country. A notable feature of the settled part of Venezuela is Lake Maracaibo, which is situated in the northwest. This is a sheet of water having a superficies of more than 6000 square miles and is connected with the sea by a shallow strait, nine miles in width, which opens into the Gulf of Venezuela. The city of Maracaibo stands at the outlet of this lake, and around it are several other towns. La Guayra, the port of Caracas, Barcelona, Porto Cabello and one or two other towns are on the sea coast. There are a number of small towns throughout the lower Orinoco valley. Caracas, the capital of the republic and its principal city, stands about six miles from the sea and is elevated 3000 feet above sea level. It has a population of 75,000. Its delightful situation, the temperate being moderated by its altitude, has always secured for it a fair share of prosperity. In many respects it is a very excellent city. It has suffered much from earthquakes, having been twice destroyed, but such are the advantages of its situation that it was promptly rebuilt on each occasion. Castro would probably feel quite safe from the Dutch in Caracas, and the difficulties in the way of an invasion of the country are such that it will not be surprising if Holland contents herself with a blockade.

"WHEN THE WEST CONTROLS."

The Calgary Herald thinks that the Census of 1921 will give the West political control of the Dominion. What is meant by this is probably nothing more than that the number of representatives from the Western Provinces will be sufficient to control Parliament, if they decide to work together. We look upon such a combination as unlikely, and therefore upon the expression, "When the West Controls," chiefly as a figure of speech. Canada has had seven premiers. Of these, three, Macdonald, Mackenzie and Bowell were from Ontario; two, Thompson and Tupper, from Nova Scotia, and two, Abbott and Laurier, from Quebec. For twenty-five and a half years Ontario premiers have been in power, for thirteen and a half years Quebec premiers have administered affairs, leaving a little over two years during which Nova Scotians were at the helm. To a certain extent it is probably true that the long pre-eminence of Ontario and Quebec in this respect has been due to the greater population of those provinces, but this does not explain it wholly. Much must be conceded to the ability of Sir John Macdonald and Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Since Confederation more than one hundred and twenty persons have held seats in the Dominion cabinet, and of these only four have been residents of the West, that is, of the country west of the Great Lakes. This is certainly somewhat of a meagre representation, and it can hardly be claimed that the West has had its share. At the present time, out of sixteen departments, not including the office of Solicitor General, who is not in the cabinet, three, namely the Interior, Inland Revenue and Mines are in the hands of Western men, Mr. Templeman holding the two last named. We are certainly a long way short of approaching anything like control, and we will have to make pretty lively progress if during the next decade and a half we can advance a claim to any such position. We do not know that it is desirable that the West should control, and we are greatly opposed to the idea that sectional considerations should have anything more than a minimum weight in the management of public affairs. At the same time it is inevitable that the West shall in the course of time, come to occupy a much more prominent and influential place in the councils of the Dominion than it now does. This is a matter, however, in which the personal equation will count for much. When the West produces a leader he will doubtless lead. At the same time no one can point out in advance what the qualities necessary for leadership are. Conspicuous ability is not enough, and every one familiar with the history of our politics can easily recall facts which establish this. A leader must fit the opportunity. We have much faith in the evolution of leaders, for our reading of history shows that men control their era less than their era controls them. They do not create but are the products of epochs. At the same time the course of political events in the United States shows that political supremacy may, like the Star of Empire westward take its way.

BANDS AT THE EXHIBITION.

Yesterday we printed an article in which we set forth certain facts in regard to the employment of the several bands in connection with the exhibition as they were represented to us. After the article appeared we were favored with several calls from persons, who said that what we had printed did not give an accurate idea of the status of the case. We therefore asked Mr. Alfred Greenwood, who is prominently identified with labor matters to present the facts as they are understood by the Trades and Labor Council. Mr. Greenwood kindly complied with the request, and what follows is from his pen.

The band of the regiment claim to be members of a union. Truly so, they are charter members of an organization that is known as the National Trades Council.

This body was brought into existence some eight or nine years ago principally by a number of seceders and dissatisfied union men, who for various reasons had been dropped from their international union. It has absolutely no standing amongst international bodies, and is regarded wholly as an organization whose aims and objects tend to disrupt the legitimate labor movement. This fact is locally borne out by the issuing of a charter to a dual organization, when there was already a branch of the International Musicians' Union in existence.

The total membership of the national body throughout the whole of the Dominion comes within the range of four figures. The Trades Congress of Canada represents an affiliation of international unions having close to 60,000 members and is its recognized head as far as the Dominion is concerned. All Victoria unions of international affiliation, of which there are some twenty odd, represented by the Trades and Labor Council of this city, pay per capita tax to that body.

On the question of patriotism, the militia bands of Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary, Toronto and a dozen other Canadian cities are honored members of the International Musicians' Union.

The only way the regimental band here can be allowed to play in conjunction with the bands cited is by dropping their national body and affiliating with the local international, the reason for this being the fact, as stated above, that the so-called National Trades Council is not affiliated with the Trades and Labor Congress which is the real recognized national body of Canada.

The differences between the 90th band of Winnipeg and the International body there were much the same as brought about the trouble here, with the result that the facts to hand prove that that once renowned band has lost its one-time prestige through its reorganization.

In conclusion, I do not think that the question of the King's uniform should enter into civic affairs. It is a purely business proposition with the fair management whom they engage, and they want the best for their money and look for financial returns solely. 'Tis also true that there is many a patriotic heart that beats in the breast not covered by a tunic.

Mr. Greenwood's statements are rather in addition to those published by us yesterday than in contradiction of them. We assume that the facts are all now fully before the public. We print a letter from the leader of the City Band, although we cannot compliment him upon the tone he has seen fit to take towards Col. Hall. Col. Hall has devoted a great deal of time and some money to the maintenance of the efficiency of the Fifth Regiment, and in this he is rendering us all a service. He is very naturally desirous of doing the best he can for the band of the regiment, in which desire he has the sympathy of all citizens. The correspondent just referred to speaks of the Colonist as having expressed an opinion on the subject under discussion, but in this he is astray, for we were careful to avoid any expression of opinion, because none seemed to be called for. As the circumstances indicate, as far as they have at present been brought to light, and we repeat that they seem to be fully before the public, the question is one between two labor organizations, and the fact that the Fifth Regiment band is a militia organization has nothing to do with the matter. Under these conditions we do not feel called upon to do anything more than we have done, that is, let the citizens know what the nature of the trouble is. If it had been a case of discriminating against the Fifth Regiment band because it was a regimental band, we would have a good deal more to say, but this consideration does not enter into the case.

THEY ARE NOT ALLIES

The Manitoba Free Press very properly condemns Le Nationalist, Mr. Bourassa's organ, for seeking to create the impression that the Quebec Tercentenary was intended to place humiliation upon the French-Canadians; but we fail to see by what right it calls Mr. Bourassa the ally of Mr. Borden. We think that both Mr. Borden and Mr. Bourassa would be prompt to deny the existence of any such alliance. The Free Press usually discusses public questions with fairness, and while we are glad to see that it is outspoken in its condemnation of the unpatriotic sentiments of Le Nationalist, we have only the greatest regret that it should have felt called upon to associate the name of Mr. Borden in any way with them. It is not necessary for the Conservative party of Canada to make protestations of its loyalty to the Dominion, and we think it ought to be possible to discuss public questions without importing into them anything of that nature. The movement for which Mr. Bourassa stands has no counterpart in anything in the Conservative party, and we fail, for our part, to see in it anything else than the expression of the impossible dream of an ambitious politician. There can be no such thing as French nationalism in Canada, except as a minor and temporary movement. Canada is and will remain British, and those who sympathize with Mr. Bourassa in his peculiar views, may as well recognize that the people of the Dominion do not propose to tolerate an imperialism in Imperio and still less to permit the people of Quebec to dominate the future of the country. Things are changing in Canada. A few years ago Quebec was in a position in point of population to exercise what looked a good deal like a controlling influence; but by the time the next census is taken it will be found that there will be as many people in the West as in Quebec, at least a third more in Ontario and a good deal more than half as many in the Maritime Provinces. Quebec will depend for its commercial prosperity upon those portions of Canada in which these sentiments advocated by Mr. Bourassa will find no sympathy, and we are confident that the people of that province will be too well advised to provoke a controversy along such lines, when they know that it can have only one end. Mr. Bourassa and his friends are abusing the privilege they enjoy as people resident under the British flag.

We submit to the Free Press and

other papers, which may be disposed to follow its example and endeavor to inflame the popular mind against Mr. Borden by alleging that he is in alliance with Mr. Bourassa, that it would be a better exhibition of loyalty to Canada if they would cease to magnify the nationalist movement, which has a prominence that is chiefly artificial and is not representative of its place in the minds of the people of Quebec.

Mr. Thomas W. Lawson has taken the pitcher to the well once too often. His frenzied advertisements now only excite amusement.

One of the interesting features about the present situation is that while none of the great powers want war all are preparing for it. Possibly this is the best guarantee that peace will be preserved.

In the face of what is now occurring in Australia one wonders what would happen were a British fleet to visit antipodean ports. Uncle Sam has again demonstrated the truth of the old saying that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country."

A Toronto dispatch says that it is the opinion of people engaged in charitable work in that city that the coming winter will occasion much distress amongst the many unemployed, of which there is a greater number than for many years past. This is not a pleasant piece of news. It may be said, however, that the present depression is world-wide in its extent. British Columbia is probably more fortunately situated than any other district that can be named. There are comparatively few unemployed people in this province.

It seems that Mr. Templeman is not to be assailed for following Mr. McBride's example, because Mr. Templeman is simply discharging his duty as a federal minister. Then why should Mr. McBride have been assailed for discharging his duty as the Provincial Premier? We are told that Mr. McBride was wicked enough to talk politics when he was away from Victoria, and therein he has offended. Of course Mr. Templeman has not and will not talk politics. Perish the thought! He doubtless is carrying around a sign to be placed in front of the various hostilities, at which he sojourns, bearing this inscription: "Who enters here leaves politics behind." He doubtless says "Scat" in an impressive tone to any audacious Liberal, who has the hardihood to suggest with a quarter of a mile of him that there is such a thing as politics. But in all seriousness, what inexpressible tommy-rot it is to find fault with a politician for talking politics. If Mr. McBride in his provincial tours could add to the popularity of the party with which he is associated, he had a perfect right to do so. If Mr. Templeman can do the same thing for his party, he will be well within his rights. Both gentlemen would be absurd to do otherwise.

The Winnipeg Tribune is a sort of political free lance, and it says that, if the inside facts about the Saskatchewan elections were made known the surprise would not be "that Mr. Haultain gave the government such a close shave but that he carried any seats at all." This is an observation, which being general can hardly be accepted as proving much, but the defeat of some of the provincial ministers is a fact, which cannot be disregarded. It is certainly an extremely significant thing that men like Mr. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, and Mr. Calder, Provincial Treasurer, who have been in the Scott ministry ever since it was formed, and who are of recognized ability, should have gone down to defeat. Mr. Turgeon, the Attorney-General, was defeated in his home constituency, although he gained a seat elsewhere. Even the Premier, Mr. Scott, had the unpleasant experience of seeing the constituency represented by him in the last House carried by a member of the Opposition, by a larger majority than he won it with when he ran in 1905. He is in the legislature at all only by the grace of the electors of the new constituency of Swift Current, where the people are largely Manitoba, and others of foreign extraction. Facts like these serve to demonstrate that there are political influences at work not disclosed by the general result.

Some of the London papers seem only to have realized during the last day or two that there is such a place as the Pacific ocean. We people out here on the shores of that not insignificant body of water have been telling over and over again that the ocean has a place on the face of the globe as well as upon the map, and that great problems will have to be solved here. But to such things our London contemporaries have been sublimely indifferent. Now that they have got the idea into their minds, they have jumped to a conclusion that they will find unwarranted by developments. Britain will not abandon the Pacific to the United States and Japan. At present her policy is the concentration of her fleet in home waters, but in the race for commercial supremacy the Pacific ocean will play an exceedingly important part, and we venture the prediction that British commerce upon its waters will not have to depend upon the ships of foreign nations for protection. We have seen a good deal in some of our British contemporaries about "learning to think imperially," but these same papers seem slow to learn the lesson, which they aim at teaching others. The suggestion that Britain should abandon the Pacific ocean is the most anti-imperialistic suggestion that we remember to have heard recently. Is not the lesson of recent events rather that Britain and her circum-Pacific possessions should unite in a policy for the proper policing of the greatest of the oceans?

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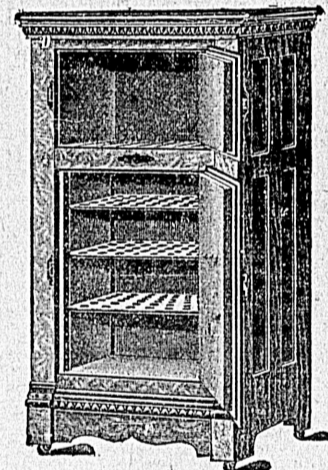
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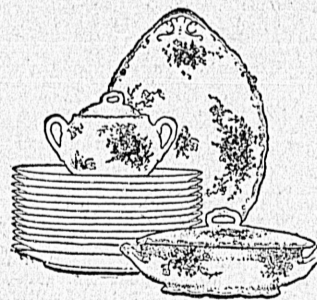
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NOTE AND COMMENT

The July bulletin issued by the Census and Statistics Office at Ottawa estimates the wheat crop of all Canada, outside of the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, for the present year at over one hundred and thirty million bushels; the oat crop at upwards of two hundred and sixty nine millions, and barley at nearly fifty-two million bushels. In this connection, the Ottawa Free Press says: "This estimate is based on reports written at a time when Ontario crops were practically past the danger point, while the Western crop, which makes up the greater part of the wheat harvest, is coming in so early that the frost danger in that quarter may be practically left out of account. Under these conditions there is reasonable certainty that the end of July estimate will not be above the actual yield obtained. Anticipations are realized Canada will this year have the biggest grain crop in her history, and this comes at a time when prices are likely to run at a fairly high level. Under such conditions there ought to be an immediate and striking revival in general commercial activity before frost comes. Not the least of the service rendered by the Dominion Department of Agriculture is, by the way, found in the arrangements perfected this year for the publication of monthly crop bulletins setting forth the actual conditions as to crop prospects from time to time."

The department of the interior has just issued notices to all Dominion land agents and sub-agents relating to pre-emptions, which is of particular interest to the people of Western Canada. The instructions are as follows:

"Pre-emptions may be taken on either odd or even numbered sections south of township 45, east of the Calgary and Edmonton railway and the west line of range 26, and west of the third meridian and the Soo railway line, but townships within that area in which a railway company has selected eight sections of its land grant are excluded from the pre-emption privilege."

Persons entitled to a pre-emption entry holding homestead within townships in which pre-emptions may be taken, and alongside whose homestead there is a quarter section available as a pre-emption are entitled, if the first applicant, to enter for such quarter section as a pre-emption on or after September 1st next.

If such homesteader, whose entry must be in good standing, notifies in writing over his own signature, or by telegraph from a sub-land agent, the agent of the land district in which his homestead is situated before September 1, that he desires to pre-empt an available quarter section lying alongside his homestead, or separated from it by a road allowance, and agent shall hold such quarter section reserved from homestead entry, and for pre-emption entry only, until the end of September 15, but no longer.

If more than one homestead adjoins a quarter section available for entry as a pre-emption in connection with such homesteads, and if notice has been given as above provided, that one of the homesteaders desires it as a pre-emption, the pre-emption entry for such quarter section shall not be granted until the agent has decided which homesteader has the first right to the pre-emption entry.

The agent shall decide on or before September 15 which of the homesteaders has first right to the pre-emption entry under sub section 9 of section 27 of the Dominion Lands Act, which provides that the homesteader in good standing who holds the first right to the pre-emption and the agent shall give the pre-emption entry accordingly.

A homesteader who holds entry in a township which is not available for pre-emption, if there lies alongside his homestead in an adjoining township available for pre-emption, an available quarter section, may pre-empt such quarter section.

Index maps showing the pre-emptible tract and the townships not available for pre-emption are available for free distribution at all land agents in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

An exchange prints the following thoughtful review of conditions with regard to the drink habit:

"That the temperance movement in the United States has its root in a deep sociological transformation, taking place in the thoughts and habits of large numbers of people, is now abundantly apparent. The Internal Revenue returns published at Washington show a decrease of nearly sixteen million dollars in the revenue from whiskey, and an increase to a less amount in the revenue from beer. Prohibition laws in several states no doubt had their effect in lessening the consumption of whiskey, but the returns show a marked decline in the states where there are no prohibitive enactments. A similar change appears to be taking place in Great Britain. At a meeting of a great hotel company, of which the Earl of Bessborough is president, held in the Hotel Langham, London, recently, it was stated that there was an actual decrease of fifty per cent in the wine bills of hotel guests. These wine bills include all kinds of stimulants supplied to visitors. About the same time that the proceedings of the hotel company's meeting were published, a review from London appeared stating that the military messes were reducing their orders for wines and liquors by one-half. Thus it appears that the temperance movement is growing simultaneously in both the European and American branches of the English-speaking race."

The Sunset Window
Through the garden sunset window
Shines the sky of rose;
Deep the melting red, and deeper,
Lovelier it grows.

Musically falls the fountain;
Twilight voices chime;
Nestling upon the cloud-lands
Tread the feet of Time.

Evening winds from down the valley
Stir the waters cool;
Break the dark emerald shadows
In the marble pool.

Tick against the high-walled grayness
The crimson lily grows,
And near, O near, one well-loved presence
Dreamlike, comes and goes.

Richard Watson Gilder in the Atlantic.

Examinations of the coal mining schools in Nova Scotia resulted in the passing of 27 managers, 35 underground managers and 17 overseers.

FORTY YEARS AGO

The British Colonist, Monday, August 24, 1868.

Confederation—A message was received on Saturday by a gentleman of this city from the Hon. S. L. Tilley, C. B., Ottawa, to the effect that matters tending towards confederation were progressing satisfactorily. Mr. D. W. Higgins of the Colonist was at Ottawa and intended returning to Victoria towards the close of the next month.

Mount Baker Sealed—Mr. Coleman of this city has written us from Sehome, W. T., August 20, detailing the interesting news of the successful ascent to the summit of Mount Baker. The party was absent from Sehome 14 days. Mr. Ogilvy, of Victoria, one of the party, returned yesterday by canoe from Whatcom.

The Agricultural Exhibition—The bills for the forthcoming exhibition, which is announced for the 8th of October, are out, and give the prizes, which range from \$1 to \$10 to be applied to any class of exhibits possessing the most merit. The sections embrace, cattle, sheep, hogs, horses, field produce, poultry, etc. The show yard on Cook street used, on a former occasion for a similar purpose, is again selected as being commodious and well shaded.

ABOUT PEOPLE

The Earl of Kilmorey, who, according to the almanac, is just turned of sixty-six, will, says the Pall Mall Gazette, and many of those who remember "Newry of Christchurch" inclined to fancy that the almanac must be quite wrong so much nearer the present than the past still seem those lively days in the 'sixties of the last century. However, the Kilmorey that is has a Newry of his own now, and has himself been variously an actor on other than the amateur stage. Yet the theatre held him a long while. He owned the St. James's; he built the vanished Globe; he has been a playwright. At the Globe he was the landlord of the most popular juvenile premier of his day, H. J. Montague. He was something more than that. Montague's occupation of the house was not over profitable to either lessee or proprietor. He did better in America, and when he died there, under sad circumstances, he left behind him some savings that were to go to make his mother a deficiency. It was so, though, that Lord Kilmorey settled that matter, and not his solicitors.

Following, arranged alphabetically, are the names of those who have been mentioned in the columns of the Colonist and Greek Professorship at Oxford: Mr. Thomas William Allen, Fellow of Queen's, collaborator with Mr. D. B. Monro on the Iliad, as well as editor of the Odyssey for the Oxford Classical Texts; Mr. John Burnet of Balliol, now professor of Greek at St. Andrews; whose first-rate place of work, the edition of Plato for the Oxford Classical Texts, has already given him a European reputation. Third in the list is the man whose achievements have filled a larger space in the public mind than has been done by some others.—Mr. Frederick George Kenyon, of the British Museum, honorary Fellow of Magdalen, the discoverer and editor of "The Fragments of Bacchylides;" Mr. George Gilbert Allen Murray, Fellow of New College, Lord Carlyle's son-in-law, formerly professor of Greek at Glasgow, now professor of Greek at St. Andrews, and editor of Plato for the Oxford Classical Texts. This is a sufficiently strong field; it is completed by Mr. Herbert Paul Richard, Fellow of Wadham, an older scholar than any of his fellow competitors.—Belfast Whig.

The presence of the King and Queen at Cowes on the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert reminds the Westminster Gazette that nearly sixty years have gone since his Majesty, in August, 1851, witnessed the finish of the first race round the Isle of Wight for the famous America Cup from the deck of a yacht bearing the same name. The Prince, who was then a "yellow-haired laddie of nine, very like his father," was accompanied by his parents, who were considerably amused by the boy's enthusiastic cheering of the winning yacht. "Though it is not usual to recognise the presence of Royalty during the course of a race," says a chronicler of the schooner America, "at Cowes, Victoria and Albert, instantly owned her colors, the commodore (Mr. John C. Stevens) took off his hat (top hats were worn on board in those days), and all the crew following his example, remained uncovered till they had passed the Royal yacht."

Mr. Herbert Gladstone's selection of a residence at Buckingham Gate is something of a new departure in the case of a Cabinet Minister. Buckingham Gate has such a resident for the first time. The locality associations are, says the Pall Mall Gazette, rather of the clerical order. Dr. Dodd, who suffered for forgery, dated the beginning of his undoing from the success he met with at the chapel that stands, or used to stand, in what was the site of the old chapel. And the Gate was later interested in the erring cleric, who was also incumbent of this same fane, and who as "the notorious Mr. Dillon" underwent suspension at the hands of the Bishop of London in the early years of the last reign.

The Prime Minister has taken Slains Castle, near Aberdeen, for the summer holidays. Doubtless, says the Pall Mall Gazette, he is familiar with the amusing details given by Boswell as to the time there paid by himself and Dr. Johnson to the fourth Earl of Erroll, August 24, 1773. The Earl was 6ft. 4in. tall, and Dr. Johnson was certain that he resembled Homer's character of Sarpidon. He was out at the three o'clock dinner-hour, when Lady Erroll pressed them to sleep that night. The wild situation of Slains appealed to Boswell, and he remarks complacently that the King of Denmark is Lord Erroll's nearest neighbor on the north-east. Dr. Johnson, however, by striding irregularly along beside the deep bullock of Buchanan, on returning to town in the drawing-room, the lexicographer recited "Jam satis terra," standing in the bow-window facing the sea. Boswell, as there was well in his "elegant bed-room," as there was a fire that blazed, the sea roared, and the pillow was made of seaweed feathers, which smelt nasty. Moreover, the sensitive Boswell saw in fancy the severed head of Lord Kilmarnock, the Jacobite father of his host.

BRITISH OPINION

Sir Robert Hart, in an interview published in the current issue of "Modern Business" has made interesting comments concerning British trade in China. He advises British merchants and traders generally not merely to send out what their mills and manufacturing plants are fitted to produce, but also to study Chinese tastes and to accommodate their supplies to the demands which they find existing throughout the empire. Referring to English and German methods, Sir Robert says: "The English is looked upon as being very conservative in his business methods in respect alike of what he supplies and also of what he demands. On the other hand, the German merchant, who during the last twenty or thirty years has entered very strenuously into competition with the British merchant, is regarded as representing the class who are ever ready to study the wishes and wants of customers, and to do their best to meet such requirements. There must, however, be many Englishmen who are anxious to find out what their customers want with a view to please them, and at the same time there are many Germans who supply only what their manufacturing plants can produce. But it must always be an advantage when a serious effort is made to accommodate business to the wants of customers rather than to limit customers to the using up of particular productions." He adds that the future of China will be greatly affected by the building of railroads, and, although the Chinese are beginning to manufacture slightly for themselves, the demand which the extended railway system is likely to cause will be an ever-growing one. So that, he believes, we may confidently look forward to a constant increase, and not a decrease, in the trade with China. Sir Robert Hart is stated to attach immense importance to the fact that the rapid increase of German firms working in China include a larger proportion of men who speak Chinese than are at present to be found among those acting for British houses.

The Morning-Post, considers that there is nothing fresh in the British Minister's speech at the Golden Club banquet. He gravely explained once more why free trade is necessary, not to the world, but to this country. His first reason is the inability of the nation to feed itself, which is also one of the reasons advanced by British farmers for taking steps to extend the sources of food supply in countries of reliable friendship. The second is the necessity of keeping up the supply of raw material—an argument which reminds us that Germany has increased her imports of foreign raw material very rapidly during this country. His third reason is that employment can only be maintained by receiving foreign goods in exchange for native goods—in other words, by receiving foreign manufactures in exchange for coal and half-manufactured goods which is the growing and profitable trade by the trade returns. Mr. Asquith does not, however, quote the appalling returns of unemployment, which show clearly enough to what extent this kind of exchange is effective. Nor does it explain why it would be worse from the standpoint of the Dominion to send manufactures to the Dominions in exchange for food and raw material than to send coal to Germany in exchange for manufactures. Finally, Mr. Asquith claims for the present fiscal system that it has proved, and eye than has been done by some others, will prove, a capable revenue to any extent required. Perhaps so, but only with a continuous and rapid aggravation of the unemployment, which is already driving his Cabinet to clutch at the idea of afforestation, coast preservation, or other plausible varieties of work, it remains for the foreign visitors when they go home to say how far these apologies for England's "heresy" have succeeded in persuading their respective governments to reconsider the fiscal judgments which they too have made and held for fifty years past.

The Daily Express says:—We are emphatically not in favor of conscription as that term is understood on the Continent. At the same time it is abundantly evident that, as her national safety, Great Britain must possess, in addition to a mighty navy and a sufficient professional army, a force of trained citizen soldiers who could render effective resistance to an invading enemy. We agree with Mr. Haldane that the old plan of not supplying a force of Unhappy is quite clear that the territorial army is also entirely incapable of performing the national service for which it is intended. Moreover, it is unfair, and in a sense unpatriotic, to call upon a few men to do the work that should be done by the whole nation. The problem is not compulsory military service, but compulsory military training. Every young man of every class should be compelled to spend six consecutive months learning to shoot, to obey orders and to be capable of fighting if called upon to be done. Colonel Pollock has proved that six months' training can produce a first-class fighting man, and this six months should be demanded of every male citizen between his seventeenth and his twenty-first year. We believe that this proposal requires to be put emphatically before the country to secure universal acceptance.

In Paris, where the question of Congo reform is considered in a national and intimate spirit, satisfaction is generally expressed, says the Standard, at the tone prevailing in the parliamentary paper which we summarized yesterday. According to our correspondent, the French are much gratified at the better understanding which seems to have been established between London and Brussels. Sir Edward Grey, in spite of the alarm excited by the violence of prominent English Radicals, has succeeded in reverting to a more conciliatory and statesmanlike attitude—one far better adapted to the task of promoting the cause which he has at heart. When the annexation treaty and the new laws and regulations are officially before us it will be for the British Foreign Office to consider how far its legitimate and reasonable demands are likely to be met. There may be some discussion on this point when the time comes. Sir Edward Grey, while accepting and reciprocating the friendly assurances of the Belgian Minister, cannot overlook that possibility. He earnestly hopes that the better arrangements will be such as to cause us no further concern about the Congo. Nothing would please us better than the conviction that we shall not be required in the future to bestow our special attention on the colonial empire of Belgium. But suppose that consummation is not reached, and every desire to regard the annexation with indulgence, we may find it necessary to stipulate for modifications and improvements. It is to meet this contingency that Sir Edward Grey

has made suggestions, to which, it seems, the Brussels Cabinet demurs. No real judgment can be pronounced on the annexation till the discussions in Brussels are terminated and the new Congo Constitution has been definitely settled. In the meanwhile we can only observe sympathetically the efforts of Belgium to grapple with an onerous and complex question. We have reason enough to make allowance for the difficulties of a democracy in the management of an empire, and even if difference of opinion should be displayed, we shall permit nothing to interrupt the friendly relations we have so long maintained with the Flemish nation.

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SCHOOL BY-LAW WAS ENDORSED

Oak Bay Council Authorized to Proceed With Construction of Building

The residents of Oak Bay municipality will have a new school building and construction will commence as soon as the preliminary plans are approved of, the school trustees and council having agreed on the plans submitted by Architect Rattenbury. The by-law authorizing the raising of \$10,000 for the purpose was voted on yesterday and, out of a total poll of 52, there were 43 in favor of the proposal, 8 against and 1 spoiled ballot.

The polls opened at the school house, Foul Bay road, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon with J. S. Floyd, clerk of the municipality, acting as returning officer. They closed at 7 in the evening and the ballots were counted and the result announced.

Judging by the percentage of ratepayers who took the trouble to register their opinion the general feeling was that the by-law would carry and that, therefore, it was not necessary to visit the polls. This conclusion, which was formed by the officials in charge, was based on the fact that of 300 ratepayers, entitled to vote, only the small number mentioned turned out.

Reeve Oliver, being away from the city on a short vacation, Councillor W. Fernie has been appointed acting reeve.

NEWS OF THE CITY**Canadian Club.**

Lieut. Gen. Sir Reginald Pole-Carew, K. C. B., will be the guest of the Canadian club at luncheon in the Driad hotel on Tuesday at 1 o'clock. Tickets will be on sale at Hibben's on Monday up to 8 p. m.

To Hold Corn Fest.

On Wednesday evening, August 26, St. Andrew's Young People's society will hold a "corn fest" at Willows beach. The members of the society and their friends will leave for Willows beach as soon after 6 p. m. as possible, where tea will be served. In the evening games and a programme will be rendered. All those attending are requested to bring corn and refreshments.

Outing for Orphans.

The children of the Protestant Orphan's home were given a treat yesterday when Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Newton and Mrs. J. Chow entertained 45 of them at Cadboro bay. The children went from the home by special car to Oak Bay where they were taken on board Mr. Newton's gasoline launch and taken to Cadboro bay, where arrangements had been made for a picnic which was much enjoyed. Luncheon and tea was served and the children contested a programme of sports and all of them carried away prizes for some event or other. After a most pleasant afternoon they were taken back to Oak Bay by the Eva and boarded a special car for home.

Received Contribution.

The following contributions in aid of the sufferers by fire in Fernie and neighborhood have been received by the board of trade committee:

Previously contributed	\$4,228.75
City's contribution	1,000.00
R. Angus	25.00
R. Young	15.00
Angus Campbell	10.00
Charles H. Ellacott	10.00
Dr. Fraser	10.00
D. E. Campbell	10.00
Ernest Fleet	5.00
Capt. Babington	5.00
R. Tower	5.00
C. MacPherson	5.00
M. Smith	5.00
Mrs. Peter Wilson	5.00
J. McGraw	2.50
Capt. J. D. Curtis	2.50
Friend	2.00
Total	\$5,350.25

DOROTHY AND ONEIDA WON YACHT RACES

Capt. Langley and Commodore Gibb Bring Respective Craft Home First

The races held under the auspices of the Victoria Yacht club which were postponed from last Saturday were sailed yesterday in a piping whole-sail breeze from the southwest.

In "A" class the sloop Dorothy, Capt. W. H. Langley, finished first. The victory was a hollow one, however, as, much to the regret of the Dorothy's crew, the rival White Cap, Capt. Lawrence, met with a mishap before the start, carrying away her throat halliard block.

In "B" class three yachts sailed, the Sea Mouse, Capt. A. R. D. Beaton; the Oneida, Commodore Gibb; and the Clytie, Capt. G. T. Temple, which was won by the Oneida.

Official Time

The official times are as follows:

"A" Class—
Dorothy, start, 2:31.00; finish, 3:49.30; Whitecap, start, 2:50; finish, 4:06.30.

"B" Class—
Sea Mouse, start, 2:35.20; finish, 3:57.45; Oneida, start, 2:35.30; finish, 3:53.20; Clytie, start, 2:35.31; finish, 3:56.35.

The course was about 9 miles in length.

EASY VICTORY FOR VANCOUVER YESTERDAY

Maple Leafs Decisively Defeated By Terminal City Lacrosse Twelve

Vancouver, Aug. 22.—In a very poor exhibition of national pastime played this afternoon between the Vancouver and Maple Leaf lacrosse clubs, both of this city, the Vancouver won by a score of thirteen to three. The result of this match puts the Vancouver team in line for the provincial championship, and a strong team will be sent against New Westminster on Saturday.

Ambassadors Recalled
Constantinople, Aug. 21.—The Turkish ambassador at Berlin and Vienna, and the minister at Belgrade, have been recalled.

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JAPANESE IMITATIONS OF FOREIGN WARES

Another Crude Deception Practiced by Copyists of Nippon Brought to Light

More instances of the imitation of foreign goods by Japanese manufacturers are reported. The Japan Gazette, in an issue received in yesterday's mail says: "Foreigners who desire to obtain genuine foreign goods would do well to obtain them of recognized foreign dealers and not be misled by cheap imitations on sale by Japanese dealers. Another elaborate imitation of one of Crosse & Blackwell's preparations has been brought to our notice. Two bottles of what is apparently the British firm's well known 'Pura Currie Powder' stand before us, one genuine and the other bogus, but absolutely alike in casual outward appearance. The shape of the bottles is the same, the body label is apparently exactly copied, they bear similar neck labels and lead capsules, the latter stamped identically with both have an external wrapper of smooth blue paper labeled alike: 'Genuine India Currie Powder.'"

A close examination, however, reveals many slight but conclusive differences in type, spelling, spacing, alignment and color. There is the familiar damning misuse of the "n" for "u" repeatedly in the "directions" on the neck label where words are "run over" in to the next line and the type varies slightly; the legend in the capsule is of different type from the original and the words are badly "spaced"; and the color of the red ink on the imitation is not quite so brilliant as on the genuine bottle. Perhaps the most striking difference (when noted, for the type is very small and would escape ordinary observation) is in the motto on the Royal Arms of England which is otherwise impudently copied above the well-known guarantee "By Royal Warrant, Purveyors (in the imitation the "y" becomes a "v") to His Majesty the King." The motto, however, "Dieu et mon Droit," seems to have been beyond the forgers who reproduce it as "Olen zrono Ddoly."

But, as stated, the general resemblance is so close that any foreigners might be excused for being deceived. As for the quality of the bogus condiment itself it can only be said that buyers are taking a great risk in venturing to consume it and the risk is made more attractive, of course, by the retail price of the fraudulent, dangerous article being set at a figure below that of the genuine. In fact the figure at which the imitation is offered should be sufficiently presumptive evidence to the foreigner that the article could not have been imported. However, the imitation is so laboriously clever that foreigners will only be safe in buying foreign condiments from old-established and recognized foreign dealers.

OBITUARY NOTICES**Murray**

The death occurred in Vancouver of Mrs. Margaret Murray, an old-time resident and pioneer of this city. Mrs. Murray was the mother of Mrs. A. Clements, of this city.

Mackay

The death occurred in Kildonan on Friday, of Mrs. Thomas Mackay, mother of W. Mackay and Mrs. Johns of this city.

THE WEATHER

Meteorological office, Victoria, B. C., at 8 p. m., August 22, 1903:

SYNOPSIS

A trough of low barometric pressure prevails between the ranges and with the exception of thunderstorms about Seattle the weather is fair and a little cooler throughout the Pacific slope.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Vancouver	57	70
New Westminster	54	68
Kamloops	58	70
Nanaimo	42	50
Atlin	40	50
Calgary, Alta.	36	74
Winnipeg, Man.	42	58
Portland, Ore.	58	70
San Francisco, Cal.	54	60

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific Time) Sunday:
Victoria and vicinity: Winds chiefly westerly or southerly, generally fair, not much change in temperature.
Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds, generally fair, not much change in temperature.

SATURDAY.

Highest	67
Lowest	58
Mean	60
Sunshine	8 hours 6 minutes.

Golden Vibrators going very fast. Don't miss special sale. Bowes' Drug Store.

AUSTRALIAN WON THE CHAMPIONSHIP

W. T. Ramsey First in One Mile Bicycle Race at Vancouver

Vancouver, Aug. 22.—In the provincial bicycle championship meet here today W. G. Ramsey, an Australian, won the one mile club championship with ease. Five started, but as a result of a spill in the second lap, three of the best riders were compelled to retire. The track was very slow and only fair time was made.

Lace Curtains

We are selling Lace Curtains at remarkably low prices—
SWISS CURTAINS, reduced from, per pair...\$4.50 to \$3.50
SWISS CURTAINS, reduced from, per pair...\$3.50 to \$2.50
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, special value at, per pair...\$1.75, \$1.00, \$1.50 to \$5.00
MADRAS MUSLIN at per yard...40c and 50c
also
Extra Value in Table Covers, large size from each...\$2.00 to \$3.50

G. A. Richardson & Co.
VICTORIA HOUSE
636 YATES ST.

Earrings

Are Very Fashionable

For ladies who do not desire to pierce their ears, we have some charming ideas just to hand in our new European consignment.

Pearl and Turquoise Earrings
TO CLASP ON THE EAR.
PER PAIR, \$2.00 to \$5.00

Many of these are exceptionally stylish, neat and dainty others, larger, with the drop which is now much in vogue again. Glad to have you see them whether you wish to buy or not.

W. H. Wilkerson
915 Government Street.
Next Weiler Bros. Phone 1606.

We Must Eat

to live, wrote Fielding. If you want to live long and enjoy life eat at a good restaurant—eat

At the Poodle Dog

Everything there is the highest grade, hygienic, wholesome, appetizing and daintily served, yet very reasonable in price.

The only cafe in Victoria employing all white cooks. Grill second to none.

W. F. D. SMITH, Proprietor.
645 Yates Street, Victoria

Royal Dairy

FAMOUS

ICE CREAM
The Best Made

PHONE 188
1004 Broad Street.

TIDE TABLE.

Victoria, B. C., August, 1903.

Date.	Time	High	Time	Low	Time	High	Time	Low
1	12:59	7.41	1:37	3.01	19:10	7.71	...	...
2	10:50	6.31	3:54	6:12	12:12	3.71	19:29	7.7
3	1:55	6.01	5:23	6:12	12:40	4.41	19:41	7.8
4	12:59	5.31	1:52	5:11	12:50	5.12	19:14	8.0
5	12:42	4.51	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	1:32	3.71	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	1:51	2.31	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	10:58	2.11	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	1:59	1.41	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	1:37	0.17	0.00	7.18	36	7.02	23:58	8.0
11	1:20	0.01	16:48	7.61	35	7.31	...	...
12	10:58	9.01	9:02	9.71	16:47	7.71	20:36	6.9
13	11:56	8.21	8:44	10:17	03	7.81	21:41	6.5
14	1:55	8.71	10:28	1:17	10:30	7.91	22:02	6.0
15	1:00	8.91	11:13	2.61	13:01	8.91	...	...
16	10:02	5.31	5:19	7.21	15:59	3.61	18:35	8.2
17	11:10	4.71	6.54	6.91	12:46	4.61	19:10	8.3
18	12:14	4.00	9.08	6.18	13:21	5.91	19:44	8.3
19	1:21	3.41	12:39	6.61	14:10	6.91	20:16	8.3
20	1:22	2.91	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	1:50	2.51	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	1:57	2.11	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	1:58	2.01	16:38	8.91	10:05	7.81	22:57	8.0
24	1:37	2.01	16:57	7.91	10:50	7.51	...	...
25	10:08	8.01	8:13	2.01	11:06	7.71	20:29	7.2
26	11:56	7.91	8:44	2.51	11:09	7.51	21:06	6.8
27	1:57	7.81	9:22	2.51	11:46	7.51	21:42	6.4
28	1:41	7.61	9:55	2.91	12:50	7.51	22:19	6.0
29	1:33	7.41	10:58	3.41	11:19	7.51	23:05	5.6
30	1:20	7.31	11:09	4.01	11:36	7.51	23:56	5.1
31	1:51	6.71	12:42	4.71	11:02	7.41	...	...

The time used is Pacific Standard, for the 120th Meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The figures for height serve to distinguish high water from low water.

The height is in feet and tenths of a foot above the average level of the lowest low water 14 each month of the year. This level is half a foot lower than the datum to which the soundings on the Admiralty chart of Victoria harbor are reduced.

Do You Wash Your Windows?
You will find a regular window brush of great assistance for the outside. Fitted with handles 8, 10 or 12 feet long 65c each, window rubbers for drying the windows 35c and 50c each, Yankee cleaner and admirable dirt remover 25c per tin. R. A. Brown & Co., 1302 Douglas St.

What Time?

The right time if you have a Redfern Watch. Our \$7.50 Watch in a Sterling Silver case is a winner.

REDFERN'S

The Diamond and Watch House

Government St.

COAL

J. KINGHAM & Co.

Victoria Agents for New Wellington Coal, Mined by the Nanaimo Collieries. At current rates.
OFFICE: 34 BROAD STREET.
TELEPHONE 647.

Sashes
Doors and
Woodwork
of
all Kinds

J. A. SAYWARD.

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ROCK BAY VICTORIA, B. C.

Rough and
Dressed
Lumber,
Shingles,
Laths, Etc.

P. O. Box 293.

T. ELFRD, Manager.

Telephone 162

THE SHAWNIGAN LAKE LUMBER CO., Ltd.

MILLS, SHAWNIGAN LAKE

Manufacturers of Rough and Dressed Fir and Cedar Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Mouldings, Etc. of the best quality. Seasoned Kiln-Dried Flooring and Finishing Lumber always in stock.

Office and Yards: Government and Discovery Streets, Victoria, B. C.

For Lumber, Sash, Doors and all kinds of Building Material, go to

The Taylor Mill Co.

Limited Liability.

Mill, Office, and yards: 2116 Government St., P.O. Box 628. Telephone 564.

NOTICE—Companies Act, 1897. Sec. 82

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Taylor Pattison Mill Co., Limited, intends to apply to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council for permission to change the name of said Company to the "Cameron Lumber Company, Limited."

Taylor-Pattison Mill Co., Limited

Dated the 15th Day of June, A.D. 1903.
Per D. O. CAMERON, Secretary.

AMERICAN FLOUR SOLD HERE

Something that we guarantee the best flour milled for "Bread or Pastry" and the price...
\$1.60 for 50 lbs
Once Tried Always Used
SYLVESTER FEED COMPANY
709 Yates Street

Japanese Fancy Goods

Best Store to Get the Oriental Souvenirs

THE MIKADO BAZAAR

1404 Government St., cor. Johnson Street. Victoria Hotel Block.

AUTO FOR HIRE

A 4-passenger, 20 horsepower car, \$4 per hour. Ring up Wood Bros., Phone 241, and ask for HARRY MOORE
A careful driver with the best riding car on the rent.

Nothing like the Globe Werlock Sectional Book Case for keeping books in good trim. Agents, Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

Merchants lunch 25c at the Grand Cafe, Imperial Hotel, 1120 Douglas St.

Visiting Cards. Printed or engraved. Ask to see our samples of type. Beautiful work guaranteed.—Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

Camp Stoves—All sorts and sizes at Clarke & Pearson's.

Calgary, "the pure malt beer."

Call and See the New Fall Coats, Waists, Underwear, Wrappers, Flannels, Wear and Blankets at Robinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates street.

San Francisco Veterinary College—Next session begins Sept. 15th Catalogue free; apply Dr. Chas. Keane, Pres., 1818 Market St., S. F.

Calgary, "the pure malt beer."

Week-End Specials.—Ladies' Waists Embroidered and lace trimmed wa

**NO GRINDING
NO HONING**

\$2.50
each

No Smarting After Shaving.

Buy a "CARBO-MAGNETIC"
Razor, shave with it thirty days,
then, if you would rather have
your money back than the razor,
we will refund it.

The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ltd.

Phone 59 Victoria, B. C. Agents 544-546 Yates St.

CLAY'S METROPOLITAN TEA & COFFEE ROOMS

Ices, Ice Creams, Ice Cream So-
das, Fountain Drinks of
All Kinds
Flavored with all varieties of

PURE FRUIT JUICES

Afternoon Tea Parties, Outing
and Picnic Parties Sup-
plied on Short Notice

CLAY'S
CONFECTIONERY

Tel. 101. 619 Fort Street.

**HAIR DYING
COMBS**

Perfectly Harmless at
Mrs. Kosche's Hairdressing
Parlors
1105 Douglas St.,
Phone 1175.

Occidental Cafe

Corner Johnson and Wharf Streets.
Now Open for Business.
Meals from 20 cents and up.

Try our 25 cent Dinner.

Dahlias

Now is the time to choose your
dahlias for next year's planting.
Call at our store on Broad Street,
and see the blooms on display.

JAY & CO.
SEEDSMEN,
Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

**Smoke has no
effect upon
Malthoid Roofing**

Sulphur fumes around smelting
plants, eat up a metal roof in
short order, and very few other
materials can withstand the at-
tack. Malthoid Roofing does
the business. Engineers and
owners of property in districts
affected by these fumes will save
money by looking carefully into
the merits of Malthoid. Write
for special booklet.

R. ANGUS
Wharf Street.

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"

Sensible Gifts
in Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc.,
make pleasing and serviceable
gifts. If they bear the trade mark

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

they are the best for money and
long experience can produce.
In buying Tea Sets, Dishes, Tu-
reens, etc., ask for the goods of

MERIDEN BRITA CO.

McClary's New Steel Range, "Saski-
Alta," has the latest improvements, is
the best and handsomest ever built in
Canada. Call and inspect it at Clarke
& Pearson's, Yates street.

Calgary, "the pure malt beer," over
the bar and all dealers.

Capital Planing and Saw Mills Co.

ORCHARD AND GOVERNMENT STS., VICTORIA, B.C.

Doors, Sashes and Woodwork of All Kinds and Designs,
Rough and Dressed Lumber, Fir, Cedar and Spruce Laths,
Shingles, Mouldings, Etc.

LEMON, GONNASON & CO. PHONE 77

To the Public

We take great pleasure in
announcing that the

Alterations

Which have been in progress
during the last three months
in our store have been finally

Completed

And we are now in a position
to serve our friends and
customers expeditiously and
with an accuracy that is
possible only in a perfectly
appointed music store.

Our Stock

OF PIANOS, ORGANS,
SHEET MUSIC, TALK-
ING MACHINES, REC-
ORDS, Etc., Etc., IN BY
FAR

The Largest and Best Selected

In British Columbia, com-
prising everything of value
in musical merchandise, and
with the completion of new
furnishings throughout and
the arrival of our annual
import stock we are able to
cater to the public with un-
equalled facility and hope to
merit the patronage of our
musical friends to even a
greater degree in the future
than in the past.

Fletcher Brothers

1231 Government St.

TRY IT. NEW LOAF HANBURY'S Mother's

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IS DELICIOUS

VEY BROTHERS

Machinists and Engineers

Phone A-1697. 713 Vancouver St.

Automobile and motor boat repairs.
Installing or repairing machinery of
every description will receive our
prompt and personal attention.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

COMMISSIONERS VISIT VICTORIA

Charged With Settling Fishery
Differences Between Cana-
da and United States

The International Fisheries Com-
mission consisting of S. T. Bastedo,
Dr. David Starr Jordan, respectively,
the Canadian and American commis-
sioners, John T. Nichols, a fishery ex-
pert, Barton W. Evermann, a Washing-
ton, D. C. official and Mr. Herbert
Stolz, secretary of the commission, ar-
rived in Victoria on Friday night and
are staying at the Empress.

Messrs Bastedo and Jordan have
been appointed by their respective
governments to look into the interna-
tional fishery questions on the Great
Lakes and the Pacific and to evolve
a system of regulations which will at-
tend to the interests of the fishery in-
terests of the respective governments. The commission
began work in the east, arriving in
Vancouver a little over a week ago.
During that time they have visited a
number of the chief fishing points
and have interviewed all sorts and
conditions of men interested in fishing.
An immense amount of evidence was
taken on all phases of the question
by the recent commission presided
over by Professor Prince, which has
been printed and is available for the
present commissioners. They are also
acquiring a great deal of independent
information. They are not holding
regular sessions, but are receiving all
those who have a knowledge of fish
conditions and are willing to give the
benefit of their experience.

The commissioners do not intend to
make a long stay here. They were at
their hotel receiving visitors most of
the morning, after which, accompa-
nyed by John P. Babcock, assistant
provincial fishery commissioner, they
called upon Premier McBride and
at the Parliament buildings and had a
lengthy chat with him. Yesterday af-
ternoon they went for a motor drive
as the guests of the Provincial govern-
ment, and today they visit Sooke
harbor, which will be the last place
they will visit. Tonight the commis-
sion breaks up. Mr. Bastedo returning
to Ottawa and Dr. Jordan to Califor-
nia.

As is well known, Dr. Jordan is
president of the Leland-Stanford
university of Palo Alto, California, and
as the autumn term is beginning soon
he is obliged to return to attend to his
university duties. Mr. Bastedo has
to return to Ottawa to confer with
the government regarding his new
appointment as head of the new an-
nuitant department, after which he will
also return to California. The two
will then draft the legislation em-
bodying the regulations they think
are needed.

Mr. Bastedo's Remarks

When seen at the Empress yester-
day morning, Mr. Bastedo said:
"Our investigations are about over,
and we will separate tomorrow. Our
instructions include drawing legisla-
tion covering the regulations which
the commission thinks should be put
into force on both sides of the line,
after considering all phases of the
situation. They will cover a wide
range as the food fishes of the Great
Lakes have to be considered as well as
the salmon fisheries of the Pacific and
the regulations will be framed with
the idea of ensuring the perpetuation
of these important sources of food
supply, as well as for providing
equitable methods of catching the fish
which, it is hoped will put an end to
all international friction on the sub-
ject."

"With regard to my appointment,
of which I received news by wire the
other day, I am informed it dates as
from September 1, and I am returning
to Ottawa to get instructions as to
procedure. At present I am uncertain
whether or no it is the desire of the
government that I should proceed im-
mediately with its organization before
completing my work in connection
with the fisheries commission."

"The Annuitant department is a
new branch of the government to be
established in conformity with legisla-
tion passed at the last session of Par-
liament, but it must not be confounded
with the old age pension schemes of
which so much has been heard. It is
nothing of the kind. It is merely a
government arrangement whereby
anyone will be able to secure an an-
nuity protecting him against want in
his old age, at the smallest possible
cost. No hard and fast rules will be
fixed as to the conditions under which
such annuities can be obtained, ex-
cept that the largest income obtainable
will be \$600 per annum. Every effort
will be made to meet all reason-
able demands. Thus there will be
no stipulated yearly payment and no
fixed age limit at which the annuity
will begin. The applicant will state
how much he can afford to pay and
at what age he wishes his annuity to
begin and the cost and terms will be
regulated accordingly. Arrangements
may be made so that lump sums or
regular payments can be made ac-
cording to the wishes of the applicant.
This it is hoped that the department
will be of benefit to a large number."

"It will fall to my lot, as I under-
stand to organize the department, but
of course the tables and scales of pay-
ments, etc., will be calculated by ac-
tuaries who will be engaged by the
department."

"After I have conferred with the
authorities at Ottawa I shall proceed
to California in order to take up the
business of drafting the fishery legisla-
tion with Dr. Jordan. His university
duties compel him to be in California
on the resumption of the scholars so
the work will be done there."

Dr. Jordan on the Difficulties

Dr. Jordan stated that the greatest
obstacle to the framing of an ideal
fishery code was the absence of exact
knowledge of the life habits of the
fish.

"There has been comparatively little
study of the habits of the Pacific sal-
mon," said he. "There are four or
five men who have studied the ques-
tion in the states and Mr. Babcock in
British Columbia, but these seem to be
about all. Of course I am now speak-
ing of the life habits of the fish, and
not of the best methods of catching
and preparing them for market. It
seems, however, to be pretty well es-
tablished that the fish return to the
river of their birth, and this is a view
which is being confirmed by the study
usually four years, that seems to de-
spawning in the river. Of the last
point there is no doubt. It has been
proved beyond a shadow of doubt,
both by observation and by examina-
tion of the fish, that they die after
spawning. It is a biological impos-
sibility for them to survive. In this
am speaking of the sockeye, though it
seems certain that all the five kinds
of Pacific coast salmon die in this
way."

The Atlantic salmon is different.
In fact the Pacific coast fish is a
salmon, the Atlantic and European
salmon is not a salmon at all. He is
of different species, being in reality
a kind of trout. So to call both kinds

of fish salmon is scientifically wrong.
The steel head is the Pacific fish, which
most strongly resembles the Atlantic
salmon, and seems to be practically
the same. The Atlantic fish goes back
to the ocean after spawning, but your
salmon does not. Nor is it known
where he goes, nor what he does, while
in the ocean before coming up
the river to spawn, and until this part
of his history is unravelled, our
knowledge of the life and habits of the
fish will be both meagre and unsatis-
factory."

Asked how the United States gov-
ernment proposed to legislate regard-
ing the fisheries, a subject generally
supposed to be within the exclusive
jurisdiction of the states, Dr. Jordan
said that during the international con-
gress on boundary waters, a matter over
which the Federal government had
jurisdiction, although hitherto this
jurisdiction had never yet been ex-
ercised. It had, however, proved im-
possible for the different states inter-
ested to get together and so the Fed-
eral government had been obliged to
take it up. For instance in Lake Erie,
the greatest fresh water fishing area
in the world, there were four states
interested on the American side, and
Ontario on the Canadian. The legis-
latures of these states did not meet
at the same time, and so the passing
of identical legislation had proved to
be impossible.

Leland-Stanford

Dr. Jordan said that the ravages
caused by the earthquake at the Le-
land-Stanford university had been re-
paired only building not yet re-
stored both more church, although there
were a couple of brick buildings that
had been completely destroyed which
would not be rebuilt. The cost of the
repairs would be in the neighborhood
of a million dollars. The church had
been the last to be being the least
pressing. In that case, the steeple
had fallen through the roof crushing
the interior pretty badly. Fortunately
the organ loft, one of the most valu-
able of the church's contents, had not
been touched owing to the church be-
ing longer the steeple. The walls
seemed to be all right and the
famous mosaics were unhurt to all ap-
pearances, although it was impossible
to be sure until the work of restoration
had commenced. Brick walls, faced
with stone, though apparently unin-
jured, had been found on examination
to have the interior brick work ruined.
"The earthquake is a great detector
of scamped work," said the professor.
"Wherever the bricks had been im-
properly laid or the cement carelessly
mixed there the earthquake punched
out a hole. In future our buildings
will be of concrete with steel, a form
of structure, which when properly put
together will not be injured by any
earthquake such as has been experi-
enced in California hitherto."

VETERANS DISCUSS THE BAND INCIDENT

Express Regret at Action of the
Exhibition Committee—
Other Business

The regular monthly meeting of the
British Campers' association was
held in the drill hall on Friday evening
when it was clearly demonstrated,
that there was, still, some fighting
blood, in the old war-horses. The
tenor of the meeting was keen and the
business before the members was of a
nature that opened wide the valve of
discussion. The regular order of busi-
ness having been disposed of, a vol-
ume of entertainment was presented
as the chairman let in the thin edge
of the "bands at the exhibition" affair.
It was battle royal for the premier
place on the floor. Sentiment ran
high. Patriotism was at 100 per cent,
and when all had been heard and the
atmosphere became normal, the fol-
lowing motion was put by Mr. S. C.
Thomson, seconded by Mr. W. P. Be-
aver: "That the committee be re-
solved to express their regret that
the executive committee of the
provincial exhibition have decided to
award all the musical work of the ex-
hibition to bands affiliated with a
foreign union, to the exclusion of the
band of the 5th Regiment, Canadian
Artillery, who are members of a Cana-
dian union, and many of whom have
fought for this country in differ-
ent parts of our great empire."

"This meeting wishes to place on
record its strong disapproval of such
action and trusts that more patriotic
views will prevail on the reconsidera-
tion of the matter by the exhibition
executive committee and herewith in-
structs the secretary to forward a
copy of this resolution to the exhibi-
tion executive committee and to the
local press."

There were other fish to fry, for it
was apparent the association was un-
der the necessity of securing a hall of
its own as it was found there would
be occasions when the drill hall would
not be available for meetings, which
would cause considerable inconveni-
ence to the members, so it was resolv-
ed to reconvene the city, with a view
to securing a new seat of operations
for which a squad is now in the field
and will report to the next meeting,
the landlord, terms of surrender of a
new hall, following this a committee
was appointed to arrange for a place
when the banquet will be held on the
5th of November, when the association
will commemorate the anniversary of
the Crimean battles.

It was at this juncture that Mr. W.
C. Warren took occasion to move a
vote of regret at the departure of
Rear-Admiral Fleet from the city, and
the association. Rear-Admiral Fleet in
responding, thanked the meeting for
their kind sentiments and goodspeed,
wishing the association a prosperous
and useful future.

The meeting was then brought to
a close by singing the national an-
them.

Sails for Home.

The attorney-general's department
yesterday received a cable from H. A.
McLean, K. C., deputy attorney-gen-
eral, stating that he was sailing for
home yesterday. Mr. McLean has been
attending to the provincial
litigation before the judicial commit-
tee of the privy council.

Dr. Fagan Goes East.

Dr. Fagan, secretary of the provin-
cial board of health, left yesterday
afternoon for an extended trip to the
East, and will be away about six
weeks. Dr. Fagan's primary object in
his trip is to attend a meeting of the
American Public Health association at
Winnipeg, at which he will read a pa-
per on the "Sociology of the Middle
West." After that he will tour East-
ern Canada and the Eastern states, ex-
amining the methods in vogue in the
handling of milk and dairy inspection,
with a view to introducing into British
Columbia any new features that may
appear worthy of reproduction.

SEATTLE MEN VISIT THE WHALING STATION

See Two Monsters Captured—
Congressman Humphrey on
Presidential Contest

Will H. Humphrey, now in his sec-
ond term of office as congressman for
western Washington, and the Rev. W.
A. Major, one of Seattle's most prom-
inent ministers, spent a few hours in
Victoria yesterday on their way home
from a trip to the west coast of Van-
couver island, whither they had gone
to see the whaling station at Sechart.
They expressed themselves as much
interested at what they had seen. Said
the Rev. Mr. Major at the Empress
yesterday:

"No man can have any idea what a
whale is like until they see one caught
and hauled out of the water. Their
bulk is stupendous. We were out for
a day and the ship caught two, one
80 and the other 85 feet long. Twenty
of us could lie in one of their mouths.
I don't know what you think of the
Jonah story, but while a sulphur bot-
tom could not swallow a man because
its throat is too small, a sperm whale
could swallow an elephant."

"The second whale was mortally
wounded by the shot but not killed in-
stantaneously, and kept us on the go
for a while. I was sick all the time,
but kept on deck and saw everything.
It was a most interesting experience.
The company must have a fortune
there."

Mr. Humphrey declined to be inter-
viewed on the bitter contest for the
Republican nomination for U. S. sena-
tor which is being waged in Wash-
ington by Congressman Jones and
Senator Ankeny. He said the fight
did not concern him, and he was tak-
ing no part in it. He was more com-
municative as to the approaching pre-
sidential election, and as a good Re-
publican, is, of course, very confident
of Mr. Taft's election as Mr. Roose-
velt's successor.

Bryan Cannot Win.

"Of course there is always a possi-
bility of defeat in a political contest,
but I do not see how there can be any
probability of Mr. Bryan beating the
Republican candidate. If you take
the figures, and see what must be done
before he can get a majority in the
Electoral College, you will find that
he must carry New York, Connecti-
cut, and three of the central states
which are now Republican as well as
every state which is generally Demo-
cratic. While even if the Republicans
lose New York and carry any of the
states mentioned they will have
enough votes to win."

"Again there does not seem to be
much enthusiasm for Mr. Bryan, and
nothing at all comparable to the ex-
citement during his first campaign, as
for Mr. Taft. If you examine his re-
cord you will have to admit that there
has probably never been a president
with the experience and success in the
conduct of public affairs prior to elec-
tion, of which he can boast. A great
majority of them were not national
figures before they became presidents.
Taft's Personality."

The Democrats, as might be ex-
pected, are trying to make a great
deal of Mr. Roosevelt's support of Mr.
Taft, saying that he is merely run-
ning as another man's shadow. But
that argument cuts both ways. The
fact that the president believes that
Mr. Taft will best carry out the presi-
dent's policies will bring him many
votes. At that Mr. Roosevelt has
done is to come out openly, and say
that Mr. Taft views the great ques-
tions of the day as he does, and that
he has been significantly successful in the
many large affairs with which he has
been entrusted and that therefore he
would like to see him elected to
carry out to a successful ending the
policies which he has initiated, and
which he believes are of vital im-
portance to the country. Unquestion-
ably this endorsement helped to get
him the nomination, but Mr. Taft is a
big man, mentally as well as physical-
ly, and a lovable man. He has hosts
of friends and supporters on his own
account and is adding to them daily.
Always good natured and approach-
able, he has a personality which
makes friends for him wherever he
goes."

Mr. Humphrey is a Seattle man,
who is well on in his second term as
congressman, and known as a prom-
inent politician of the States per-
sonally. He does not attach any im-
portance to Mr. Hearst's Independence
party as a presidential possibility, but
thinks that it may have an important
effect indirectly on the final result.
The party is apt to poll quite a few
votes in New York state and particu-
larly in New York city, and these will
all be drawn from men who would
otherwise vote for Bryan. A close
contest in New York is one of the pos-
sibilities, and these comparatively few
votes may have an important effect
on Mr. Bryan's success in that state,
and it is conceded, apparently, on all
sides that the Democratic candidate
cannot hope to win unless he captures
the suffrages of the empire state.

CANADIAN CLUB LUNCH

Large Attendance Expected to Hear
General Sir Reginald Pole-
Carew

Members of the Canadian club are
reminded that Lieut.-Gen. Sir Reginald
Pole-Carew will be the guest of honor
at a luncheon to be tendered him on
Tuesday, when he has promised to ad-
dress the club. The luncheon will be
held at the Driard hotel, and tickets
therefor are obtainable at Hilben's
book store on Government street. The
price is 75 cents, as Harry Hemming,
the proprietor of the Driard says he
cannot give a luncheon worthy either
of the club or his hotel for the sum
of 60 cents, which has been the price
heretofore.

A large attendance is expected to
hear the distinguished guest, who has
a brilliant military record, gained in
many parts of the British Empire, and
he has much that is interesting to tell.
Covers will be laid for 120, and those
desiring to come should waste no
time in securing their tickets, as there
is sure to be a rush for them.

Geography Helps—Rand and
McNally Globes, 45c each; Walker's Ideal
Atlases, 50c each. Victoria Book and
Stationery Co., Limited.

Remember Monday, last day for
demonstrating "Golden" Vibrator,
Bowes' Drug Store.

Scholars—Get a prize exercise book
and scribbler, and go in for one of
those five hundred prizes. Victoria
Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

"If It's Correct, Christie Has It."

**Christie's Big August
Shoe Sale**

SEE THE WINDOW FOR BARGAINS

Cor. Gov'ment and Johnson Sts

"If Christie Has It It's Correct"

**The Moon's Not
Always Shining**

A good lantern is appreciated in many homes,
and is almost an absolute necessity for your rig
after dark. Better "rig" yourself out with one
of these:

Cold Blast Lantern 90c
Dash Lantern \$1.25

DRAKE & HORN
Hardware Merchants
608 Yates Street, cor. Government

Monday's Potato Sale

At the Anti-Combine Grocery

Here is a chance for Monday—Monday, because on that day we
will have sufficient time to deliver all orders without the rush of
other days. Large, sound, wholesome Potatoes—the kind that cook
white and mealy.

\$1.35 per sack of 100 lbs

Nice Alberta Dairy Butter, per lb. 25c
Independent Creamery Butter, 35c per lb., or 3 lbs. for \$1.00

TRY A FEW POUNDS.

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Artistic Silk and Linen Embroidery Drawn Work, Ladies' Shirt Waist
Pieces and Mandarin Coat, Brass, Satsuma, Ivory, Cloisonne Wares and
other unique articles, etc., also Silk and Cotton Gown sold by the yard.

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cialists.

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VICTORIA, B. C.

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Has removed to
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Phone 1678.

Special Notice—An additional re-
ward of \$25.00 will be given by the
Province of C. to the person
catching the mysterious "Raffles."
Providing they have in their posses-
sion a Province cigar.

High School and McGill Students—
Bring us your lists, we have the books.
Victoria Book and Stationery Co.,
Limited.

English Fall Goods at the Beehive,
Douglas St.—Just arrived. Serge
suits \$1.50; extra strong stockings for
children from 20c; comfortable cor-
sets from \$1; lace collars, 50c; \$1;
men's cashmere socks 25c.

GENUINE OLD WELLINGTON

COAL

Get your Winter's supply
now from

HEISTERMAN & CO.

1207 Government St.

Change of Business.
Del Furman, the brakeman recently
hurt on the E. & N. Ry. has taken over
the retail candy store of G. H. Larri-
gan, 634 Fort St., which will be known
as Furman's Confectionery, carrying
a line of cigars and tobaccos.

Amherst shoes are solid leather.

Have you tried the new idea in
delicatessen at Ringshaw's, Cor. Yates
and Broad. Everything we have is
the best, and we serve cooked meats
of all kinds, cold roast beef, veal, ham,
etc. We cater for parties large or
small on short notice. Give us a call
before going on your picnic, and we
will put you up something tasty. To
be had here, Weisel's high grade sau-
sage, Private Stock, Salami, Landja-
ger, etc. Phone 1424.

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Of Screen Doors and Windows

To avoid carrying these goods over for another season we offer:

Screen Doors. Reg. price \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, for.....**\$1.00**
Screen Doors. Reg. price \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, for.....**\$1.25**
Screen Windows, any size, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, for.....**25c**

We have still two or three bargains left in Refrigerators

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from plates at

THE COLONIST OFFICE

CONCERNING WOMEN

A Marchioness and Her Home.
Among the Christian names owned by the young Marchioness of Exeter is the quaint old Saxon, one of Rowena. She was the Hon. Myra Rowena Sibell Orde-Powlett when in 1901 she became the wife of the Marquis of Exeter. The small heir to the Marquisate, Lord Burghley, is now three years old. "Burghley House by Stamford Town," immortalized by Tennyson, is a splendid Elizabethan house built by Lord Treasurer Burghley, Queen Elizabeth visited Burghley, and the bed upon which she slept is among the "sights" of the mansion, as are also the wonderful carvings by Grinling Gibbons and the pictures and china. Many royalties have stayed at Burghley, among them being William the Third, Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort.

The Crown Princess of Roumania.
The Crown Princess of Roumania is regarded by the Roumanians as the most beautiful and the kindest princess in Europe. She is the daughter of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and a niece of King Edward. She and the Queen of Roumania, Carmen Sylva, are greatly loved because of their simple ways and their wholehearted sympathy with the poor and needy. The Princess is thoroughly democratic. Her eldest boy, Prince Carol, the future King of Roumania, is taking lessons in printing. Carmen Sylva, who takes a motherly interest in the blind, has induced him to save his pocket-money until he can buy a press to print in raised type for the use of the blind in her institution.

A daughter of the Montezumas is in New York mastering the art of domestic science. She will carry it back with her to Mexico and the bidding of her government introduce it in that country of romance and tradition. She is Mme. Guadalupe de Haro and is an exquisite woman with coal-black hair, deep brown eyes and a complexion of creamy white, who proudly says she is thoroughly a Montezuma. She has been in New York a year and a half, studying night and day household arts as taught in public and private schools and colleges. Just now she is studying in the summer school of the University of New York.

Max Pemberton, author of the English romance, "Sir Richard Escamble," finds an accomplished literary aid in Mrs. Pemberton, who edits most of her husband's copy, besides discussing with him his plans and plots. Mrs. Pemberton is herself a welcome member of London literary circles, while her husband is one of the best known figures in the book world of England.

Since Mrs. Humphry Ward has announced her disbelief in woman's fitness to vote, and Israel Zangwill, an old suffrage convert, has declared contrarily that it is not greater than man's, William Dean Howells has also declared himself. "In my opinion," says Mr. Howells, "suffrage for women is bound to come. There are many arguments against it, but no reasons."

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES

Olive Sandwiches

Olives or pimientos sliced very thin and mixed with a French dressing and a dash of lemon juice. The slices of bread if the spaces between the disks of olives are filled in with cream cheese, well seasoned, this will give a little variety to the taste of the pickle. Sauté the sandwiches with butter. If the fish in oil is kept well in the background, there is little chance of mistaking either the odor or taste of sardines unless the fish is mixed with other ingredients, so for tea sandwiches it is advisable to mix with a bit of mustard, some chopped olives or pimientos and cayenne pepper. The mixture should be spread as thin as a veil in the bread wafer in order to make a delicate sandwich.

Boiled Salsify

Wash the root of salsify or vegetable, as it is also called, to remove loose dirt, then scrape thoroughly, throwing into water as quickly as scraped that the white roots may not become discolored. Cut into inch lengths, place in a saucepan, cover with boiling water, add a little salt and boil until tender when tested with a fork. Drain and the salsify is ready to be finished in any way.

Buttered Salsify

Melt a spoonful of butter in a saucepan. Add a point of boiled salsify sliced or cut fine and heat without browning, adding salt and pepper to taste. Serve as soon as heated.

Graham Muffins

Here is a good recipe for graham muffins, given by Rural New Yorker: Scald one and one-fourth cup of milk add to it one-fourth cup of sugar, one-half teaspoon of salt and one tablespoon of melted butter; let cool, add one yeast cake dissolved in one-fourth cup of lukewarm water, then add one cup of white flour, and two cups of graham flour, mix well and add one well-beaten egg. Set to rise in a temperature of 70 degrees until the mixture doubles in bulk, then with a spoon dip lightly into buttered muffin pans, let rise the second time and bake fifteen or twenty minutes in quick oven, according to the size of the muffins.

A Breakfast Dish

For an appetizing breakfast dish, advises the New York Post, use ripe tomatoes and a little cold broiled or boiled ham. Chop the ham fine, using from a half cup to a cupful, and put it in a saucepan with three solid tomatoes peeled and cut in pieces. Add a half-tablespoonful of butter, and cook a few minutes, then add two beaten eggs. Mix thoroughly and cook until the eggs are set; season and serve on hot toast; sprinkle with chopped parsley.

For burns and scalds there is nothing more soothing than the white of an egg which should be poured over the wound. It is softer than collodion as a varnish for a burn, and being always at hand, can be applied immediately. It is the contact with the air which gives the extreme pain. White of egg excludes the air and prevents inflammation.

Ladies Doing Afternoon Calling

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HERE AND THERE

August is almost over and winter with its long nights and short days will be here very soon. Already the darkness is sending the young folks reluctantly indoors long before bedtime. The boys and young men who played games or spent the evenings on the water in the parks will be forced to find other sources of amusement. Where are they to look for it? This is a question in which every mother of growing lads should be interested. The schoolboys will be busy the greater part of the evening with their lessons but there are hundreds of young men who during the day are at work in the stores, the offices, the factories and the workshops of the city. Their work is in many cases monotonous and exhausting. Evening comes and they crave for congenial companionship and for amusement. One here and there, is content to sit down and spend the evening reading. But even the most studious not only want but are the better for, companionship with youths of their own age and with older men. Mothers can do much to make their houses meeting places for the young people. This cannot be done without a little self-denial. But the mother whose boys and girls feel themselves free to ask their friends into their own home when they are sure of a hearty welcome, will be amply repaid, not only with the love and confidence of her sons and daughters but with the certainty that they will be better men and women for the happy evenings spent amid the pure influences of home.

There are, in Victoria, a large number of young men who have no home. Far too few of the heads of families acknowledge any responsibility for the happiness of these sons of mothers in distant provinces or in the motherland. No one would be the worse and many a great deal better, if the sons of Victoria houses were opened to welcome these young men when business hours were over. There are few families, who do not in one way or other, come into contact with at least one of these sojourners in our city and if each kind-hearted mistress of a home were to follow her impulse, the number of strangers among us would soon grow less.

But when all is said there are many evenings when not only sons but fathers and husbands will seek recreation outside the home. What has Victoria to offer these in the way of rational amusement? For the comparatively wealthy there are clubs where they can find congenial companionship. Societies and secret societies attract many more. The Y. M. C. A. affords an excellent place in which boys can spend an evening, but it is sadly hampered for want of accommodation. We have a public reading room in the Carnegie library, but to judge from the number of men who make use of it, even on the summer evenings, it cannot accommodate a fifth of those who would be benefited by frequenting it on winter nights. Then there is the Victoria, where those who have the means can enjoy the play or opera, and the cheap theatres whose halls are always filled.

Most of the churches have Young Peoples' societies, and their halls are available occasionally, but there are many who doubt whether they are doing so much as they might to provide for the social needs of the people of the city.

On the other hand the saloons are always open. Their attractions are evident to every passer-by. They are light and warm and afford a certain freedom of speech and action within certain limits. One does not need to be a teetotaler in order to recognize the danger of the temptations into which they lead the lads whose habits are forming. But where in this city can a man meet the friend with whom he wishes to spend an hour except in a hotel or in a saloon?

Is it not time that every one who has at heart the good of the youth of this city combined to erect a building where men of all sorts and conditions could spend an evening in a rational way without the temptation to indulge in strong drink. If the good people who speak so strongly against the evils of intemperance were as much in earnest as they should be they would see that the saloon was fought with its own weapons. There is a feeling that such an enterprise would clash with the Y. M. C. A., but it is not justified. We have among us many influences for evil. We cannot have too many for good. If every young man in Victoria who has grown up sons or whose boys are soon to face the temptations of manhood, were to combine together to erect in the centre of this city a place, call it coffee palace, or by any other name, where a good reading room, innocent amusements, and a place for the young men to meet and talk freely with friends or acquaintances would be supplied it could be done. There are hundreds of men who would be glad to assist in such an enterprise if once it were set on foot. The direct financial returns might not be large but the good such an institution would do for the evil it would prevent can not be measured in money.

Canadians, it is to be feared, are fast learning the extravagant ways which the people of the United States have already acquired. It is the last year thousands of American women have had cause to regret the formation of tastes and habits of living that make economy difficult, if not impossible. It would be well if on this side of the line we did not wait for hard times to teach us the folly of waste.

The following article from the Chicago News, by Cora Roche Howland, is worthy of the consideration of most of us:

Americans in general are none the worse for a little practical instruction in old-world thrift. The science of making both ends meet has been superseded in America by the expedient of making both ends longer. Prudence is the rule with us. We are a nation of money makers and money spenders, not of money savers. It has been said of us truly that ours is the only civilized country on the globe which does not encourage thrift among the masses of its people.

The evils of such a system are self-evident. The value of a dollar becomes a doubtful quantity in the hands of its possessor. Waste, both of substance and of energy, is inevitable. Habitual prodigality results in

false standards of personal worth and in the deterioration of moral fiber. A certain sturdy quality of character, of which the word "No" is the eloquent expression, is sacrificed.

In France one has an opportunity to study thrift in its most provident form. For there thrift is not a casual foresight, practiced genially as an unobtrusive and not ungracious virtue. It is part of the daily thought and outlook of the people. It has a gaunter aspect than with us and wears a sterner garment. Nor is it self-effacement or seeking for concealment. It stares at you from the street, shows in the faces of the people, greets you a hundred times an hour alternately in pleasant and unpleasant ways.

The principle of thrift as normally applied in France is admirable. The French housewife buys exactly enough for her need and no more, whether of fuel or food or clothing. The grocer's clerk tips the scale on a pound of sugar with nicety, careful that the house he works for shall not lose a single grain in favor of a customer. Nothing is wasted anywhere in France, by French people. The forests are kept clear of loose timber and of fallen twigs. The leaves of the plane trees in the Paris parks are saved as fertilizers, to be used in the government greenhouses.

Coal dust is packed into bricks and burned. Every particle of refuse in the streets is turned to some account. It is said that there is only one thing in Paris which is useless when it reaches the refuse stage, and that is paper money, which becomes so greasy and begrimed by the hands of the multitude that it is simply thrown away. Ineptly of renovation into use, it is this thrift which makes most of all causes France to rank high among the wealthy nations of the earth.

For it is by thrift that nations, as well as individuals, maintain their wealth. Natural resources may make them wealthy, but it takes thrift to keep them so. This is true of the United States as much as it is of France, or of any other land. It has been estimated recently that our country, because it is learning to turn its waste to profit, will make more of this one source of revenue than formerly it made from its staple products.

Today fully one-fifth of the profit of the cotton crop is made out of the cotton-seed meal, which formerly was thrown away. In the future corn-stalks will be used to make our paper, rubbish will furnish light for our cities.

What a nation regards as worth its while to undertake should not be thought by individuals to be beneath their dignity. Methods of thrift differ, but the principle beneath them all is the same. Money saved is money earned and money possessed is present opportunity. Real thrift is not self-denial only; it is choice likewise. Each time the truly thrifty person saves he makes a choice in favor of some ulterior advantage.

There are intelligent people needed in the cause of thrift. Many are the follies committed in this homely virtue's name. The woman who gets up at 3 o'clock in the morning in order that she may set her bread to rise with half the ordinary quantity of yeast is as misguided and ridiculous as the tradesman who sells a rat-trap to make his pound even. The former is prodigal of precious energy; the latter is weighing his own soul in the scales for an infinitesimal price.

Thrift at its best is, then, intelligent use of advantages, of which both substance and opportunity form a part. Thrift is not a virtue to be practiced at the spigot and bung-hole there is no reason why both spigot and bung-hole should not be watched.

The man who saves grows rich and gains a place in the community. The careful housewife has a pleasant home and a secure future. The thrifty man who saves grows rich and gains a place in the community. The careful housewife has a pleasant home and a secure future. The thrifty man who saves grows rich and gains a place in the community.

CORA ROCHE HOWLAND.

There have been, in the newspapers lately, several paragraphs hinting that the marriage between King Alfonso, of Spain, and his English wife has proved a failure. The following account from M.A.P. of the doings in the Spanish court seems to show that Queen Victoria has made many friends among the Spanish ladies and that she has succeeded in introducing into her household many of the customs of England.

Queen Victoria, Eugenie of Spain favors La Granja palace as a spring and autumn residence, and King Alfonso, in his devotion to the wishes of his young Queen, has ordered large works of reconstruction to be carried out there. The palace is a magnificent structure, built by Versailles; it is, in fact, known as the Spanish Versailles. Queen Victoria found the sanitation at La Granja in an extremely unsatisfactory condition, and the whole of it has now been thoroughly renovated. Improvements have been introduced, and an electric plant, which not only supplies the palace, but also the town, with electric light, has been installed. King Alfonso's English inclinations are shown in the internal decorations, and every room in the palace has been furnished in English style. A fine polo ground, tennis courts, and a cricket ground are among the other innovations recently completed at La Granja.

The atmosphere of the Spanish court has been considerably brightened since the queen took every heart by storm, on account of her easy grace, accompanied by a certain reserve, which was not repelling, but showed rather that she was determined to maintain the dignity and etiquette befitting her rank. During the reign, many matrimonial connections with the court had been allowed to fall into a groove,

and life was taken very easily. The wearing of evening dress, for instance, was optional until Queen Victoria's advent; but her youthful majesty rigidly enforced the rule that evening dress only should be worn at the royal dinner table. The result of it is, that while the younger ladies of the court are delighted at being called upon to look their best in pretty frocks adorned with sparkling family jewels, which have been allowed to repose in their plush cases for many years past, uncared for and unworn, the dowager duchesses and matronesses are complaining of bad gold and stiff necks. Brides have taken the place of the old-fashioned Spanish card game of tresillo, and while the alteration delights the younger officials of the court, who have adopted English pastimes and customs to the exclusion of Spanish pursuits, the older members of the nobility find the game too difficult and the stakes too high. One innovation introduced by Queen Victoria could not get off to a good start, a feminine heart, and that is the afternoon cup of tea. Like her grandmother, the Queen cannot get along without it, and delights in paying surprise visits to the ladies of her court, and asking for a cup of tea. Now that they have got to know their sovereign better, they welcome her calls, and afternoon tea has become an institution among the upper classes.

WOMAN'S WORK

The new Home for the Aged and Infirm Women of Victoria is nearing completion. It is proposed to open it on the first of October by a grand bazaar, in which it is hoped all the women's societies in the city will unite. Already it is reported some of the ladies are at work. The energy and enterprise of the management are worthy of all appreciation and support. The following is a list of the donations which have been received:

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Mrs. Offerhaus	2.50
Mr. Clayton, Bella Coola	2.00
A. Bilson	2.00
Miss L. Bickel, Cumberland	2.00
J. Bamley & Co.	2.00
Levy's Restaurant	2.00
W. S. Terry	2.00
A friend	1.00

Total \$1,359.85

Besides the above, \$5,000 has been received from the province and \$5,000 from the city, making the total receipts collected \$11,359.85. To this amount will be added about \$1,750, which the management have on hand, making the sum total \$13,059.85. The new building is costing in the neighborhood of \$20,000, so it will be seen that these few ladies have still a difficult financial problem before them. Any one willing to assist in this worthy undertaking can leave subscriptions at the Colonist or Times offices, or with the matron at the Home, McClure street. The smallest will be gratefully received.

Banana Salad

Make a bed of crisp lettuce leaves and cover lightly with mayonnaise dressing. Allow half a banana for each person. Cut them into thin slices, using a silver knife. Allow a third as many English walnuts or hickory nuts, shelled, as you have bananas. Pass these through a grinder, mix lightly with the bananas and heap on the lettuce leaves, dressed with mayonnaise. PLUGGERS

Environments.

"But for the grace of God, that had been I," said an old saint—as a poor wretch Handicapped was he—and vile—yet once, in sooth, His was the bloom and innocence of youth!

Jedged in by vice—none caring for his soul, As snail-shells grew with every added toll, So thick encrusted—but, alas! not white! His life, with daily sin, grew dark as night! Oh! men and women of the favored class Who dread to touch their garments as they pass, That you are pure as these poor souls are not Is but your heritage—your happy lot.

Come down from your proud pedestals, for you With your great gifts have a great work to do! House these drugged consciences! Stir the dull clod! Such you might be—but for the grace of God!

—LENA B. GARDNER, in the Lyceumite and Talent.

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Shuternes, per bottle, 50c, 75c and	\$1.00
Ginger Wine, per bottle	75c

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Conservative Picnic

Is on Saturday, and on Sunday next the Steamer "Iroquois" will make another of those delightful trips among the beautiful Gulf Islands, leaving Sidney on arrival of the V. & S. morning train. Through tickets will be issued at Victoria at \$1.25 for the round trip. The Wednesday and Saturday excursions will also be continued for a few weeks longer.

Autumn Styles in Hats

Jet is used on toques to cover the entire hat, and often, too, it is arranged like lacework over a wire brim. A real model shows a 6-inch band of silver fox around the crown of an otherwise perfectly plain black satin form, with a rolling brim.

As a neat style for the fall sports-women, as we have seen for many a year, consists of an exaggerated cap with a tam-o'-shanter-like crown that rises sharply on one side against a bunch of graceful curling quills that may be best described at those glinting dark green tail feathers of the barnyard rooster. The cap itself is developed in soft plaids in red, green or brown.

The inverted chopping bowl type of brim has proved becoming to so few that its decline may be predicted. A pompadour hat, somewhat on the same order, but with a straight brim is bilaterally symmetrical, having a plume curving around the crown on either side so loosely as to suggest the latter, being as broad as the brim itself. These two features, joined in front under a six-looped bow. Otherwise the hat is left in its bare simplicity.

Golfers abroad are wearing soft felt hats that greatly resemble their brother's except that the brim at the back curls tightly against the crown. The women who wear a ruff will want her hat crown adorned with a plaited frill that stands straight up with a stiff rosette at one side.

The Pierrot will continue to be smashed down flat over the forehead of the "Pierrot type," it is to be feared, although American women will attempt this extreme with great caution.

Economical Dressing

A last season's dress may be remodeled and brought quite up to date by cutting out the waist at the neck the depth of a yoke and finishing the edge with a pretty stitched. Cut the sleeves over, shaping them like the full sleeve caps of the jumper waist and slash them to the shoulder on the outside of the arm. Finish the edges with silk or ecru gimpes of Valenciennes insertion. Make the sleeves of the gimpes short puffs, and gather them into bands made of strips of insertion.

When it is necessary to count the cost of one's wardrobe and make one gown do service for many occasions there is nothing so economical as a tailor-made costume. The outlay at first is perhaps greater than it would be for an ordinary dress, but of economy must be practised, the latter may be made at home, which will be a

saving of at least \$10. If a pattern not too intricate is selected, it may be made with very little trouble. Much of the finish depends upon the pressing, which, of course, should be done on the wrong side, a damp cloth being laid over the material, backed and until perfectly dry. This suit may be worn for shopping or promenade. With a pretty, dressy blouse it can be worn to the theatre, or for almost any occasion where full dress is not required.

Durability of Steel.

English technical journals quote with approval the recently announced conclusions of John H. Heck concerning the durability of mild steel in actual service in machinery, ships and so forth. This is a question which is not settled by the preliminary tests of strength. Mr. Heck shows that nearly all the failures of steel occur very early in its history. If a plate or bar of mild steel lasts for a year in service, it may be trusted to last for many years. The most injurious thing is continual bending backward and forward, which is called the "fatigue" of a boiler end. As London, Engineering puts it, steel has a somewhat "tumultuous youth," but "in middle age it is trustworthy, and in old age beyond reproach." In regard to corrosion, there is difference of opinion, some holding that steel corrodes more readily than iron.



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The many who look to this store for the first authentic expression of each season's approved modes will be immediately impressed with the style prestige of this store revealed in the advanced models we are now showing:

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The Sporting World

VICTORIA TEAM BEAT ALL STARS

Easy Victory for Local Cricketers Yesterday at Jubilee Grounds

LENGTHY OPENING STAND

By H. Gillespie and A. F. R. Martin Created Much Enthusiasm

Once again Victoria was triumphant and this time against the combined forces of the cricket teams which have been contesting the championship tournament, the final of which took place on Friday, and in which the local eleven succeeded in capturing the cup from Vancouver. Compared to the match in which Victoria won from the Terminal city yesterday's contest with the All-Stars was somewhat languid exhibition. This city's exponents were victorious by 23 runs and six wickets, an exceedingly fine showing when it is remembered that they were pitted against an aggregation of the finest bats of the coast. It is true that the latter were handicapped, in the first place because the bowlers with the highest average were unable to play, having had quite enough work throughout the week, and secondly on account of the fact that they were unfamiliar with each other's play in the field. But even at that Victoria's win was one of the most notable of the series and was generally accepted by the critics in attendance as another exemplification of the comparative strength of the home and other teams.

Neat Score
The representative XI went to bat first and was pitted against the bowling of Messrs. Meredith, Gooch, Barnacle and Coppinger at different intervals. Before the side was out they had run up the very neat score of 159, those making the best individual tallies being Messrs. Armitage and Gundy, of Vancouver and Seattle, respectively, with 56 and 49. Both played judiciously. Their defence was as pleasing to witness as their attack and it appeared no effort whatever to them, not only to protect their wickets, but to run up the handsome score indicated. Finally Armitage fell before Barnacle while Meredith captured Gundy.

Strong Combination
When Victoria went to bat, after lunch, Messrs. Martin and H. Gillespie were up and they proved a conundrum to the opposing bowlers. For over after over they contented themselves with holding off the bowlers, making only an occasional safe out. Thus runs came slowly. But, once they were set, they opened out in splendid style and the ball began to find the boundary line all over the field. And so the score crept up and spectators became more enthusiastic. Martin was displaying some of his old time form. He handled a pretty bat and met every variation in the bowling tactics with a confidence which delighted the cricketers and impelled them to predict that, with Gillespie at the other end, he would be able to obtain the number of runs necessary to win. Certainly when the century was telegraphed and not a wicket fallen it began to look as though they would succeed.

Gillespie Bowled
However, as is often the case in cricket, just when least expected the unfortunate occurred. Gillespie stepped too far forward and a ball from Askey slipped beneath and took the wicket square. He was clean bowled but he had made a splendid stand and was enthusiastically cheered. The score was standing at about 120 and none feared that Victoria would not be able to make the requisite number. Once more, however, what was not looked for happened. Louis York, Victoria's skipper, went in before T. B. Tye in order to bring the game to an early conclusion. The first ball he received was sent to the boundary, high in the air, but Pattullo was waiting for it with open hands. He caught and held it and York was out with a duck.

Four wickets fell in rapid succession at this juncture, during which time less than 10 runs had been scored. Among those who had succumbed was Martin. However, when Meredith and Tye came together the complexion of matters changed. They made the final stand and having obtained enough to give Victoria the game by a margin of 23 stumps were pulled and the tournament's concluding match was at an end.

Mrs. Irving's Address
Mrs. Irving, wife of Judge Irving, the president of the club, presented Skipper Louis York with the trophy, symbolic of the northwest championship, during the afternoon. She made a brief address in the course of which she said: "When the tournament committee asked me to present this magnificent cup I said that it would give me great pleasure to do so. Mr. Irving, my husband, is the president of the Victoria club, and has played from his youth up, and for many years for the Victoria club. My son also has played for this same club."

"I may say that the club has entrusted us with their valuable trophies and this makes the fourth of which I am the guardian."

"There is no doubt that cricket is really making progress in this province if one may judge from the great and enthusiastic attendance at yesterday's final."

"Before presenting the cup I would like to say that it must be a great pleasure to the committee to see teams coming all the way from Portland and Vernon to play cricket for a whole week."

"With regard to our visitors from the other side of the boundary I shall quote the secretary. He says they are really good sports and, judging from their smiles and pleasant manner, I am sure they are. (Applause.)"

Lastly, must congratulate Mr. Senkler and the Vancouver team for the splendid fight they put up for the cup.

"Mr. York, I have great pleasure in presenting this cup, the token of Victoria's victory in 1908. I am sure you are all very proud of it. Though I am sure you will have to fight hard I trust you will be able to keep it with us again next year." (Enthusiastic applause.)

In briefly replying Skipper York stated that he was sure Victoria now had the championship, would do their best to hold it as long as possible. He referred in particular to the visitors, congratulating Vancouver on their sportsmanlike and yet plucky struggle in the final, and those cricketers who had come from Seattle and Portland on the improvement they had shown in their play and the commendable spirit they had displayed throughout the series, whether confronted with defeat or victory.

Detailed Scores

The detailed scores of the game follow:

Representative XI—1st Innings.				
J. M. Armitage, b. Barnacle.....	56			
C. E. Lambert, c. Tye, b. Meredith.....	45			
P. Peers, b. Gooch.....	4			
C. Gundy, b. Meredith.....	49			
S. G. Clayton, b. Barnacle.....	0			
Sergt. Askey, b. Barnacle.....	0			
B. L. Williams, b. Coppinger.....	9			
W. J. H. Clark, b. Barnacle.....	14			
L. G. Pattullo, b. Meredith.....	0			
Q. D. H. Warden, c. (L.) York.....	4			
C. Meredith.....	4			
W. P. Cameron, not out.....	3			
Extras.....	14			
Runs at the fall of each wicket: 1 for 14, 2 for 41, 3 for 96, 4 for 100, 5 for 109, 6 for 117, 7 for 149, 8 for 149, 9 for 152.				
The bowling analysis follows:				
Overs. Mdns. Runs. Wkts.				
Meredith.....	14	5	23	1
Gooch.....	14	1	56	4
Barnacle.....	21	1	56	4
Coppinger.....	11	6	15	1

Victoria—1st Innings.				
A. F. R. Martin, c. Warden, c. Cameron.....	45			
H. Gillespie, b. Askey.....	77			
T. B. Tye, not out.....	9			
D. Gillespie, b. Cameron.....	0			
L. S. V. York, c. Pattullo, b. Askey.....	0			
J. C. Barnacle, c. and b. Askey.....	2			
J. P. Meredith, not out.....	36			
W. Shelton.....	0			
J. W. D. York.....	0			
Coppinger.....	0			
W. P. Gooch.....	0			
Extras.....	13			
Runs at the fall of each wicket: 1 for 14, 2 for 41, 3 for 96, 4 for 100, 5 for 109, 6 for 117, 7 for 149, 8 for 149, 9 for 152.				
The bowling analysis follows:				
Overs. Mdns. Runs. Wkts.				
Meredith.....	14	5	23	1
Gooch.....	14	1	56	4
Barnacle.....	21	1	56	4
Coppinger.....	11	6	15	1

*Did not bat.

The bowling analysis follows:				
Overs. Mdns. Runs. Wkts.				
Cameron.....	18	4	46	2
Askey.....	7	3	31	3
Peers.....	7	2	14	4
Clark.....	24	9	68	8
Armitage.....	2	0	10	0

MEETING TUESDAY

District Association Football League Will Prepare for Season's Games

To receive entries and make other arrangements for the opening of the association football season, a meeting of the District league will be held on Tuesday evening at the J. B. A. Clubrooms. The chair will be taken at 8 o'clock. Delegates from all the organizations intending to enter teams in the three local divisions—senior, intermediate and junior—are expected to be in attendance in order that all may agree as to the arrangements for the conduct of the various series.

Esquimalt Club.
The Esquimalt association football club will hold a meeting tomorrow night at 8 o'clock at the Soldiers and Sailors' home. As this is a new association and as it is intended to enter teams for the different local championships, it is trusted that every member will be present.

LAWRENCE MADE THE CENTURY YESTERDAY

Vernon Cricketer Talled Over a Hundred in Match With Garrison

A friendly match was played yesterday at Work Point between the Vernon and Garrison cricket teams. The outcome was a win for the Vernon eleven by 18 runs, the scores between 250 and 232. Owing to lack of time neither team batted their full eleven. Without a doubt the feature of the game was the batting, some exceedingly high individual scores being made. The Garrison players to distinguish themselves in this respect were Messrs. Robertson and Needham, with 88 and 83 to their credit, the latter carrying his bat. Lawrence for Vernon, however, was the bright particular star. Facing rather formidable bowling he went beyond the century, obtaining, in all, 126 runs before being stumped by Thomas.

Detailed Scores

The detailed scores are appended:

Garrison First Innings				
W. Robertson, c. Gardom, b. Gardom.....	88			
Thomas, b. Hubble.....	83			
A. B. Needham, not out.....	83			
D. Isabets, b. b. u.....	2			
W. Baker, b. Morrell.....	12			
A. Warchen, b. Hubble.....	1			
H. Collings, b. Murrell.....	5			
J. D. Cousey, b. Murrell.....	3			
A. Bandot, b. Murrell.....	0			
W. Elton, did not bat.....	0			
W. H. Purnen, did not bat.....	0			
Extras.....	32			

Runs at the fall of each wicket:				
for 20, 2 for 48, 3 for 155, 4 for 182, 5 for 215, 6 for 227, 7 for 227, 8 for 232.				

The analysis of bowling:				
Overs. Mdns. Runs. Wkts.				
Hubble.....	13	1	53	1
Lawrence.....	8	1	41	0
Morrell.....	20	4	50	4
Gardom.....	4	0	29	1
Woods.....	5	0	21	0
Holland.....	5	0	15	0

Vernon First Innings				
S. Hubble, b. Baker.....	20			
S. M. Woods, b. Baker.....	126			
P. Lawrence, c. Thomas.....	126			
E. W. Morrell, b. Warden.....	51			
H. Harper, c. Hubble, b. Needham.....	33			
R. Gardom, b. Needham.....	2			
S. Hubble, not out.....	0			
J. A. Holland, b. Warden.....	0			
R. White, did not bat.....	0			
A. Plews, did not bat.....	0			
Extras.....	17			

Runs for the fall of each wicket:				
for 7, 2 for 48, 3 for 142, 11 for 232, 5 for 247, 6 for 248, 7 for 250.				

The analysis of bowling follows:				
Overs. Mdns. Runs. Wkts.				
Isabets.....	16	0	57	0
Baker.....	12	1	66	2
Wardner.....	13	2	36	3
Thomas.....	2	0	14	0
Robertson.....	3	0	21	0
Needham.....	7	0	29	2

Runs at the fall of each wicket:				
for 120, 2 for 126, 3 for 145, 4 for 145, 5 for 148.				

The bowling analysis follows:				
Overs. Mdns. Runs. Wkts.				
Isabets.....	16	0	57	0
Baker.....	12	1	66	2
Wardner.....	13	2	36	3
Thomas.....	2	0	14	0
Robertson.....	3	0	21	0
Needham.....	7	0	29	2

Runs at the fall of each wicket:				
for 120, 2 for 126, 3 for 145, 4 for 145, 5 for 148.				

The bowling analysis follows:				
Overs. Mdns. Runs. Wkts.				
Isabets.....	16	0	57	0
Baker.....	12	1	66	2
Wardner.....	13	2	36	3
Thomas.....	2	0	14	0
Robertson.....	3	0	21	0
Needham.....	7	0	29	2

Runs at the fall of each wicket:				
for 120, 2 for 126, 3 for 145, 4 for 145, 5 for 148.				

VICTORIA DEFEATS THEIR OLD RIVALS

Athletics, of Seattle, Go Back Beaten By Five to Four Runs

When Robertson's long fly to the outfield was dropped, and Malcolm was hit by a pitched ball, and both had advanced on Pete McQuade's sacrifice, Lang bunted and Robertson dashed home just in time to beat the throw by the narrowest of margins.

That was how the Peerless Performers scored the fifth run in the tenth inning at Oak Bay yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large coterie of friends and admirers, and won from the Athletics of Seattle by a score of 5 to 4.

Peden pitched an indifferent kind of ball. He walked five men and hit two others. He had a gang of brilliant fielders behind him, though, who played like leaguers. No, not brush leaguers, real leaguers. Ed. McQuade got every fly that came near him at centre and Wattelet and Robertson made some excellent catches. Malcolm's long running catch, when he took a high foul fly, was alone worth the price of admission. There was also some fine infield work.

There was some circus stunts. In the fifth, with two on bags and two dead, Plummer hit a high fly, which the three outfielders ran for and the shortstop hooked up to aid. While they apologized to each other like the immortal Alphonse and Gaston and an energetic fielder reached at the ball, while another bumped into him, two men hurried over the home plate before the ball landed heavily on the greensward.

Another piece of comedy work occurred in the sixth, when Hanson had been sacrificed to second by Malloy. With one down Luddington walloped a long fly far out to left field and Hanson started for home on the gallop. Meanwhile, Robertson had caught the fly and thrown the runner out at second. When he jumped on to the home plate and recovered his breath he saw the fielders coming in— and it was some minutes before he awoke, amidst the laughter of the throng.

The hitting honors of the day went to Pete McQuade. He lined a scizzing three-bagger in the second, scoring Northcott.

George Bothwell acted as umpire. He is an old Amity player, and gave much satisfaction, although he heard much noise from the bleachers after some of his decisions.

Walked Many.

Peden walked the first man up, and Prickett and Hilton sacrificed him on, but Standridge failed to score him. The Performers didn't get a man on bags in their half, but in the second both nines tallied a single score. Hanson was walked in accordance with the pitcher's practice of walking the first man up. He stole second. Malloy hit a home run, and Northcott hit a ball and Hanson went on to third when Northcott threw to first wild, and he continued on across the plate. Luddington got first, when hit with a pitched ball, but both McQuade and Brewster flew out, and there was no further scoring.

Northcott hit safe to the outfield, starting things for the Peerless Ones. Robertson was given out for bunting his third strike and Malcolm flew out to first, when Pete McQuade came up and lined out a warm liner past third. Plummer got out for the first time. He was left of first, though, when Lang died at first.

It was all earned run. Seattle almost tallied in the third. Cook had struck out, when Peden walked Prickett. Hilton forced him on, but soon and a sacrifice was made. Most brought off, Standridge first on Pete McQuade's error, and Hilton was on second when Hanson struck wildly at the air in hopeless effort to make a home run. He struck out and left the two men dead on the bags.

Plummer got out on a sacrifice hit and a wild throw in the second, hit and left after Peden and Ed. McQuade had struck out, but Wattelet never came through with the needed hit, and left him there.

McQuade got a safe two-bagger in the fourth, after Malloy and Luddington were out, and Northcott nearly came through with a hit. Malcolm's clever handling of a poor throw killed him by a small margin, and extricated the Performers from what looked like a deep hole.

It was in the fifth that the Performers scored a notable margin. Pete McQuade got a scratch hit, and after Lang struck out Peden hit safe. Ed. McQuade struck out, and soon afterward Pete was on third and Peden on second as a result of a passed ball. Plummer then knocked out a high fly. Plummer got out for the first time, and the shortstop backed under it. He got his hit on the ball when the centre fielder bumped him and the ball rolled to the ground as two runners came in.

In the seventh the Peerless Performers filled the bags with only one man down. But they didn't score. Wattelet came to the bat with a man on each bag. He struck out and passed the opportunity to Northcott. He struck out also, and there was gloom where there should have been rejoicing.

In the eighth the Athletics scored their second run. Hilton went to first on Plummer's error and Standridge advanced him to second when he hit a liner safe. Hanson got first on fielder's choice when McQuade threw him out on a fly. Standridge went on to third, however, on a poor throw. Malloy hit to second base, who threw him out at first, while Standridge came home. Then, with two men on the bags, Malcolm won much applause by a long running catch, gobbling up Luddington's high foul fly.

In their half of the eighth the Performers also took another run. Robertson beat a bunt and went on to second on a wild throw. Malcolm hit to the shortstop who failed to catch Robertson at third, who threw him out on a fly. McQuade then bunted one to the shortstop, who fumbled the ball and Robertson came home. It seemed as if there would be further scoring, but Ed. McQuade was not equal to the opportunity when he came to the bat with two men down and two on bases and he struck out.

With a score of 4 to 2, as the ninth opened, it seemed as though there was nothing left but to pack up the bats. After McQuade had struck out, Peden walked Brewster and hit Cook. Prickett's sacrifice put them on second and third. Hilton was equal to the occasion and he walloped the ball to the outfield and scored both. This tied the score.

A double play on Northcott's long fly, catching Wattelet, who was home, stayed the Peerless Performers from doing any business, and the game went on.

There was some fine ball playing in

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the tenth. The Athletics went out in short order. Robertson started things for the Performers. He drove a long fly to right field which Brewster dropped, and Malcolm got a base on being hit by a pitched ball. Pete McQuade sacrificed them on with a bunt and, when Lang bunted, Robertson slid for home beating the throw by a narrow margin, and the game was won.

The score was:

Victoria.					
	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
E. McQuade, cf.....	5	0	1	3	0
Plummer, 2b.....	5	0	1	1	8
Wattelet, 1f.....	5	0	0	2	0
Northcott, c.....	5	1	1	5	0
Robertson, rf.....	5	2	1	1	1
Malcom, 1b.....	4	0	0	15	0
P. McQuade, ss.....	1	2	0	1	2
Lang, 3b.....	4	0	0	1	0
Peden, p.....	3	1	1	0	3
Total.....	41	5	7	30	14

Athletics.

AB. R. H. PO. A. E.	
---------------------	--

On the Waterfront

HAZEL DOLLAR'S PROMPT DESPATCH

Big Freighter Proceeded to San Pedro From Outer Wharf Yesterday

SEVERAL LINERS EXPECTED

Moana is Due on Tuesday and Suveric and Bellerophon at Week End

After the most prompt despatch the British steamer Hazel Dollar left the outer wharf yesterday afternoon for San Pedro, and will probably come north to lead coal to Nanaimo from Cape Nome after discharging at the California port. The Hazel Dollar put out 800 tons of sulphur, 25 tons of pig iron and a small amount of masting and general freight at this port, and the ceremony with which the stevedores did the work of unloading the local freight was much praised by the officers and those interested in the steamer. The departure of the big four-masted freighter was the only movement on the waterfront yesterday other than the usual coasting arrivals and departures. The Princess Victoria which brought 430 passengers, was again delayed by fog, which is now prevalent in Puget Sound and is delaying shipping to some extent.

During the coming week three liners are expected in port. The steamer Moana, of the Canadian-Australian line, which left Honolulu last Wednesday on the last leg of her long voyage from the Antipodes, is expected to reach the outer wharf on Tuesday. The steamer Suveric, Capt. Shotton, of the Weir line, which is on the way from Yokohama returning from Manila and way ports, is expected to arrive about Friday or Saturday, and the steamer Bellerophon, one of the big masted steamers of the Holt round the world line, is also expected at the end of the week.

The next inbound Japanese steamer, like the other steamers flying the Japanese flag, which have arrived for the past month or two, has a few passengers for this port. The Tange Maru, which left Yokohama on August 15, and is due here a week from Wednesday next, has but 19 Japanese for this port, and 190 tons of general freight on board for discharge here. Capt. Swani, who came on the Tange Maru as master on her last trip, has been replaced by Capt. Thompson, who was master of the steamer Hongkong for two weeks. The report of the medical inspector at Hongkong regarding this inspection says:

This inspection is carried out with the view of preventing passengers having infectious disease embarking on vessels leaving port and thus endangering the health and safety of the other passengers and crew. The health officer is not concerned with the physical fitness of any passenger for labor, but solely to prevent any infectious disease being transported. This constitutes a very important part of the duty of the health officer. During the year there were 105,967 emigrants leaving the port, every one of whom had to be inspected. Of these the majority (83,048), were to the United States, while 12,919 were for other countries, viz., San Francisco, Vancouver, Mexico, Peru, Mauritius, etc. The emigration to Mexico and Peru is of recent date and the numbers to these ports seem to be on the increase. Emigrants for American ports, Mexico and Canada undergo a searching examination before being allowed to board the disinfecting bureau prior to embarkation on the steamers. Each man is given a disinfecting bath, his temperature taken and his clothing and personal effects are passed through the disinfecting plant under the supervision of the medical men of the various steamship companies which carry these passengers. They then undergo and undergo their final examination on board by the health officer before the steamer sails. It will be readily seen that this minimizes the possibility of transportation of infectious diseases. This formality is insisted on by the government of the respective countries, as when this is done, no quarantine is enforced on the ship unless an infectious case occurs during the voyage, and the ship thus avoids the heavy expenditure entailed in 14 days' quarantine. It is more-over much more effective.

In furtherance of the boycott against Japanese steamers in South China, according to advices received in yesterday's mails, it is stated that a heavy fine will be assessed against all dealers importing Japanese wares. The Hongkong Press says:

"The members of the Sea Delicacies Guild in Fat Shan called a special meeting with a view to stimulating the native industry of sea delicacies. The chairman stated in his speech that it had been brought to the notice of the guild that certain dealers who are devoid of shame in making money have

proper treatment consists in a vigorous rubbing of the chest and side with Nerville which sinks into the tissues where the pain is seated and gives proper relief. For pains, swellings, congestion and colds of every kind, nothing is surer to cure than a 25c bottle of Polson's Nerville.

DO LONG BREATHS HURT?

Proper treatment consists in a vigorous rubbing of the chest and side with Nerville which sinks into the tissues where the pain is seated and gives proper relief. For pains, swellings, congestion and colds of every kind, nothing is surer to cure than a 25c bottle of Polson's Nerville.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Special to the Colonist
Tatoosh, 8 a.m.—Foggy, wind southwest, 1 mile an hour.
Tatoosh, noon—Cloudy, wind southwest, 15 miles an hour. In steamer Col. E. L. Drake, at 3.30 a.m.

Tatoosh, 6 p.m.—Cloudy, wind northwest, 13 miles an hour. Fog in straits. In two-masted steamer, showing signal letters K. W. S. D., with black hull, yellow stack, at 1 p.m. Out, schooner Georgia, Tacoma, for Callao, towing at 1 p.m. Schooner Alice, inbound.

Neah Bay, 6 p.m.—Steamer with black hull and stack, inbound.

By Wireless
Tatoosh, 8 a.m.—Foggy, wind southwest, 1 mile an hour. Bar. 29.94, temp. 53. No shipping.

Estevan, 8 a.m.—Wind southwest, Bar. 30.01, temp. 54. Sea smooth. No shipping.

Pachena, 8 a.m.—Cloudy, light southwest wind. Bar. 29.93, temp. 54. Sea smooth. No shipping.

Cape Lazo, 8 a.m.—Clear and calm. Bar. 29.88, temp. 64. Sea smooth. No shipping.

Point Grey, 8 a.m.—Cloudy, light southeast wind. Bar. 29.82, temp. 63. No shipping.

Tatoosh, noon—Cloudy, wind southwest, 13 miles an hour. In a two-masted schooner at 11.30 a.m. Bar. 29.93, temp. 55.

Estevan, noon—Overcast, wind southeast. Bar. 30.03, temp. 55. Sea smooth. No shipping.

Pachena, noon—Cloudy, wind southeast. Bar. 29.97, temp. 61. Sea moderate. No shipping.

Cape Lazo, noon—Clear, light north wind. Bar. 29.90, temp. 52. Sea moderate. No shipping.

Point Grey, noon—Clear, wind southeast. Bar. 29.85, temp. 73. Smoke from bush fires hanging over sea.

Tatoosh, 6 p.m.—Cloudy, wind northwest, 8 miles an hour. Bar. 29.75, temp. 75. No shipping.

Estevan, 6 p.m.—Sky overcast, northwest breeze. Bar. 30.05, temp. 55. Sea smooth.

Pachena, 6 p.m.—Cloudy, calm. Bar. 29.88, temp. 59. Moderate swell. No shipping.

Steamer Reports
Steamer Quadra reports from Clayoquot sound, bound north.

Steamer Northwest, 224 miles west of Tatoosh at noon; all well.

By Coast Wire
Carmanah, noon—Calm, hazy, sea smooth. Bar. 29.93, temp. 54.

Cape Beale, noon—Calm, hazy, sea smooth. Bar. 29.90, temp. 54.

Clayoquot, noon—Southwest wind, light rain, sea smooth.

Cape Beale—Calm, hazy, sea smooth.

clandestinely purchased foreign (Japanese) sea delicacies. A resolution was put and passed that in future any shops or firms discovered dealing in foreign sea delicacies are liable to a fine of 1,000 for each offence.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TRIAL OF THE SEAL POACHERS

Court Will Be Convened at Valdez in October to Try Japanese of Seized Schooners

Arrangements are being made for an early trial of the arrested seal poachers of the Japanese schooner Kinsu emaru by the United States authorities. Judge Silas H. Reid has been ordered by the attorney-general of the United States to call a court at Valdez on October 19 for this purpose. George G. Perry, United States marshal of the same division, who is outside on a vacation, has been directed to proceed as soon as possible to Valdez and prepare for carrying for the prisoners as soon as they arrive there. Deputy District Attorney L. V. Ray has been ordered by the attorney-general to attend the hearings of the poachers and to take what steps are necessary to represent the United States. J. J. Crossley, newly appointed district attorney of the Third division, has been directed to proceed to Valdez on October 19 to attend the hearings of the poachers and to take what steps are necessary to represent the United States.

Harrison B. Marlin, who was appointed assistant United States attorney of the Third division at Valdez, has been directed to leave Seattle as soon as possible and arrange for the trial at Valdez.

Prosecutor Edward Bear has been directed to proceed to Pribilof islands at once and bring the remainder of the Japanese under arrest to Unga for trial. Only eighty-five men and two schooners have been under arrest so far, although the Japanese are generally apparently were left on the seal islands after the arrest had been made.

From directions issued to the judicial officers of the Third division it seems, said one of the officials yesterday, that the government looks upon the Japanese poaching as a matter of extreme importance. Judge Reid, who had called a term of court to begin August 31, has been directed to let it lapse, although there are many cases at Fairbanks of the utmost importance to the people of that part of the division.

Judge Reid will not leave until October, but in the meantime the marshal and the prosecuting attorney will have prepared the cases against the poachers.

Loaded with 5,000 tons of sugar from Java for the B. C. Sugar Refining Co., the Norwegian steamer Thyra is expected about next Tuesday for Vancouver. The Thyra is owned by Welholmen & Co., of Tonsberg, who also own the Thorids and Transit. She is a sister to the Tricolor, which recently brought a cargo of sugar. The Elsinore of the same firm, will load 5,000 tons of sugar at Java ports in October for Vancouver.

On the Dover-Ostend service the turbine boats use only 17 tons of coal on a passage against 24 tons used by the paddle boats.

SOUGHT FOR TREASURE IN SUNKEN WRECKS

Salvage Steamer Alfred Nobel Returns to London After an Adventurous Voyage

London, Aug. 22.—In a corner of the Southwest India dock lies a little steamer, the Alfred Nobel, which has just completed a long and adventurous voyage. She has not been seen in the Thames since April of last year, when she left this country, equipped as a salvage steamer, under the command of Capt. C. A. P. Gardiner. Nobody knew her precise destination save the syndicate, with a capital of \$125,000, which had acquired her, and which got to work under the title of the South African Salvage company. But it was pretty generally understood that in this case salvage meant treasure, and that the Alfred Nobel was going out in search of gold buried beneath the sea. For this purpose she was well fitted. She carried two of the most expert salvage divers in the world. She was provided with all sorts of salvage gear, including suction pumps, compressed air machinery, hydraulic jacks, submarine lights and submarine telescopes, telephones for divers, and explosive materials of various kinds. She was the very craft in fact for recovering lost treasure from the depths of the ocean. But when she got back to the Thames a few days ago, her holds were innocent of ingots or doubloons. They were, in fact, empty.

The Alfred Nobel passed through the Mediterranean and the Suez canal without securing a salvage engagement, and found no chance of coming to an honest penny until she got down as far to the southward as Cape Guardafui. Here she tried her hand on the hull of a French steamship, the Chodoc, which three years ago ran ashore while bringing home troops from Saigon to Bordeaux. Whether or not it was thought that the Frenchman carried a good deal of coin, the Alfred Nobel deemed it well to give her a little attention. But nothing of any consequence was recovered, and about the only man who went away with more than he brought with him was the pursuer of the steamer, who received a shot in the back during a scuffle with the natives. Having failed in the southward again, the Alfred Nobel proceeded to Zanzibar, where she spent some time in examining the wreck of the Sultan's yacht, sunk during the bombardment. A diver was sent down, but it was found that nothing could be done with her, and disappointment also attended the investigation of the wreck of the cable steamer Great Northern, which had stranded on a reef off the Zanzibar coast. Then the Alfred Nobel steamed away for Delagoa bay.

It was here that the Alfred Nobel really entered the region of romance, for whether the impression is correct or not, it has always been believed that the steamer was fitted out with a view of recovering Kruger's gold, the fabulous fortune which is supposed to have been lost by the wreck of the bark Dorothea. Why the late President Kruger should have chosen to ship his fortune in an old bark so deficient in ordinary sea-going qualities as the Dorothea passes comprehension. It is not surprising that he had the good sense to place it on board some staunchly-built steamer. But in South Africa the story is still pretty widely believed that the Dorothea was the vessel and none other, and that in the holds of the wrecked bark, as she lies on the Zululand coast, are Kruger's millions. As might have been expected the Alfred Nobel did not fail to visit the battered hull of the Dorothea. It is quite certain that Capt. Gardiner took bearings of its position. According to one account, he managed to get a "sample" of Kruger's gold, and according to another no active steps were taken to explore the wreck. That the Alfred Nobel did not spend much time in the neighborhood of the Dorothea is plain, and the circumstances rather support the inference that those on board satisfied themselves, despite all rumors to the contrary, that her bones were really not worth picking. Perhaps the best work the Alfred Nobel did was in connection with the wreck of the Middleburg, a ship which was lost in South Africa within two centuries ago. On her hull the Alfred Nobel worked for three months, and her divers brought up among other things a quantity of old China, which proved extremely valuable.

After that the Alfred Nobel was taken to the wreck of the old Aberdeen liner, Thermopylae, lost on the coast some years ago, but beyond a couple of bags of silver ore she would appear to have recovered nothing.

RUSSIAN BRICK TEA IS MADE AT HANKOW

Officers of Steamer Hazel Dollar Tell of Unique Industry at the Chinese Port

One of the most interesting sights at Hankow, from which port the British steamer Hazel Dollar which left the outer wharf yesterday afternoon for Japan, is the making of brick tea. According to officers of the Hazel Dollar this is an interesting process.

In the Russian concession at Hankow, China, there are two brick-tea factories which with the other two in the British concessions are undoubtedly the most important and profitable institutions of the port. Brick tea is made from ordinary tea dust. It is first steamed in a cotton cloth bag and then placed in a wooden mold, much the same as is used for making ordinary clay bricks, but stonger and not so deep. The mold is placed under a powerful press and the pressure is maintained until the requisite consistency is reached. The bricks are then removed and wrapped up in common white paper. They are exported in bamboo baskets, holding 1 to 1½ piculs (1 picul equals 133 1-3 lbs.). The Mongolians before drinking, boil the tea so as to get the most out of it. This boiling does not injure the taste, as there is no flavor to lose. Tablets are made of the very fine kinds of tea dust.

About 1-2 ounces of dust in a dry state without steaming, are poured into steam mold on a cylinder and put under a pressure of two tons. When the tablets are removed from the mold they are wrapped in tin foil, then in paper, and finally packed in tin-lined boxes. The whole of this export goes to Russia. These factories, which employ many thousands of natives, are an idea of the importance of this branch of the tea trade may be gained by the total value of brick and tablet tea which passed through the customs during the last ten years, amounting to more than \$18,000,000.

STEAMER MAY LEAVE IN SEARCH FOR AEON

Anxiety Increasing for the Missing Freighter—More Overdues Are Added to List

There is still no tidings from the missing steamer Aeon, now 48 days out from San Francisco for Sydney via Aila, and if she is not reported in the next few days it is probable that an attempt will be made to locate her by the Howard Smith company which owns the vessel to search for her. Re-insurance is still quoted at 35 per cent on the Aeon.

Two more vessels have been added to the list of overdue freighters. One of these was the Heathfield, bound from Caleta Colosa for Channel. She left the former port April 1, and has not been heard from. The rate on the vessel is 3 per cent. The other vessel is the Victoria, which sailed from London April 25, bound for Newcastle, New South Wales. She has been out 116 days and her rate is 8 per cent. The bark Hara, 110 days from Port Talbot for Pisagua has been taken off the overdue list, having arrived.

WILL KILL TRADE ON THE PACIFIC

President of Great Northern Steamship Company Scores Proposed Charges

Although refusing either to deny or to affirm the report that the Great Northern Steamship Company will withdraw the Minnesota from the Oriental freight trade as the result of the estate commissioner's ruling on the Hepburn freight law requiring all through rates to the Orient to be published three days before a change, Howard James, of St. Paul, president of the steamship company, characterized the Hepburn law as "unjust" yesterday and is pessimistic over the outlook.

"Compliance with the regulations of the Hepburn act simply means that the Pacific ocean lines cannot get the business which they have had in the past," he said. "It is a three-day notice before a change of rate can be made prevents us from competing with tramp steamers that can make any rate they please, and in the second place, the publishing of the rates of the tramp steamers is a matter of the coast read through tariffs and immediately complain because they are apparently lower than the rates from the east to Seattle. They do not stop to take the long ocean haul into consideration, and selfish interests are always being sacrificed."

People on the coast read through tariffs and immediately complain because they are apparently lower than the rates from the east to Seattle. They do not stop to take the long ocean haul into consideration, and selfish interests are always being sacrificed."

"Practically all of the big manufacturing industries in the United States are east of Chicago. We can't ask them to publish rates enough to get the business. Naturally it goes the other way. The United States government doesn't seem to care whether it has any merchant marine ships carrying its flag or not. Any high ship can do a better business under the present laws than ships owned and operated by American firms."

"James J. Hill dreamed of developing a great trade to the Orient. He never cared about ship subsidies, and he built the two great freighters, the Minnesota and the Dakota, which he had known that the Hepburn bill was going to be passed. I'm sure that the Minnesota and the Dakota would never have been built."

"This country seems to have spells of legislative hysteria. Two years ago it was the question of ship subsidies. Now they have forgotten railroads and are on the prohibition tack."

"I refuse either to affirm or deny whether the Great Northern Steamship Company intends to discontinue the Minnesota. Its policy is business as usual. We have done all we can. Some day the people of the Northwest will realize what we have been doing. You have national senators and representatives out here. They should have a sense of justice and they should have a sense of justice."

"The danger of losing the Oriental trade is the most important question that has ever arisen in the Northwest, and the people out here should make it an issue."

"You can't have big cities without trade, and the American lines to the Orient are the only ones that can handle the business of the Hepburn bill. The sooner Seattle and San Francisco realize that the better it will be."

SHIPMENTS TO LOWER YUKON ARE CLOSING

Mackinaw Takes Last Cargo to St. Michael for the Points Below Dawson

With the departure of the steamship Mackinaw from Seattle for St. Michael, the regular shipping to the interior of Alaska by way of the lower river practically came to an end. The shipments from now on will be mostly confined to the upper river. Although the season has been extremely dry, which has led many to believe that the Yukon would be low, there is no such thing as figuring on the date when shipments can arrive at Fairbanks or Dawson by way of the lower river. From 1875 to 1884 the river did not close until November or December, while that year closed on October 19, a month and a half earlier than the previous year. From 1884 until 1886 the Yukon again remained open until either November or December, since which time it has permitted on one or two occasions, some navigation until the two last months of the year.

The Mackinaw had perhaps one of the richest cargoes that ever left this port. The shipments, valued at \$500,000, consisted of everything in the merchandise line except staples, and it had to be the last of the season. The shipments from Seattle, by way of St. Michael, for Fairbanks, hereafter live stock has been shipped only by way of the upper river, and the present innovation may cut deeply into the revenues heretofore viewed as sure for the upper river.

All was not joy on board the Seattle yacht, Gwendolyn II, which started out here some weeks ago to take part in the race from San Pedro to Honolulu, according to one of her company who left the yacht in Hawaiian waters and returned by steamer. William Jack, the returned yachtsman said there had been much squabbling on board the yacht, and he left the vessel when Capt. Redfern blackened his eye.

The Vancouver Province says: The new steamer Princess Charlotte, which is due to leave the old country for Vancouver in October, will be brought out by Capt. Troup, a well known Nova Scotia skipper. Captain Cooper, known to his intimates as Typhoid Bill, who brought out the Princess Victoria, declined the task of bringing out the Charlotte.

A large barn valued at \$40,000 at the Massachusetts Agricultural college at Amherst, Mass., was destroyed by fire.

MOVEMENT OF VESSELS

Steamers to Arrive From the Orient

Vessel	From	Due
Suvaric	From the Orient	Aug. 30
Bellerophon	From the Orient	Sept. 2
Tango Maru	From the Orient	Sept. 2
Empress of India	From the Orient	Sept. 4
Kumera	From the Orient	Sept. 16

From Australia

Vessel	From	Due
Moana	From Australia	Aug. 27
Manuka	From Australia	Sept. 24
Den of Ruthven	From Australia	Sept. 10
Georgia	From Australia	Sept. 16

From Mexico

Vessel	From	Due
Thyra	From Mexico	Aug. 24
Princess May	From Mexico	Aug. 24
Princess Beatrice	From Mexico	Aug. 30
Princess May	From Mexico	Sept. 12
Princess Beatrice	From Mexico	Sept. 12

Northern British Columbia Ports

Vessel	From	Due
Camosun	From the Orient	Aug. 26
Anhur	From the Orient	Aug. 30
Vadso	From the Orient	Aug. 27
Venture	From the Orient	Aug. 28

From West Coast

Vessel	From	Due
Tees	From West Coast	Aug. 28
President	From San Francisco	Aug. 25
Governor	From San Francisco	Aug. 30
City of Puebla	From San Francisco	Sept. 4

Sailing Vessels

Vessel	To	Date
Aila	To Liverpool	Aug. 24
Kymara	To Liverpool	Aug. 24
Haddon Hall	To Liverpool	Aug. 24
Reached Montevideo in distress June 9		
Inverclyde	To Santos	July 6
Belfast	To Callao	Aug. 24
Puritan	To Boston	Aug. 24

Steamers to Sail For the Orient

Vessel	To	Date
Shinano Maru	To Australia	Sept. 1
Manuka	To Australia	Sept. 11
Marama	To Australia	Oct. 9
Lonsdale	To Mexico	Aug. 31
Princess May	To Mexico	Aug. 26
Princess Beatrice	To Mexico	Sept. 2
Princess May	To Mexico	Sept. 8
For Northern British Columbia Ports		
Anhur	To Mexico	Sept. 1
Venture	To Mexico	Aug. 31
Camosun	To Mexico	Aug. 26
Vadso	To Mexico	Aug. 26

Vancouver-Seattle

Vessel	To	Date
Steamer Charmer	Leaves Vancouver	1 p.m. daily
Leaves Victoria	12 midnight daily	
Arrives Victoria	7 p.m. daily	
Arrives Vancouver	7 a.m. daily	

Leaves Victoria 1:30 a.m. daily except Tuesday.

Vessel	To	Date
Arrives Seattle	6:30 a.m.	
Arrives Victoria	12 noon	
Leaves Victoria	12:45 p.m.	
Arrives Vancouver	4:15 p.m.	
Leaves Vancouver	7 p.m.	
Arrives Victoria	10 p.m.	

Chippewa

Vessel	To	Date
Leaves Victoria	daily (except Thursday)	at 4:30 p.m.
Arrives daily	at 1:30 p.m.	

Upper Fraser River

Vessel	To	Date
Beaver		
Leaves New Westminster	3 a.m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday	
Leaves Chilliwack	7 a.m. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	
Calling at landings between New Westminster and Chilliwack		

Lower Fraser River

Vessel	To	Date
Transfer		
Leaves New Westminster	Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 2 p.m.; additional trip Monday, 5 a.m.	
Leaves Steveston	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday 6 a.m. Additional trip Saturday 5 p.m.	

Vancouver-Nanaimo (E. & N. E.)

Vessel	To	Date
Joan		
Leaves Nanaimo	7 a.m.	
Leaves Vancouver	1:30 p.m. daily (except Sunday)	

Vancouver-Nanaimo

Vessel	To	Date
S. City of Nanaimo		
Leaves Victoria	Tuesday at 7 a.m.	
Arrives Nanaimo	Tuesday 4 p.m.	
Leaves Nanaimo	Saturday 2 p.m.	
Arrives Victoria	Saturday 9 p.m.	
Leaves Victoria	Wednesday 7 a.m.	
Arrives Nanaimo	Wednesday 2 p.m.	
Leaves Union Bay and Comox	Thursday at 7 a.m.	
Arrives Nanaimo	Thursday 4 p.m.	
Leaves Nanaimo	Friday 7 a.m.	
Arrives Union Bay and Comox	Friday 2 p.m.	
Leaves Union Bay and Comox	Saturday 7 a.m.	
Arrives Nanaimo	Saturday 4 p.m.	

Vancouver-Comox

Vessel	To	Date
S. S. Queen City		
Leaves Vancouver	7 p.m. Sunday	
Arrives Nanaimo	11 p.m. Sunday	
Leaves Nanaimo	12:30 a.m. Monday	</

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Special Announcement

We are instructed by the owner of a fine piece of property immediately on the May street car line, to turn the whole piece into cash in one week. We shall therefore, on Tuesday or Wednesday next offer for sale this valuable property at prices that will make the buyers 50 per cent. in a few weeks. Watch the papers. In the meantime

One Have for Sale in One Piece
7 Lots facing the Sea

that will make a lovely building site for one large residence. This property is close to the May street car line, with sewers along the street and a fine situation. Price, \$2,800. Terms.

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Full line of all fireplace goods.

Lime, Portland Cement, Plaster of Paris, Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc., always on hand.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. H. B. Lindsey left yesterday for Oakland, California.

Miss Hamilton, of Pender Island, is spending a week or so with Mrs. Hall. Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs Klein, of St. Louis, are guests at the Empress.

Miss Nellie Lawson is visiting some friends on Pender Island.

Miss Winifred Hayes has gone to Dunsmuir.

A. Wilson left yesterday on a trip to Fort William.

Mark Eagleson left for the mainland last night on the steamer Charnier.

Mrs. (Dr.) England of Winnipeg returned to this city, leaving by Friday's boat for Vancouver.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Maxwell, of Cincinnati, are visiting Victoria and are guests at the Empress.

Miss Keefer, of this city, is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Guy Warner in their camp up the line.

Mr. R. L. McKee, of Pittsburg, is in town and is stopping at the Empress hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Corbett, of Pender Island, are down in the Capital for a few days.

Henry Ball was a passenger from Seattle by the steamer Princess Victoria yesterday.

Mrs. J. L. Tait returned from a visit to the Sound yesterday as a passenger of the steamer Princess Victoria.

E. V. Bodwell, K.C., left by the steamer Charnier last night for the mainland.

J. Sheasgreen and wife were among the passengers for Vancouver by the steamer Charnier last night.

Mrs. Porter and Miss Ware left yesterday by the steamer Princess Victoria on a visit to London, Ontario.

Capt. John Irving leaves by the steamer Princess Victoria tomorrow morning for the Sound.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Beatty, of Idaho, are on a visit to Victoria, and are registered at the Empress.

Mr. Francis Fisher Kane, from Philadelphia, is enjoying a few days in Victoria.

Mrs. Percy B. Webb left today for Winnipeg, where she will spend a couple of months.

Miss L. Close, who has been visiting in Spokane, Wash., has returned to her home 524 Johnson street.

Miss Kate McLaughlin of Winnipeg, who spent some weeks with Mrs. C. N. Bradshaw, "Kathandra," left for her prairie home on Friday of this week.

Miss Mary Hillary, late of Buffalo, N. Y., has gone to the west coast for some months. She left by the Tees-Thursday.

Mr. Henry Wade Rogers, of Yale university, is on a visit to Victoria, during which he is a guest at the Empress hotel.

Miss M. Billingsley, after visiting her parents and friends in Victoria returned yesterday afternoon to Golden.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Lang, of Portland, Ore., are enjoying a trip to Victoria. They are guests at the Empress.

Dr. and Mrs. Warren Brown, Miss Miriam Brown and Mr. Lennox Brown, from Tacoma, are spending the week-end in Victoria.

Mr. and Mrs. Hunter C. Leake and Miss Leake, of New Orleans, are registered at the Empress hotel for the week-end.

The Rev. Fred Q. Stephenson is spending a few days with his sister, Mrs. Barton, 813 Fort street, before returning to Aldermeer.

Mrs. Matson and children, Mrs. Hickman Tye and Mrs. Hogg are all enjoying a short holiday at Shawnigan Lake hotel.

Dr. L. V. Dalby left by the steamer Princess Victoria this morning on his way to New York, where he will embark on the steamer Mauretania for Liverpool on September 1st.

Mr. and Mrs. Ford and two children left by the steamer Princess Victoria yesterday afternoon on their way to Montreal to embark on the steamer Lake Champlain for Liverpool.

Skene Lowe returned by the steamer Princess Victoria yesterday after attending the annual convention of the Northwest Photographers' association at Vancouver, Wash.

Miss L. M. Sylvester left last night on a three months visit to her sister, Mrs. Campbell in Cobalt, Ont. She will visit enroute Spokane, St. Paul, Chicago, Detroit and Toronto.

Amongst week-end visitors to Victoria last week were Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Clark of Beach avenue, Vancouver. Mr. Clark was so enamored of suburban Victoria, that he invested in some property.

Mrs. M. B. Shelby and daughter Miss Annie Blanche Shelby, Mrs. S. W. Church and Miss Ethel Thompson all of Portland are spending a few weeks at the residence of Mrs. Pitts, 576 Dallas Road.

Mrs. J. Hyland and her two children are staying for a day or two at the King Edward. They have just returned from a trip to California, and will shortly leave for their home at Telegraph creek.

Mr. and Mrs. and the Misses Humes left Victoria yesterday morning. Mr. Humes is going on a three months' trip to New York, and is accompanied by Mrs. and the Misses Humes as far as Butte, Mont., where they will stay with friends while he goes on to New York.

Mrs. Archer Martin was the hostess at a very charming dance given in honor of her son, Mr. Darcy Martin, on Wednesday evening last. The rooms were most tastefully decorated, the color scheme being pale pink, the supper tables looking particularly beautiful with pink blossoms. Mrs. Martin received her guests in a lovely black sequin gown over white taffeta. Among the guests noticed were: Miss Vera Mason, Miss P. Mason, Miss Wasson, the Misses Monmouth, Miss Newcombe, Miss N. Combe, the Misses Pooley, the Misses Dunsmuir, Miss Davis, Miss Phillips, Miss Gaudin, Miss Peters, Miss Mara, Miss Day, Miss K. Cobbett, Miss Gillespie, Miss Pitts, Miss Arbuthnot, Miss Bollen, Misses Irving, the Misses Lawson, Miss Jones, Miss King, Miss Heyland, Mrs. Laing, and Messrs. Camble, Monteth, Gore, B. Sweeney, Powell, Holland, Lawson, Newcombe, J. Arbuckle, Dewdney, Gillespie, Mara, Storey, Busby, Penney, Heyland, Bollen, Haggerty, Bullen, Haggerty, Eaton, Meredith, Major Bennett, Captain McDonald, and others.

AIRSHIP SCHOOL

Count Zeppelin Proposes to Found a Training Institute With Part of Public Contributions

Frederichshaven, Aug. 22.—Count Zeppelin, inventor of the famous airship that was recently destroyed, has announced that he intends to found an institute for the investigation and solution of the problem of air navigation in the interest of German industry, commerce and science.

The contributions made by the public, he says, are now far beyond the sum necessary to replace the destroyed airship, and beyond the sum he intends to accept toward the reorganization of his private fortune, which was spent in airship experiments, all further contributions will be added to theowment of the institute.

The Bank of St. Louis is receiving the subscriptions has \$500,000 on deposit to Count Zeppelin's credit and this amount is probably \$250,000 less than the amount subscribed and which will be available later. Word has been received by the Count that the Berlin city council has given the name Zeppelin to a public square in that city.

BIG WINNIPEG DEAL

Reported Purchase of Gault House Corner By Bank of Montreal for Building Purposes

Winnipeg, Aug. 22.—It was reported to the Free Press this afternoon that the Bank of Montreal has bought the Gault House corner, at Notre Dame and Portage avenue, and will erect a new building there early next season. The property they have purchased extends from the west, and takes in the whole of the old frame building. Plans for the new structure have been ordered and construction will be started as soon as the leases of the present tenants have expired or they can be cancelled. This is the interesting report that was circulated late this afternoon.

Immediately on receipt of the report, the Free Press made every effort to secure a confirmation or denial, but nothing could be done, owing to the lateness of the hour. D. S. Curry, the owner of the property, is out of the city at present, and his agents were closed up for the afternoon. Mr. MacGachen, manager of the bank, was also away from his office.

Windsor will not have a Labor Day parade this year owing to the unwillingness of merchants to give prizes.

SUNDAY LAW IN ENGLISH RESORT

Takes Lord Cromer to Task for Opposition to Pension Bill

ARE SOME EXTRAVAGANCES

Macedonia's Population to Be Defined at First Turkish Elections

London, Aug. 22.—At a certain seaside resort not fifty miles from Manchester, the thorny problem of Sunday amusements has been settled with some curious compromises. The question of Sunday trains was put to the vote; the majority of the electors of the borough, which comprises the greater part of the town, voted against Sunday trains, while the majority of the electors of the district council, which governs the smaller part of the town, voted for them. Consequently anyone who takes a Sunday train through the borough to the district council area gets a free ride, for the trains must pass through the borough on their way. Again, public motor cars are not allowed to ply for hire on Sundays or the Marine drive, but horse wagonettes do so on the promenade. Yachts and rowing boats are not allowed on the Marine lake, but excursion steamers and yachts do business at the end of the pier. The strangest compromise is in connection with the municipal open air band, which now plays on Sunday nights. Some of the pieces played are sacred and some secular; the many colored "fairy lights" which usually enliven the gardens and boulevards are conspicuously absent; no coffee, chocolate or cigarettes are sold by the band, although the programme is still trading; there is no interval, and "God Save the King" is omitted at the end of the performance. Last Sunday the "Hallelujah Chorus" was substituted, the audience standing up with uncovered heads. Finally, the town clock does not strike on Sunday nights.

Mr. Crooks and Lord Cromer.

Lord Cromer, it seems, was not in the strongest position to identify himself advantageously with the Old-Age pensions bill. Mr. Crooks' question in the House of Commons must have been a painful reminder to him of the fact, Mr. Crooks suggests, that Lord Cromer had received a gratuity from the State of \$25,000, his pension should terminate at the same time—1916—as he proposed that the Old-Age pensions bill should cease to operate. The Opposition were, of course, horrified at this irrelevant to quoque. It is curious that nearly all the Tories who were particularly hostile to old-age pensions were pensioners themselves. Lord St. Aldwyn had \$10,000 a year political pension until he received his capitalized value in the shape of an arbitration fee in connection with the litigation over the Singapore docks. Lord Balfour of Burleigh is the actual recipient of a \$6,000 a year for so-called services to the State which would not earn him \$500 a year from the most generous private employer. Lord Halsbury enjoys a pension of \$25,000 a year. Fees actually drawn \$875,000 in salary from the government during his career.

Some Stories of Extravagance.

Some remarkable stories of extravagance are contained in the report of the Inspector-General in Bankruptcy for 1907. In one case the debtor, a baronet, became entitled to \$244,390 a year in 1886, when he was twenty-four. In a short time he was charging his life estate and effecting policies as security for loans until in eighteen years he owed \$2,245,000 thus secured, while his unsecured debts amounted to over \$230,000. The life policies were 375 in number for a total of \$2,325,000. To extricate him from his embarrassment relief from parliament was sought, and an Act was passed in 1904 empowering the trustees to buy his life estate and policies, pay his unsecured debts, and make him a "voluntary" allowance. His expenses, however, again exceeded his income, and at the date of the receiving order he owed \$110,000 unsecured. In another case the debtor on reaching the age of twenty-five, shortly before his bankruptcy came into a fortune of \$2,250,000 on which at the date of the receiving order he had created charges exceeding \$2,150,000. A solicitor who failed for \$350,000 was the sole representative of a firm of a hundred years standing. Not content with his professional income, about \$7,500 a year, he speculated heavily on the Stock Exchange, having squandered his own money and all that he could borrow

or that came under his own control as solicitor or trustee, he absconded. The admitted profits include \$255,000 for money misappropriated. One debtor, on attaining his majority in 1899, inherited over \$1,425,000, subject to certain family charges. On leaving Eton he owed \$15,000, and on his twenty-first birthday his debts amounted to \$175,000. His income was \$35,000 a year, but he spent \$125,000. His failure was due to extravagant living, financing impecunious friends, extortionate rates of interest, and losses on the turf.

Britain's Steam Tonnage.

The steam tonnage statistics in the new issue of Lloyd's Register bring out the disquieting fact that although the British merchant marine is still growing, it is not growing at the same rate as the combined steam fleets of the rest of the world. The sailing tonnage of every country is decreasing steadily and by and by there will be no "wind-jammers" anywhere except for training purposes. Last year the British-owned steam tonnage was 17,013,399 gross tons; this year it is 17,499,542. There has been an increase, therefore, of 485,403 tons. The steam tonnage of the rest of the world was less than the British total of a year ago. This year the aggregate is greater, largely through increases of 38,566 tons in the United States, 133,678 tons in Germany, 132,619 tons in France, 87,645 tons in Norway, 80,242 tons in Italy, 71,430 tons in Japan, 60,312 tons in Greece, and 56,181 tons in Austro-Hungary. The bulk of this foreign-owned tonnage was built, not in the United Kingdom, and the shipbuilding industry is, therefore, practically unaffected. But it is not a pleasant reflection for the owner of shipping property that the British merchant marine is losing ground.

Macedonia's People.

It will be interesting to see the results of the vote in Macedonia under soon ever spreads so far. For no one knows how the population of that blessed province is made up. Servian newspaper says that there are 990,000 Servians in it, 180,000 Albanians, 75,000 Turks, 47,000 Greeks and 10,000 Jews, whereas a Greek paper coolly declares that there are 60,000 Greeks, the new Turkish constitution. If the 250,000 Albanians, 150,000 Turks, 50,000 Servians and 8,000 Jews, and if the Bulgarians had the counting the results would be still more extraordinary. The solution of the Macedonian question is like the one propounded in the United States many years ago for use between the Irish and the negroes; every Servian should kill a Greek and be hung for it.

Seeks Profit from Rubber.

There is about to be a new development in the supply of India-rubber. The Portuguese province of Angola, though rich in forests of the rubber tree, is a source of annual loss to the government of Portugal, owing chiefly to failure of capital to work the forests, and the formidable competition of the Congo. The Portuguese government has determined to make an effort to secure something from the great riches in rubber of Angola. It has accordingly accepted the offer of a group of Belgian capitalists who have applied for a concession to work the district of Lundu, the richest part of Angola, and situated on the border of the Congo. The Belgian financiers offer to halve the profits with the Portuguese government, and further pledge themselves to export all their rubber by the port of Lundu.

Converses with Poineers.

During her latest impromptu visit to the Franco-British exhibition the Princess of Wales went for a gondola trip on the lake. Among the other passengers was a man who, unaware of the Princess's identity, carried on a lengthy conversation with her at the same time pulling away contentedly at a large bial-type. Her Royal Highness chatted amicably with the stranger, and seemed thoroughly to appreciate the opportunity of a discussion which was not "tuned down" to the extent it would have been had the stranger known with whom he was conversing.

Spanish Queen to Visit England.

Preparations are going on busily at Osborne Cottage, Isle of Wight, for the reception of the Queen of Spain and her two children, who are to arrive there in September. Her Majesty will stay with her mother, Princess Henry of Battenburg, for about a month, and this visit will be entirely of a private character. Meanwhile efforts are being made by those who are in a position to do so, to put an end to the coolness which has existed between the King of Spain and Princess Henry.

SIR WILFRID BUSY

Proposed Visit to This Coast Likely to Be Abandoned—May Not Come West at All

Ottawa, Aug. 22.—It is very doubtful now whether Sir Wilfrid Laurier will visit the Pacific coast, and it is questionable indeed if he will go west at all. The premier returns to Ottawa on Tuesday. A series of cabinet councils will be held next week, when some of the important appointments made may be announced, including the new railway commissioner.

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Burglars in Winnipeg

Winnipeg, Aug. 22.—A series of startling burglaries have been perpetrated during the past week, the chief places of operation being in private houses in various parts of the city. An attempt was made this morning to rob Johnston and Cardwell's store at St. James. Mr. Johnston was sleeping upstairs and at an early hour was aroused by the sound of breaking glass. He hurried down stairs and saw a man running away to cover in the darkness. Only a box of candles was taken, and this was found near at hand. Four men held up an Italian fruiterer on Alexander avenue last night at the point of a revolver, and emptied his till of the ready cash. It is believed that a desperate gang is operating in the city, and some startling developments are expected in the course of a few days.

The various historical societies and the Saltfleet township council have decided to recommend to the Dominion Government that the "Wentworth Veterans' Association be given the \$5,000 granted by the government for the erection of a tablet at the soldiers' plot.

A Chinese sailor of the crew of the Crown of Aragon, at Montreal, has escaped.

The Standard says:—If a man is too busy or too weak for the hard work of the House of Commons let him serve his party outside, and make room for the representative less preoccupied or more robust. In the little army led by Mr. Balfour, which should be kept in a constant state of readiness for active service, there is no room for non-combatants, idle mouths and invalids. The idea that a man confers a favor on his borough or county by representing it at Westminster cannot be tolerated. If he is not paid in cash he is amply remunerated in popular esteem and if he does his duty in the sense of public usefulness. If he does not think these rewards adequate to the services demanded of him he will very soon find that there are plenty of other men who would relieve him of his political obligations. Although some valuable opportunities have been wasted by the Opposition, the government when they meet parliament on October 12 will have an exhausting and critical period before them. They are fast losing the popularity with which they faced the new House of Commons at the beginning of 1906. The important and urgent matter is that the interval of rest shall be employed by the leaders of the Unionist party in reorganizing their forces for a fiercer and more sustained attack that they have yet delivered. There must be more courage, more method, and more co-operation.

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The "Semi-ready" Guarantee.

What does it mean? "Money returned for any cause."

Cause means reason—and for any fair reason or cause of dissatisfaction we give a new suit or refund your money. "Is not such a broad guarantee often abused?" asked a merchant.

Not often. Sometimes it is. In one instance a man demanded his money back after he had worn a \$15 suit for one year and a half. What he got it? Very nearly. The President said, "Give it to him—just for his nerve." But the Cashier objected, "that this was unreasonable."

For any reasonable cause—and the customer is the judge of that word "reasonable." Does it pay? Honest, good work always pays the workers. Yes, always.

See the NEW FALL SUITS, TOPCOATS, RAINCOATS and TROUSERS, at

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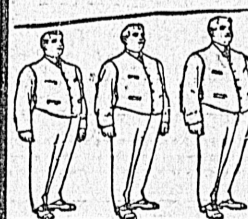
500 Cases New Fall Goods just to hand. New HATS, new SHIRTS, new GLOVES, new lines of Hosiery, Neckwear and Caps. 5,000 Semi-ready Garments to select from. New Fall SAMPLES for SPECIAL SUITS just to hand.

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Each expert on parts can do his best work when he knows that it will stand unaltered—it practically remains unaltered—because by means of these physique types we can fit you with almost no alterations.

Delivered two hours after the try on.

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Bargain

NINE ACRES, water frontage, with nice beach, two minutes from Ross Bay car line. \$1,500 per acre.

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STADACONA AVENUE, Well furnished residence containing parlor, sitting room, dining room, kitchen, pantry, scullery, five bed rooms, bath, and all modern conveniences including gas. Large garden full of fruit, flowers and shrubs. Rent

SUPERIOR STREET, Well furnished modern residence of 11 rooms, will not rent for less than six months. This is well suited for boarding house purposes. Rent

FORT STREET, Just beyond the junction, 9 roomed modern residence fully furnished. Rent \$75.00

BURDETTE AVENUE, Two story modern dwelling of 6 rooms fully furnished. Rent ..\$35.00

UN-FURNISHED

FERNWOOD ROAD, Two story modern residence containing parlor, dining room, kitchen, 4 bed rooms, bath and pantry. Rent

524 HILLSIDE AVENUE, Two story modern residence containing parlor, sitting room, dining room, kitchen, pantry, four bed rooms, store room and all modern conveniences. Rent \$28.50 including water. Will lease for two years or longer.

12 NORTH ROAD, Six roomed modern cottage

210 MARY STREET, (Victoria West), cottage of 6 rooms, bath and pantry, electric light, etc. Water extra. Rent

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FLORENCE ROAD, Seven roomed modern dwelling, five minutes' walk from the Esquimalt Road car line. Rent

"SUNNYSIDE" Two story modern residence on the Gorge waterfront containing 12 rooms and all conveniences including hot air furnace, stable etc.

MICHIGAN STREET, Two story modern dwelling of seven rooms with 3 lots and large stable. Rent

WILSON STREET, (Victoria West), new modern Bungalow of 6 rooms never been occupied. Rent

818 GORDON STREET, modern brick cottage of 6 rooms, this is situated within five minutes walk of the post office and C.P.R. docks. Rent

407 MARY STREET, (Victoria West), cottage of 4 rooms, bath and pantry, modern. Rent

1031 VERINDER AVENUE, Two story modern residence well adapted for a private rooming house, containing 10 rooms. Rent

SUPERIOR STREET, New cottage containing 6 rooms and all modern conveniences. This is new and has never been occupied. Rent, per month

1313 WHARF STREET, large store or warehouse. GORDON STREET, Three story brick building with basement, each flat 18x50. Will lease for five years if necessary.

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5,120 Acres { Or will sell in blocks of from 40 to 640 acres at } \$10 per Acre

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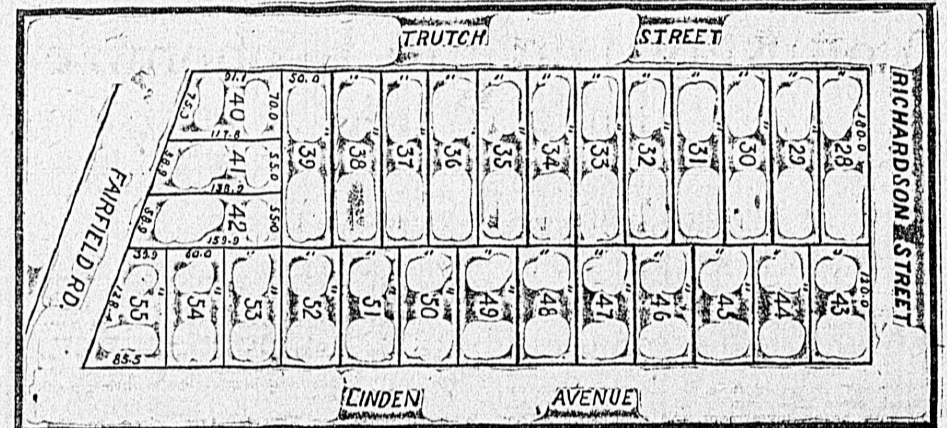
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On the Line of the G.T.P. Railway

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Fairfield Road, between Cook and Vancouver, 6-roomed house, large lot, 60x120, an A1 buy at.....\$2,200

Fairfield Road, near Cook Street, 7-roomed, new house or 2 large lots, good value at.....\$5,000

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COWICHAN DISTRICT

I have for sale several properties in this well known district, ranging from a few acres in extent to large well stocked farms, which latter would be sold as going concerns. Land in the Cowichan District is being rapidly bought up, the climate is very good, there being no extremes of heat or cold, and the shooting and fishing is unsurpassed on Vancouver Island. The town of Duncan has already one bank with more to follow, a splendid water supply, and the installing of an Electric light plant is now under consideration, it is situated some forty miles or two hours by rail from Victoria, with a double service daily. For anyone fond of a country life with lovely surroundings there is no finer or more lovely spot than the Cowichan valley. I have a representative at Duncan who knows the District thoroughly, and who will be pleased to meet intending purchasers and drive them to the different properties which are on sale. Maps and further information will be sent to anyone living at a distance who may contemplate settling in British Columbia.

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One New Seven-Room Bungalow close to the High School on easy terms, modern and convenient . . . \$3,000
One New Six-Room Bungalow, owner leaving city, absolutely new, well built and well finished, situated on Hampshire road, Oak Bay, on a beautiful high lot. We will sell this for \$2,750, which is \$300 less than cost on the monthly plan of easy payments.

Water Frontage on Victoria Arm, close to the Gorge Car Line. Good orchard, unexcelled view. A Bargain. Enquire.

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We offer four 50x140 foot lots in Oak Bay within 250 feet of the car line, beautifully situated on high ground and lightly covered with small oak trees. Adjoining lots are selling at \$600 each. These we can deliver for \$375 each.

ALSO TWO LOTS, right on Oak Bay Avenue, and on a corner at that. Each 50x140 to 20 foot lane. Streets all graded and in good shape. The two for \$1,000. Terms, half cash.

GRANT STREET—Close to Stanley Avenue, large grassy lot, all cleared and cement sidewalks laid. Only \$525. (Adjoining lots sold for \$750.)

CONSTANCE COVE, Esquimalt, two of the best lots on the waterfront, deep water and valuable for wharfage and business purposes. Adjoining lots held at \$1,000 to \$1,500 each. Price for these two \$1,250. Terms, half cash.

GRAHAM STREET—Two of the choicest lots on this popular street, each 51x135, covered with ornamental oak trees, and a magnificent site for a home, with fine view of the city. Each \$425. Terms, \$100 cash, balance, \$15 a month.

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A NEW HOME

OAK BAY AVENUE

Strictly modern, extra well built, 7 rooms, bath room, pantry, conservatory. Lot 50x140 to lane. Fine stable with loft. A real cheap buy at the price of \$2,950, and the terms only.

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Four miles out, ten acres, all cultivated, five-room house, cellar, water laid on and necessary outbuildings, 90 fruit trees in crop, one cow, calf, and heifer, horse and buggy, 3 pigs, 300 chickens, large barn, filled with hay. Terms. Price \$6,500, or will exchange for apartment house property.

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Farm of 23 acres, 9 miles from Victoria on main road, good orchard with large and small fruits, kitchen, garden, etc., 6-roomed bungalow.

To be sold as a going concern with crops, cow, pigs, chickens, ducks, etc., and farm and dairy implements. Price \$7,500.00.

Terms on above price, or a reduction for cash. One acre of land and 6-roomed house, close in, large stable, chicken houses, etc., 50 fruit trees and small berries. Soil excellent and all buildings in first rate order. Price \$3,700.00.

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7 acres land all cultivated in fruit trees and strawberries, with 7 roomed house. Close to Mount Tolmie car line extension. Stables, chicken houses, etc. Price \$7,000.00. Very easy terms.

23 acres at Gordon Head, about 7 acres cultivated, 400 fruit trees, bearing and a quantity of small fruit. Small house, stable and outbuildings. Large water frontage. Price \$12,500.00.

A part of waterfrontage would be sold separately.

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LEON MORRIS & CO'S.

Trained Ponies.

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And the Wrestling Ponies.

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A Great Novelty Feature.

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Including Toddy Webb, Mable Day and 40 others in repertoire.

Monday-Tuesday, "Pantana."

The Song Hit Show.

Wednesday, "Olivette."

Thursday, "Gloria-Gloria."

Friday-Saturday, Matinee and Night, "The Toyman."

Special Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

Matinee, 25c and 50c. Mail orders will receive their usual attention.

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Week of 24th August

GEORGE A. STREET & COMPANY—In his elaborate scenic creation portraying historic events in the careers of the world's greatest military commanders.

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GEORGE STEVENSON AND JIM NUGENT—Comedians, Singers and Dancers.

NEW MOVING PICTURES—"Bachelor's Baby," "Determined Lovers."

OUR OWN ORCHESTRA, M. Nagel, Director—Medley of Irish Melodies.

PANTAGES THEATRE

Week of August 24th.

LEON MORRIS & CO'S TRAINED PONIES

and

LEAPING GREYHOUNDS

THE HELSTONS

Acrobatic Comedians.

MERRITT & LOVE

Singers and Dancers.

CHAS. STANSFIELD

The Preacher.

HARRY DE VERA

PANTAGOSCOPE

A.O.U.W. Theatre

Week Commencing Monday, Aug. 17

BURROUGH'S STOCK CO.

Presents

Nat Goodwin's Laughing Success

"Turned Up"

Evening Performance, 8:15. Matinee, 2:45.

Popular Prices: 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c.

Matinee 15c and 25c.

John Colbert

PLUMBING AND HEATING

Sheet Metal Work and Roofing

Estimates Given

Agents for Gurney Furnace

1008 BROAD STREET

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HOTEL MARTINIQUE

BROADWAY AND ST. JAMES

HERALD SQUARE, VICTORIA

THE MOST CENTRAL LOCATION

IN NEW YORK.

THE HIGHEST CLASS OF

ACCOMMODATIONS.

AT MODERATE

RATES.

PERMANENT RESIDENCES

Available at

attractive prices.

THE MIDWINTER RES.

TURKISH BATH AND IN-

TERNATIONAL REPUTATION.

WILLIAM TAYLOR, MGR.

Also proprietors of the St. James Hotel.

Kootenay Bush Fires.

Revelstoke, Aug. 22.—Bush fires are

raging in the surrounding country. The

town of Beaton, on the northeast arm

of Arrow Lake, was threatened the

other day with a fire that spread from

the west side of Fish creek and carried

great showers of burning embers into

the village. People began to move

their effects. One of the C. P. R.

steamers went over from Arrowhead

and gave valuable assistance by run-

ning a line of hose ashore, and by the

use of her steam pumps providing an

effect stream, which helped the fire-

fighters to check the fire. The C. P. R.

officials responsible for the steamer

coming so promptly to the rescue de-

serve great credit for their public-

spirited action. A bad fire is raging

at Clamwilliam, and the atmosphere is

thick with smoke.

The Georgia peach crop for the year

1908 is estimated at 7,000 cars, or 21-

000,000 baskets, each containing 26

peaches.

TO-NIGHT

Best for the Dwellers in the City

Druggists

Mainland News

BOMBSHELL THROWN INTO LIBERAL CAMP

J. B. Kennedy, M. P., Strongly Resents Unfair Effort to Oust Him

New Westminster, Aug. 22.—Quite the hottest show yet staged at the while theatre was given at the Hardman hall on Thursday evening, when the "Liberals and friends of the party" gave a "welcome home" to J. B. Kennedy, M. P. This gentleman, it will be remembered, left for Ottawa on the very day that the famous Jardine convention was unanimously declared that he no longer represented the sentiment of the party; and since then Mr. Kennedy had not been in touch with the reigning Liberals of New Westminster—that is, so far as the public is permitted to know, though private advisers were that the friends of the sitting member had continued to have sole direction of official affairs. It was expected that time would have soothed the feelings of the affronted member and that he attended last evening Mr. Kennedy would make his bow and retire before the superior forces that it had been made to appear were arrayed against him; but it turned out that those who figured out the situation this way were not experts at mind reading.

As usual the gathering was conspicuous for those who, though invited, had not come. Those included Macpherson and McInnes, of Vancouver, and Munro of Chilliwack. But Mr. Oliver of Delta was there. J. W. McDonald was chairman.

All went merry as the overworked "marriage bell" till J. B. Kennedy, M. P., took the platform and then the trouble started. Said Mr. Kennedy: "The position which I occupy in a peculiar one as I am led to believe that you do not want me any longer. I want to tell you right here that I am not at all satisfied with the treatment which has been accorded me in this constituency, and while I have no desire to question the wisdom of the meeting or in the ranks of the party I wish my position to be plainly understood. It is my opinion and the opinion of my friends as well that the convention held here last fall was premature. The district was not notified in time to permit the selection of delegates with the proper care. I wish further to tell you that unless another convention is held I will again be a candidate at the next Dominion election, no matter who else is in the field. I have done my best in the interests of New Westminster and I am perfectly willing to retire, but my retirement must be brought about by honorable and fair means. I intend holding a series of meetings in this city and throughout my constituency as I feel it my duty to render an account of my stewardship to those who have placed me in the federal house as their representative and on these occasions I shall take the opportunity to tell the electors of New Westminster city and district just what I stand as I have stated it on tonight."

As Mr. Kennedy spoke, there was a silence that could be felt, as he took his seat there rose a hum of mixed surprise, protest and approval, which steadily grew and threatened to break up the proceedings. Comparatively quiet was restored, however, and J. W. Weart, who had been chairman of the famous "Jardine convention," spoke. Mr. Weart referred to Mr. Kennedy's written protest against the holding of the convention, which had been read there as well as the fact that only one voice in support of that protest had been heard, that of Dr. Wilson, of Ladner. He regretted the stand now taken by the present member, but urged that nothing be done to create dissension in the ranks. At any rate, the breach must be healed, and in this strain Mr. Weart pleaded with those present to show a bold front and to stand together.

Mr. Robt. Jardine followed. Mr. Weart, refusing to accept any blame for what had occurred at his "convention" or in its preparation, referred to the last election when he had been beaten in the race for the nomination. He had not left the fight, but had put his shoulder to the wheel in an endeavor to elect Mr. Kennedy and seemed to intimate that if he was elected he would be used then he was good enough to use the others now. He considered that the convention last fall had been called at the right time. It had chosen him to carry the Liberal banner in this constituency and he believed the party to stand by that decision. He wanted everyone to get a square deal, but he assured the meeting that should another convention be called he would be a candidate for nomination.

The close of Mr. Jardine's remarks was a signal for Mr. John Oliver to take the floor a second time. A hum of argument and animated conversation almost drowned that orator's strident voice at first, but when partial order had been restored he could be distinguished pleading for united action. Many of Mr. Kennedy's backers had risen to their feet and were leaving the hall and to these the Delta warrior called to stay and settle all disputes. "Something had to be done and all agreed with him; but just exactly what or who was to do it was the cause of the trouble. In spite of a strenuous effort to hold the meeting together, it broke up in small sections, some staying in the hall and others leaving the hall and to these the Delta warrior called to stay and settle all disputes. "Something had to be done and all agreed with him; but just exactly what or who was to do it was the cause of the trouble. In spite of a strenuous effort to hold the meeting together, it broke up in small sections, some staying in the hall and others leaving the hall and to these the Delta warrior called to stay and settle all disputes."

Outside all was confusion and from the general hubbub of remarks and the emphatic statements of the Liberal stalwarts of the Liberal party it was evident that something radical must be done before the factions came together.

Greenwood Hold-Up.

Greenwood, Aug. 22.—Monday evening about 10 o'clock, two masked men entered the bar of Crowell's hotel and gave S. A. Crowell the cannon for \$55 in cash. There was only one other occupant of the bar at the time. After making the collection and thanking the occupants for their courtesy, the hold-up man, who was named Mr. Crowell's dog raised objections to their presence and their departure, but his objections were overruled by a couple of shots. The hold-ups then ran in the direction of the C. P. R. station,

DOING GOOD SERVICE FOR THIS PROVINCE

Mr. Marpole Speaks of Attention Drawn to It in Old Country

Vancouver, Aug. 22.—R. Marpole, western executive agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway company, has returned from a three months' trip to the old country, where he went, accompanied by Mrs. Marpole, Major and Mrs. C. Gardiner Johnson, and Mrs. A. H. Nichol. On their return they were accompanied by Mr. Marpole Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Entwistle, who stopped over at Quebec, and Colonel Gordon, R.A., who came out for sport and to get a view of the country.

"We had a most enjoyable trip, indeed," said Mr. Marpole. "We twice visited Wales, my native country, and also Scotland, but spent the major portion of our time in London and vicinity with a brief visit to Paris. Both Mr. Johnson and I took advantage of every opportunity afforded us to do missionary work for Canada, but, of course, preferably for our own province of British Columbia. I still think and claim to be the best in the confederation and really second to no country in the empire that I know of. We return home with the full conviction that British Columbia is good enough for us."

Mr. Marpole continued, that in returning on the S.S. Empress of Ireland they met the delegation of hard-headed Scotch farmers who are coming out under the auspices of the Dominion government, to examine and report to their fellow countrymen who desire to emigrate on what Canada has to offer, and presumably they will convince them that it is the only country to which to emigrate. He was satisfied that these men would be surprised and delighted with the country, and the result would be satisfactory to the Dominion government. He thought that every opportunity should be taken to supply these delegates with all available information as to the advantages of British Columbia. He considered the time allotted to them in the province entirely too limited, and took the opportunity to impress this strongly upon them. He understood that they had already lodged a protest.

"How does Canada seem to be regarded generally in the old country just at this time?" asked Mr. Marpole. "I found," said Mr. Marpole, "that in Great Britain the interest in Canada at recent years is unabated, and I look for a large emigration of desirable classes of people next year, in addition to the gathering of a bountiful harvest, the great wheat country of the Dominion, and the growth of the general revival of business in the commercial world generally."

"The splendid work of educating people who desire to emigrate, done by the immigration agents of the Dominion government, and of the Canadian Pacific Railway company, was quite in evidence in London and Mr. H. Turner, agent-general for the province of British Columbia, is, as usual, doing hard and excellent work for the country he has served so long and devotedly. The government of British Columbia performed valuable work for the country in sending Mr. Palmer and Mr. Burrill to represent it last year, and it was the best advertising medium for what we have to offer to the class of settlers who should come to this grand country. The results of these well directed, intelligent efforts are already apparent, and I hope that the minister of agriculture, Hon. Mr. Stover, will continue these efforts as ably planned by him and his deputies."

RELIEF TOO LATE

Sad Case of Crimean Veteran Who Lived in Vancouver in Poverty—Pension Was Tardy

Vancouver, Aug. 22.—The late Frederick Cornish, who passed away on Thursday evening, was a sad illustration of the neglect and poverty that have fallen to the lot of many old heroes of Britain's historic wars. He was a veteran of the Crimea, serving in the ranks of the Elvoth Battalion, and received the Crimean medal and clasp for Sebastopol, and the Turkish medal. The deceased had been in indigent circumstances here for a considerable time, and after ascertaining that the provisions of the Veterans' Fund did not cover cases in the Colonies, steps were taken by sympathizers to obtain a pension for the old man, through influence at the War Office. After some trouble this was secured and Mr. Cornish would have been in receipt of his first pension in just two months' time. So relief came just too late.

The cause of death was an affection of the heart which proved fatal at his advanced age of 74 years. The veteran's remains were accorded special honors when they were taken to the grave. The United Service Club had charge of the arrangements and by the kindness of the officer commanding a firing party was detailed from the Sixth D. C. O. R. to play a martial tribute to an old soldier. The bugle band was also in attendance. The pallbearers were J. B. Grant (a Crimean veteran), Lieut. C. Brown, Secretary Shanks, of the United Service Club, Captain Eddie and Thomas Eccleston.

STARTING FIRES

Criminal Carelessness of Land Clearers Causing Large Loss of Timber in Kootenay

Ymir, Aug. 22.—Criminal carelessness in setting out fires and leaving them unattended is so rife that unless drastic measures are adopted there will be very little timber left on lands situated on Salmon river, Beaver creeks and their tributaries. Persons owning timber should have some protection as the government is financially interested in preserving same, and so collecting their royalty which is one of their means of revenue for the conducting of their government. Timber once destroyed is gone forever.

A bad fire is raging at mile post 156 on land owned by Nelson parties. Some ten days ago the owner took a man and a big slashing was made and numerous fires started. Persons interested in timber made complaint to the authorities and the fire warden is reported to have gone down and warned the parties to be careful. Friday the man employed by the owner left in the morning and at noon a bad wind started which destroyed three cabins and scattered the fire out of bounds so that the fire is wasting a large area. Saturday, Sunday and Monday the fire was left unattended.

Fraser Centenary.

New Westminster, Aug. 22.—His Worship Mayor Keary announced that His Excellency the Governor-General and Lord Strathcona, high commissioner for Canada in England, would attend the Simon Fraser centenary celebration to be held in this city during exhibition week. Several other prominent personages were also expected.

CORNS CURED

You can painlessly remove corns in 24 hours. Soften or bleed, by applying Putnam's Corn Extractor. It never burns, leaves no scars, contains no acids; is harmless because composed only of healing oils and balsams. Fifty years in use. Cure guaranteed. Sold by all druggists 25c. bottles. Refuse substitutes.

PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR

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DOCTORS IN COUNCIL

Successful Meeting of British Columbia Medical Association Ended—Dr. Fagan President

Vancouver, Aug. 22.—The British Columbia Medical Association concluded its ninth annual meeting last night by the election of its officers for the ensuing year, after which the gathering dispersed. Before proceeding to the transaction of the regular business after the hearing of two papers, Dr. J. M. Fagan, acting President, complimented the members of the association on the high quality of the addresses and papers presented during the sessions. None of them had failed to be intensely interesting, he said, and some of them had been unique. He also congratulated the association on the fact that so few of the addresses programmed had failed of delivery, as most of those scheduled to speak had been present. The election of officers resulted in the following: President, Dr. C. Fagan, Victoria; Vice-President, Dr. J. H. Hogle, Nanaimo; B. C.; Treasurer, Dr. J. D. Helmecke, Victoria (re-elected); Secretary, Dr. E. Eden Walker, New Westminster (re-elected).

The convention has been pronounced the best held in the history of the organization. The amalgamation of all medical associations in the west, and also of all similar bodies throughout Canada was discussed, but no action taken. The professional were read at the different sessions.

Fraser River Improvements.

New Westminster, Aug. 22.—J. B. Kennedy, M. P., has left for Victoria to secure, if possible, Engineer Keefe's co-operation in making the government start work at once on the river improvements and also to take up with him the advisability of commencing at once to carry out Mr. Le Baron's suggestion to stir up the sand at the mouth of the river with an agitating machine, with the prospect of its being carried away by the current.

Fire at Nicola Coal Mine.

Vancouver, Aug. 22.—On Thursday night No. 1 tipple of the Nicola Coal & Coke company at Middleboro, in the Nicola valley, was burned to the ground. The information was received at the offices of the company here yesterday. The loss is \$3,000, but the building was fully covered by insurance. Instructions have been sent to start rebuilding at once, and in about ten days it is expected that the new

tipple will be ready for use. In the meantime the output of the company will be maintained, as the forerunner, 2 mine will be increased. The origin of the fire is not known here.

IZZET PASHA FOUND

Former Turkish Minister Takes Refuge in London—Tells Story of New Constitution

London, Aug. 22.—The Daily Mail says it has discovered Izzet Pasha, former secretary of the Sultan of Turkey, and father of Megmed Abi Bey, ex-Turkish minister at Washington, in a refuge in London. In the beginning of the recent reform movement Izzet Pasha fled from Constantinople and took refuge aboard the steamer Marla, which, despite the protest of the Young Turks party to the British ambassador, sailed for the Aegean, and came to London. In the interview printed in the Daily Mail, Izzet Pasha gives the Palace view of the revolution in Turkey.

He claims that the commission sent to Salonica to investigate the revolution was composed of unselectable men, but the situation was such that great delay was dangerous and therefore the council of ministers advised the Sultan to grant a constitution in preference to risking civil war by sending troops to suppress the alleged mutiny. The Sultan willingly agreed as he always had, as likewise had Izzet Pasha, in favor of a parliamentary government.

Izzet Pasha added that he long wished to retire, but had waited for the completion of his favorite project, the Aegean railway. The immediate reason for his departure from Constantinople, according to the interview, was that the Sultan himself counselled him to go to Europe. He shipped aboard a British vessel, he said, in order to insure protection against the Young Turks. Arriving at Genoa, Izzet sent his family to a place of safety and himself proceeded to Paris and thence to London. He intends to make England his home.

TRAVELING IN MOROCCO.

Scenery Along the Way—Situation of Fez and Camps of Tribesmen.

The road to Fez passes through a rich grazing and agricultural land for almost the whole way. Large crops of corn, oats and barley are grown in the neighborhood of the villages, while numerous herds of cattle, sheep, goats and camels find food in plenty on the rich prairie land. There are no woods, writes a correspondent of the London Morning Post, and you consider yourself fortunate if you find an orange grove or isolated tree to shade you from the noonday sun, which at this season of the year renders walking far from pleasant.

There are no mountains to be crossed and hardly any hills worthy of the name, until you actually approach the neighborhood of the capital, which lies in a plain. For mile after mile the track passes through the same stony prairie land, delightfully green in the spring, but at this season of the year burnt to an arid brown. Water is plentiful; there are innumerable springs and two fine rivers continually strike the road in its numerous windings. But the sameness of the scenery becomes excessively monotonous, and this season of the year, especially when the sun is so hot that you feel as if you were lying in the steam from a great boiler.

The Moors dislike traveling at night through fear of being robbed, especially while the country is disturbed by a revolution. Therefore it was necessary to leave at half past 3 o'clock in the morning, and march all night, with a halt for three hours where there was good water and if possible shade, and move on again at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, reaching camp at 7 o'clock. By this time forty or fifty miles had been covered.

The day passed uneventfully, and we were left severely alone by the travelers we passed. We passed within three miles of our camp we met three soldiers, who said that they had been sent by Mula el Hafid from Fez with letters for Mr. Carleton at Alcazar. They were friendly, and asked us to wait one day in camp for them, when, they would deliver their mission, they would accompany us to Fez as a guard in accordance with the wish of their master.

To this proposition, which was really in the nature of a command, we agreed, the oldest of the three, who was much fatigued by the journey, remaining with us on halting place, the village of Shumala, where we were received by the kaid, or head man, with all the customary Arab hospitality. We remained there on the following day to await the return of the soldiers, and on their arrival we resumed our journey, making a long and trying march of forty-five miles in the great heat to a village called Wargha, situated on the river which flows through Fez.

We were greeted by the younger son of the late kaid in a most friendly manner, and provided with food and forage. Our third and last camp before reaching the capital was at a village called Hamuda, lying high among the hills which guard the approach to Fez from the north.

On the following morning a six hours' ride through the hills brought us in view of Fez. The first sight of the capital is somewhat disappointing, as it is small and devoid of fine buildings. The prevailing color is not white, as in most Moorish cities, but a dull green and brown. The eye falls immediately on the series of buildings with sparkling green roofs which make up the palace of Abdul Aziz, now the headquarters of Mula el Hafid.

The town is divided into three parts—the Maghzen, or portion devoted to the royal palace and government offices; the Mella, where dwell the Jews, and the Medina, the crowded quarters of the townspeople. Fez is surrounded by a fine old earth and stone wall, loop-holed and pierced by many gates, and river flows through the town, and together with the many springs, provides the inhabitants with a fine water supply. On the plains which lie beyond the town on three sides we saw the numerous camps of the tribesmen and soldiers who accompanied Mula el Hafid on his march to the capital. We entered by the north gate and, guided by an Arab, hastened to

GREAT GATHERING HELD AT SIDNEY

(Continued from Page One)

that it is not for occupants of office—for whom you vote—that it is not for men that you are asked to vote, but that you have to vote for a principle, which is the grandest principle that any politician has ever enunciated, the purification through your votes in the coming election of party politics in this country. (Cheers.) And this great principle is enunciated by Mr. R. L. Borden when he says: "See to it that those whom you place in office are clean men. (Cheers.) Fire those on the other side in politics who are not clean, and fire and fire first as promptly those on your own side who are not clean, in order that Canada—and this is the supreme thing—may possess an honorable and absolutely clean administration in control of public affairs and worthy of the future of this great and growing country." (Cheers.)

"Gentlemen, there are two kinds of men in public life: the small man and the great man. (Hear, hear.) The great man's motto is: 'What can I make of this country (cheers), while the small man's motto is: 'What can I make out of this country.' (Hear, hear.)"

"A great American has said at one time: 'When we were a small people we lived and died for ideas, but now that we are a great people we live and die for dollars.' (Hear, hear.)"

"Now, gentlemen, I have only to say this, let us live as a people honorably and truthfully and manfully, and place through our joint endeavors Canada in the very forefront of the nations. (Cheers.)"

Mr. Barnard in Reply
Mr. Barnard—"I beg to thank the members of the executive of the Sidney and North Saanich Conservative Associations for the excellence of their work in making the arrangements for this successful picnic, and also the ladies and gentlemen who have come down here in such numbers, and particularly from Nanaimo and the Islands. (Applause.)"

"I further feel that the attendance and everything connected with this celebration furnish a most pleasing portent of our victory at the coming election in this constituency. (Cheers.) We have moreover right here, ladies and gentlemen, in the mournful relics of Riley's breakwater a colossal and striking monument of Liberal statesmanship in the shape of three poor sticks of wood, with their sign of 'Riley's Breakwater' on them."

"This to the Liberal is only British Columbia, but if it were only Nova Scotia we would have a wharf in every field. (Hear, hear.) For there is veritably a crop of wharves in that favored province, while we have only the relics of three miserable piles in this harbor. And although Mr. Ralph Smith has represented this important constituency for no less a period than eight years, we have only these wretched relics of this breakwater to show for it in this locality. (Hear, hear.)"

The Candidate Speaks.
Mr. F. H. Shepherd, the candidate, who had a rousing reception while the band played the air of "He's a Jolly Good Fellow," said:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen."



F. H. SHEPHERD
Conservative Candidate for the Federal Constituency of Nanaimo.

"I cannot find language to adequately express to you my high appreciation of the honor and pleasure conferred at being permitted to address so large and distinguished an audience, especially distinguished by the presence of so many ladies; whose presence at political gatherings cannot but have the effect of imparting a high moral tone to our deliberations, and I sincerely hope that we shall be favored with the pleasure of their presence and encouragement throughout the campaign. (Applause.)"

"You are probably aware, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, that in all probability the coming campaign in this constituency will be a three-cornered contest, and while I am confident that we shall be victorious I would at the outset impress upon you the fact that this victory will not be gained without sincere effort and vigilance upon your part as well as upon mine, and if you will but continue with the same earnestness and enthusiasm which you have manifested today, I shall have no fear of the result. (Cheers.)"

"I like also, sir, that this gathering is partly upon pleasure bent and in asking the kind indulgence of the audience for a few moments, I will endeavor to be as brief and concise as possible in touching upon a few of the most important issues of the coming campaign and advance a few reasons why, in the opinion of the Conservatives of Canada, and many who are not Conservatives, the time has arrived when in the interests of the community a change in the federal administration is necessary."

Corruption at Ottawa.

"Probably the most important reason is that the administration has become lax and allowed irregularities to creep into the departments contrary to all preconceived ideas of purity of administration and good government. This became so pronounced that a commission was appointed to probe these charges to the bottom and this commission evidently went further than the government intended that it should, for it exposed a state of corruption and inefficiency in the civil service deplorable to contemplate. (Hear, hear.)"

"In this connection I beg to refer to a motion by Mr. Borden, April 30: 'That the departmental inquiry by Judge Cassels is too narrow and that in view of the royal commission's report of extravagance, waste, inefficiency and mal-administration, public interest demands the appointment of a commission with full powers to investigate all departments. This motion was defeated by a vote of 99 to 48. (Hear, hear.)"



Sports at Conservative Picnic—The Married Womans' Race Resulted in a Close Finish

"Mr. Smith, the present member of this constituency, in his account of his stewardship to his supporters at Nanaimo, admitted that 10 per cent. of it might be true. I think that from this admission we may safely draw the inference that a great deal of it is true. (Hear, hear.)"

"You will pardon me if I quote two or three motions upon this subject."

"By Mr. Cockshutt: 'That the conduct of public business has not been characterized by reasonable foresight, care and prudence. Rejected 96 to 50.'"

"By Mr. Barker—'Condemning the unbusinesslike arrangements and lack of public control in respect to the Quebec bridge. Rejected 96 to 50.'"

"Motion by Mr. Foster: 'That civil appointments should be made on merit after an examination by a non-partisan commission.' Rejected, 72 to 50."

"These and many others, sir, motions clearly in the interests of pure administration and the protection of the rights and liberties of the people, were rejected with the usual government majority. (Hear, hear.)"

"The result of the royal commission reporting in March, 1905, among other irregularities particularly scored the marine department by stating that organization, discipline, zeal for the public service and regard for economy were all conspicuous by their absence. (Hear, hear.)"

"The country is demanding purity of administration in all federal departments and this can only be effected by an entire change of administration, and it is the duty of every Canadian who is true to Canada to see that that change is effected. (Applause.)"

Oriental Immigration.
"A word or two upon a subject of special importance to British Columbia, i.e., the Oriental immigration question. (Hear, hear.)"

"Now, sir, I think that it will be conceded that the influx of Orientals into British Columbia and the rest of Canada is detrimental both socially and industrially to the people of our own race and kindred. There can be no question to this fact. The only argument which may have been advanced in favor of cheap Oriental labor was that there was not sufficient white labor to develop the resources of the country. This is a good condition of things for the present for it shows we have wealth stored up for future development and we can afford to let it lie as a heritage for the rising generation and the healthy white immigration which is coming to the country, and let the benefits accrue to those to whom they of a right belong. (Applause.)"

"In his speech before the House (December 18th, 1907), on the question of Oriental immigration Mr. Smith says as follows: 'That during the period which I have stated from 1902 to 1906, there was no public demand for any restrictive legislation against Orientals coming into British Columbia or by public petition to representatives in the House of Commons. He continues: 'So far as I am concerned, I understand when I endorsed that treaty (Jan. 1907), that it was in the public interest. I endorsed that treaty because there was no demand made upon me in my district in favor of increased restrictive legislation.' (Hear, hear.)"

"Now, sir, I have been on this coast since 1879 and in all that long period there has never been a time when the question of restricting Oriental immigration was not acute and of vital interest to the community. (Applause.)"

"I know of no one who by reason of his long residence in Nanaimo, where Orientals have been steadily employed for over thirty years, and also by reason of his close connection with the miners of his district, I say I know of no other one who should be more cognizant of this fact than the present member for this constituency, and yet he raised no protest but acquiesced in the treaty and allowed this all important question to go by the board."

Admits His Knowledge.

"Mr. Smith admits in his speech that he is acquainted with every phase and influence which Oriental immigration has upon the social and industrial condition of British Columbia and yet because he had not received a signed petition he acquiesced in a treaty which gave to Japan the control of the emigration of her subjects to Canada, and in this condition this question remains today, the reports of Mr. Lemieux and the more recent one of Mr. Drury to the con-

trary notwithstanding. Japan and not Canada now controls this question and Japan has in almost so many words intimated that fact to us. (Hear, hear.)"

"What was the result, within one month from the date of the ratification of the treaty by the federal government the flood of immigration from Japan commenced and in the succeeding ten months 8,125 Japanese poured into British Columbia. (Hear, hear.)"

"Shortly after Mr. Lemieux's return from Japan, Mr. Borden moved 'That the ratification of the treaty with Japan was almost immediately followed by a great influx of Japanese laborers into Canada, that in the opinion of this House, Canada should not enter into any treaty which deprives parliament of the control of immigration into this country. This was rejected by the usual government majority, or in other words Japan's right to regulate Oriental immigration as far as the Japanese are concerned was by this rejected motion approved by the Liberal government. (Hear, hear.)"

"We have been told that the Liberal government is not in sympathy with us upon this question and in support of this assertion I beg to quote from a speech by Mr. Lemieux in which he says, referring to the four of Mr. Borden to the west: 'The leader of the opposition'—argued before the British Columbians that if he were in power he would have a white British Columbia, which I understand to mean the exclusion of Oriental labor and which applied to this case means the exclusion of Japanese.' (Cheers.)"

"Mr. R. L. Borden: Might I ask the Hon. Minister whether his policy is not for a white British Columbia?"

"Mr. Lemieux: No, sir." (Hear, hear.)"

"Mr. Fisher in the same discussion says, 'I do not know that there will be any great injury to the people to take 10,000 acres of the northwest and which is not highly cultivated and which is not highly productive, and which is not highly productive, and place it under Japanese methods of cultivation. I do not know that it would hurt and I have confidence that if a few thousands or if a few tens of thousands or if a few hundreds of thousands of Japanese came into Canada, the present Canadian people would still rule this land.' For these reasons I am not very much afraid of Japanese immigration."

"These are the sentiments of Liberal ministers towards the Oriental immigration question and I, therefore, ask you voters of British Columbia to draw your own inferences and accordingly and I have no fear of the result. (Applause.)"

"The growing Oriental trade is set down in Mr. Smith's speech at 35 million for the United States and half a million for Canada and we are asked to believe that in order to preserve this trade it is necessary to forfeit our control of our immigration. Yet Mr. Smith informs that the United States have dared to insert in their treaty with Japan a clause granting the United States such control, and no dire results seem to have followed this bold and independent step. (Applause.)"

No Federal Legislation.

"It is beside the question to accuse the C.P.R. and Mr. Dunsmuir, or rather the Wellington Colliery company, and I hold either of these corporations, for bringing these Orientals to British Columbia, for the glaring facts remains that there is no federal legislation to prevent from doing so. The fact that Mr. Ikeda and his Japanese associates are employing mining and other privileges upon Queen Charlotte Island is not on account of any special concession granted by the McBride government, Mr. Smith to the contrary notwithstanding, but for the similar reason that there is no federal legislation to prevent the Japanese from enjoying these privileges, privileges conferred upon them by the treaty forced by Mr. Smith and any provincial legislation covering this point would for so called imperial reasons be disallowed."

"The terms of the treaty are not reciprocally beneficial to Canada. There is no place in the industries of Japan for our artisan or laborer and the Japanese having everything to gain by coming to our shores. (Hear, hear.)"

"When you consider the fact that there are somewhere between 3000 and 4000 white people only in Japan and 200,000 Japanese away from their native land, exploiting other countries, you can readily see which country is the gainer by reciprocal clauses of this character. (Hear, hear.)"

"This question, sir, will not admit of any temporary conciliatory solution. There is only one solution and that is the entire restriction of that class of Oriental immigration which enters directly into competition with our industrial conditions. (Applause.)"

"There must be no hesitancy by the party upon this vital question. This country and its wonderful resources must be conserved for our own race and kindred. Our workers must not be thrown into competition with races which are engaged in a hard struggle for existence under conditions unknown in the history of the white races. It would be detrimental to the race to allow this competition to lower our civilized standard of living. We would rather ease the burden of the worker by making the conditions of a good livelihood more secure, by better environment and a

greater security against want. By a fairer reward for his labor and by surrounding the race with conditions which will make for greater prosperity and contentment. (Applause.)"

"The uplifting of the people and the betterment of the classes by common sense and reasonable legislation is surely laudable and by common sense legislation I mean that which by reason of its fairness and justice is attainable. There must be no waiting for signed petitions, no relaxation of combined effort until Canada is secured for ever for the white races who will be ever welcome to our shore. (Cheers.)"

Be True to Yourselves

"To the young men upon whom the burden of the day is falling, look well to the heritage which is yours. You are only living this life once, and therefore I implore you to be true to yourselves upon this question, be true to those dependent upon you, and above all as guardians of the heritage which must some day fall to them, be true to the rising generation, and if



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you do this all will be well. (Applause.)"

"Just a word as to better terms. The claims for better terms were very clearly put forth during the last campaign by Mr. Cowan, and it will not be necessary to enter into details now which are probably known to you, and



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which I believe to be correct and reflect great credit upon the compiler. (Hear, hear.)"

"Suffice it to say that the Fathers of Confederation made no allowance for the fact that British Columbia is one vast sea of mountains, that communication would be difficult and costly to establish, that the cost of administration would be greater in proportion than that of any other province in the Dominion, and that as the population is small in comparison with the immense area that development would in consequence be slow, and the burden heavy to bear. (Hear, hear.)"

"If the federal government and the more favored provinces would view this question from a business standpoint alone, they would see that it would be a good investment to the Dominion to grant better terms to the Province of British Columbia. We possess in our sea of mountains a mineral wealth which may invite the Dominion, therefore better terms must remain a very live issue with every person who has the welfare and interest of the province at heart until we receive a fairer contribution from the Dominion treasury. (Cheers.)"

"And now, ladies and gentlemen, I will leave the remaining momentous issues of the campaign until I shall have the pleasure of meeting you in various parts of the constituency, and when the time draws nigh for you to exercise that most important function which devolves upon the citizen of casting your vote, if when that time arrives you feel that you can place sufficient confidence in me to work faithfully and earnestly in my behalf by electing me to be your next representative, I promise you that I will, as far as lies in my power, see to it that your confidence and trust is not misplaced. (Applause.)"

"In conclusion, ladies and gentlemen, I thank you most heartily for your very kind and most careful attention."

A. E. McPhillips, K.C., M.P.P.

Mr. McPhillips having referred to his victory over Mr. T. W. Paterson in the Islands riding, declared that it was the determined purpose of the Conservative party to place Mr. Shepherd's name at the top of the poll in the coming contest (cheers), and warmly congratulated the candidate upon his pleasing and eminently practical address (applause) for it was indeed gratifying to perceive that their future member would be able to voice in a thoroughly capable manner, the best interests of this district and of Canada, upon the floor of the House of Commons. (Applause.)

An era of decided progress had begun in this province, with the advent of Mr. McBride's government to office, and this was partly due to the fact that their natural and justifiable spirit of optimism had led and had inspired them to develop the great resources of the provincial domain. (Applause.)

British Columbia had never had a more capable or more successful financial head than it possessed in Capt. the Hon. Mr. Tait (cheers); while in Mr. R. L. Borden the Conservatives of the Dominion had a representative man of exceedingly wide capacity, of the highest talent and of unsullied integrity (cheers); who would be worthy successor to that great genius, Sir John A. Macdonald, who had built the Canadian Pacific railway, and by the construction of this monumental undertaking consolidated the Dominion. (Hear, hear.)

The Liberals owed any little success that they had enjoyed to the happy accident of being in office during a flood tide of prosperity, but the Conservative party had made of Canada a nation, quite capable of taking and of maintaining her proper place among the nations, which were comprised within the limits of the British empire; a capacity which was due to the wise statesmanship of that immortal Briton, Sir John Alexander Macdonald. (Cheers.)

gratulated the candidate upon his pleasing and eminently practical address (applause) for it was indeed gratifying to perceive that their future member would be able to voice in a thoroughly capable manner, the best interests of this district and of Canada, upon the floor of the House of Commons. (Applause.)

Premier McBride.

Hon. Mr. McBride's reception was of the most flattering character; while the Victoria City band played the air of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." He said: "Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—Permit me in the very first place to express the very great pleasure that it gives me to be present at this splendid meeting (applause), which, in common with other features in the general situation, shows what very strenuous headway the good old Conservative party has made of late. (Cheers.)"

"I esteem it also an unusual privilege to meet your candidate, Mr. Shepherd amid these most auspicious surroundings (applause), and I am glad to add that the government of the day and the Conservative party are under especial obligation to the electorate of the Islands for having returned to the House so useful a man and so excellent a citizen as my friend Mr. A. E. McPhillips. (Applause.)"

"I understood Mr. Shepherd to say that this was hardly the time for lengthy speechmaking, and I gather from his remarks that he will again take an opportunity for coming amongst you and discussing matters



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pertinent to the Dominion elections (applause), and although I quite agree with him in this particular, nevertheless there is such an exceeding charm and attraction in the history of the triumphant achievements of the Conservative party that it is difficult to refrain from saying something upon this subject. (Applause.)"

"I cannot say that I have any spe-

are all, except the small number of our Liberal friends, who are close to the authorities at Ottawa, it must be confessed, anxiously waiting to know, when the elections are to take place, although it would appear to be a reasonable statement that they must be brought on within the next few months. (Hear, hear.) Still in the light of past experience, we are very much concerned in respect to their exact date. (Hear, hear.)"

"If you followed the press despatch of a couple of weeks ago, you must have noticed that Mr. Scott, the Prime Minister of Saskatchewan, had immediately after returning to Regina from a visit to Ottawa, dissolved the House, and went to the country. Now, Saskatchewan is a new province and comparatively undeveloped compared with British Columbia's but how long did Mr. Scott give to the electors to examine into the issues before them, and come to a conclusion? Why, the extraordinary space of time of three weeks! (Hear, hear.)"

You all recall our elections in 1907, and those of you who then followed the Times of Victoria, which is controlled by Mr. Templeman, must recollect the tremendous abuse which was heaped upon me; because upon that occasion we gave the electors six weeks for consideration of the burning questions of the day. (Hear, hear.) But does it not strike you, in this connection, when you recall what has happened here during the past year, combined with Mr. Scott's preoccupation, that more or less occasion for alarm exists in reference to the fixing of the date for the Dominion elections. (Hear, hear.) And more than that, my fear is intensified in consequence of the announcement of the arrangements which have been made respecting the Comox, Atlin, Cariboo and Kootenay electoral districts."

"In 1907, we ordered the elections to be held upon the same day throughout the province of British Columbia and we have since seen no reason to change our opinion on this matter; but we now find that the elections in the constituencies, which have been presented by Mr. Ross and by Mr. Sloan, are not to take place simultaneously with the elections in the other parts of Canada, and must be held at a later period. (Hear, hear.) And this peculiar feature in the situation is a good ground for some apprehension. (Hear, hear.)"

And I would say to the leaders at Ottawa, that in the circumstances they should not hesitate to give us two months within which we might discuss the Federal issues, and carry on a prompt and energetic national campaign, for compared with six weeks for provincial questions, two months, or at the very lowest limit, over a month, is not at all too much; and with two months for this purpose, I am sure the opinion of the people will be absolutely no fear entertained in regard to the result being, that we shall have a great big majority cast for the Conservative party, under the splendid leadership of Mr. R. L. Borden. (Cheers.)"

Further, speaking for the Province of British Columbia, I do not for a moment hesitate to make the statement that if we have two months for our discussions before the electorate of the great issues, which are at the present time before the country, and if the elections are held throughout the province upon the same day, there can absolutely be no question, but that we will send down to Ottawa, a solid Conservative seven. (Cheers.)"

I only mention this matter now as a warning, because we do not wish to see any attempt to tamper with the date of the elections in Ottawa, as was recently accomplished by Mr. Scott in Saskatchewan, to confuse the result, and to endanger the inherent rights of the Canadian electorate. (Hear, hear.)"

The Issues

"But after all, when the elections are ordered to take place, what will you be asked to consider? No doubt, Mr. R. Smith will tell you a lot about what has been done down at Ottawa, and of the money, which they have expended on public works in British Columbia; just as if these were matters of favor to you."

"Now, suppose that he can show that these expenditures have been made in this province, why the people have not got more than was strictly their due. (Hear, hear and applause.) There is one thing in which the provincial government takes particular pride, and this lies in the fact that since we have controlled the government of this country we have made no discrimination whatever in the estimates against the constituencies which are represented by Liberals (applause) and that we have always taken into account the real needs of the province from one end to the other of it—without overlooking the necessities of any particular section, making no difference whatever whether it were represented by a Conservative and a supporter or by a Liberal or any opponent. (Applause.)"

And in making this statement I challenge successful opposition. (Cheers.) Indeed, I can easily show that constituency after constituency which are represented by Liberals in the local House have even received more money in the shape of

public grants than the constituencies which are represented by Conservatives. (Cheers.) And so, when Mr. Smith comes down to you with the story of public money which has been spent by the Dominion government for telephone and for breakwaters (laughter) etc., you can tell him that these are not matters of favor, but simply a duty which should in any event have been fulfilled. (Hear, hear.) You are entitled to them, and the only fault you can find will be that when they built breakwaters they should have built them so that they were last. (Laughter.) As there is no reason in

the world why you should not get anything for your money. (Hear, hear.)"

"You have also a telephone system, to which you are equally entitled, although, judging from my experience with it, this system might easily be a much better one. (Hear, hear.) It is quite true that the Dominion government has built other public works in this province. There is, for instance, the wharf not far from Kamloops, which could not be reached by boats until a dredge was constructed and a channel to it dredged. (Laughter.) While down in Nova Scotia a freshwater lake was on the ends as a refuge for ships, but no sooner was the last shovelful of dirt removed than all the water ran out, and the lake-bed went dry. (Laughter.)"

"I observe that Mr. Smith, who only concerns me in his capacity as a public man, recently held a meeting at Nanaimo, when he devoted about three-quarters of his speech to references to myself instead of confining his attention to an account of his stewardship, for these are the issues with which he should first deal, leaving matters wholly personal to myself for some later period. (Hear, hear.)"

What Will You Do?

"But what, gentlemen, are you going to do when the election comes round? Are you going to continue in office this Liberal administration, with its awful record of corruption run riot and of reckless extravagance, or will

the world why you should not get anything for your money. (Hear, hear.)"

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MISS ELLA M. JAFFREY
Crowned Queen of the Conservative Picnic.

you, as I firmly believe you will, cast your votes for the good and decent and honorable government which will be led by R. L. Borden and for the Conservative party? (Cheers.) For how can you support an administration which has been more than once condemned by the confessions of its members? (Hear, hear.)"

"Read Hansard and you will find excuse after excuse given by minister after minister, while report after report has been presented against its proceedings by Royal Commission after Royal Commission, while it has been equally condemned by the results of investigation after investigation, and of disclosure after disclosure. (Applause.) And these terrible stories have startled the whole world. (Hear, hear.) And if the Liberal party is retained in office, what terrible consequences, in view of the dreadful things which have happened during the last five years may not, and with the greatest reason, be expected to occur. (Hear, hear.)"

"Are you willing to take any chances after the experiences of the last twelve years? And to guard against so imminent a danger, I now appeal to you as good Canadians and as sturdy Britishers, to stand up in your might as one man and to declare that henceforward you propose being blessed with a clean government and an absolutely honest administration."



Yesterday's Picnic at Sidney—Crowds Disembarked from the Incoming Trains

cial message for you on the part of the local government, save that we fully purpose following closely along the lines which we have successfully pursued during the past five years, and a little more, and hope to do even better in the future than we have done in the past. (Applause.) While we will always bear in mind the best interests of the great majority of the electors, who have placed us in office."

The Federal Position

"It would now like to say a word or two in regard to the Federal position, as we face it today. I think that two

public grants than the constituencies which are represented by Conservatives. (Cheers.) And so, when Mr. Smith comes down to you with the story of public money which has been spent by the Dominion government for telephone and for breakwaters (laughter) etc., you can tell him that these are not matters of favor, but simply a duty which should in any event have been fulfilled. (Hear, hear.)"

You are entitled to them, and the only fault you can find will be that when they built breakwaters they should have built them so that they were last. (Laughter.) As there is no reason in

which you will undoubtedly secure under the noble leadership of R. L. Borden. (Cheers.)"

The Oriental Question.

"I now come, gentlemen, to the Oriental question. It is by all odds the most serious issue here at the present time. (Hear, hear.) In 1899, the Conservative party in British Columbia was destroyed; because it failed to give to white labor the protection to which it was justly entitled. (Hear, hear.) I was myself badly beaten in

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GREAT GATHERING HELD AT SIDNEY

(Continued from Page Fifteen)

New Westminster, and largely because a telegram from Sir Wilfrid Laurier was read on the hustings, stating that as this question was for the west, the views of the people of the west must prevail. (Hear, hear.) Now, the happened twelve years ago, and I would like to know what substantial relief you have received under this head from Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government during all these twelve years. (Hear, hear.) You have passed through two elections, and instead of having anything satisfactory to yourselves and to your interests, accomplished, you have only had during all this time excuse after excuse, evasion after evasion, so that today you are just as far from a suitable settlement of this question as you ever have been. (Hear, hear.)

"The Liberals may say that Mr. Drury, who is an able man, has turned the trick this time, and that he is to be very problematical, to say the most of it, and I am confident you will find that his mission has also been without any practical and beneficial result. (Hear, hear.) With the experience of the past few months as a criterion, it is evident that very little progress has been made since 1896, while we have abundance of evidence to show that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has never been genuinely sincere in his promises in relation to this tremendously important issue. (Hear, hear.) We have the Japanese treaty of 1906, and we have also the very clear proof that although the Ottawa agreement was given by the Balfour administration in England ample opportunity to protect the Canadian people against the perils which are attendant upon Japanese immigration they firmly declined to take advantage of it, and at every point they have been notoriously delinquent and remiss in their treatment of this important question. (Hear, hear.)

"The passage of this treaty was followed by an invasion of the Japanese in large numbers, and instead of improving the situation it made matters worse. (Hear, hear.)

"Fifteen years ago, gentlemen, the fisheries on the Fraser river were in the hands of white men (hear, hear), while now, may you these same fisheries are under the absolute control of the Japanese. (Hear, hear.) And now they have not only invaded the saw mills, but have taken up the timber industry as well; and if nothing is done to prevent it, they will in addition seize upon these great provincial industries. (Hear, hear.)

"Mr. Smith and Mr. Templeman must soon answer to the people of this province, for their indifference to this issue during the past twelve years, and for their neglect to keep this great heritage for people of our own color, and the people of our own race. (Hear, hear.) And I fully expect when Liberals, no matter how strong their partisan feelings may be, think over these things, this dreadful apathy and this gross indifference to the best interests of British Columbia, many of them will hold up both hands for the policy of the Conservative party, and permit Mr. R. L. Borden to rule this fair Dominion of ours. (Cheers.)

"Now, gentlemen, contrast this indifference and apathy with the declarations of Mr. Borden, who has pledged himself to the adoption of the policy, which will meet the wishes and conserve the best interests of the people of British Columbia on this great issue, and in Mr. Borden, a gentleman of the highest honor and of the most unquestionable integrity, you have a man who may be absolutely depended upon to carry out his promises to the uttermost. (Cheers.)

"Having dwelt for a few moments upon the splendid results which had been attendant upon the policy of the local government in respect particularly to the horticultural and agricultural development of the province, and the wonderful transformation which had been effected largely through the instrumentality of Mr. Tatlow, he continued:

"At any rate, gentlemen, after your experience of five years of Conservative administration which has done so much for this province, why should you not give to the conservatives in the federal arena like opportunity, and give my friend Mr. Borden a chance? (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

"Finally, gentlemen, I wish to refer to Capt. Clive Phillips Wolley's very kind reference to the local government and to myself.

"It is quite true that I have seen allusions made to that gentleman in the press, but I am confident that none well aware that they did not have in them an atom of truth. (Applause.) And I am glad to give my testimony to the most friendly feelings which not only today exist, but have always existed between Capt. Wolley and the local government. (Cheers.)

"Capt. Wolley is a gentleman who, as is well known, always speaks his own mind, and I am for my own part perfectly satisfied that if he had anything to say on any subject he would not rush to the Crit press with his story, but strike out from the shoulder like a man. (Applause.)

Hon. R. G. Tatlow.

Mr. Tatlow said that if the government deserved any credit for the excellent results which had succeeded upon the adoption of their policy it was simply because they had had the most unbounded faith not only in the potential wealth of the province, but also in the good faith of the people themselves. (Cheers.) And while for a time they had been forced in consequence of the deplorable condition of affairs and of the depletion of the treasury which they had found existing upon their assumption of office, he rejoiced to say that they had since that date been happily enabled, and to a considerable extent, to reduce the burden of taxation. (Applause.) The government had compelled the lumbermen of the province to manufacture the logs which were taken from the limits into lumber within the province, while, as far as was possible, they had obliged every other industry to contribute larger sums to the revenue than formerly by the case. (Applause.) Their policy would not only so reduce taxation that the tax-gatherer would be almost welcomed, but before many years had elapsed they hoped with much confidence that through the exploitation of the national wealth they would secure such large contributions from our various industries such as fish and timber, etc., that the government would almost be enabled to carry on the business of the province without imposing any direct taxation whatever. (Cheers.) The policy which had been so successfully pursued in the agricultural department during the past years, was fully expected to send during the present season some 800 or 900 boxes of splendid fruit to the Franco-British exhibition and the Royal agricultural

show (cheers), and although recent operations in this district in order to protect the orchards from pest ravages had been very unpleasant it was not at all impossible that some compensation would be afforded to those who had suffered loss in the interests of the entire community. (Cheers.) The proceedings closed with three enthusiastic cheers and tigers, respectively, for His Majesty, the Queen, Mr. R. L. Borden, the Hon. Mr. McBride, and Mr. F. H. Sheppard.

Wins Beauty Contest

The "beauty contest" was undoubtedly the premier event of the day's outing. Of the most popular and beautiful young lady went the crown of honor. Of the ten contestants for the place of Queen of Beauty, Miss Jaffrey of Victoria, took the chief honors with a vote of \$81, closely followed by Miss Jessie Sheppard, daughter of F. Sheppard, Conservative candidate for Nanaimo and Miss Victoria Price, of Victoria. All afternoon the sale of tickets for the voting continued, and at 5 o'clock, when the voting terminated, each young lady had a score of admirers present at the booth all anxiously awaiting the outcome of the voting. The Saanich residents were determined that Miss Sheppard should win the place of honor and for the first part of the afternoon she led, but towards the close of the polling, Miss Jaffrey overtook her and when the ballot closed, was easily ahead.

After the polling closed the first three contestants were escorted to the platform where Miss Jaffrey, as the head of the contestants, was crowned Queen of the Conservative party. The ceremony of crowning was undertaken by Premier McBride who, in a neat speech, declared that of all the honors which had befallen him that of crowning a queen was an unique experience, and one which gave him the greatest of pleasure. Declaring Miss Jaffrey Queen of the Conservative party, Premier McBride placed upon the young woman's head the crown of flowers typical of the position of Queen of Beauty, and to the two next winners, who acted as maids of honor, to the Queen, Misses Sheppard and Price, beautiful bouquets were presented by the Premier, while the other contestants were not forgotten, but were adequately rewarded. The other contestants were Miss Rivers, Victoria; Miss Curtis, Victoria; Miss Penketh, Victoria; Miss Grimmer, Ladysmith; Miss Norton and Miss Morgan, Islands.

Keen Sport Contests

The sports programme was a lengthy one, and had to be interrupted on account of the speech-making in the grounds, but the rest proved a fortunate for the contestants, and when the events were renewed, they were all the more closely contested. The results of the afternoon events were as follows:

Infants race, under seven years—1st, Alexander Moffat; 2nd, Laurie Rudd; 3rd, Fred James; 4th, Byron Lee; 5th, Christine Lee.

Girls' race, under twelve years—1st, Vera Laxton; 2nd, Laura Rudd; 3rd, Hattie Gahrke; 4th, Maud Emmerson.

Boys, race, under twelve years—1st, John Cunningham; 2nd, Harold Roubtree; 3rd, Victor Lee.

Married ladies—1st, Mrs. Scott; 2nd, Mrs. Wannocott; 3rd, Mrs. Droob.

Fat men's race—1st, J. Fullerton; 2nd, F. Barrett.

100 yards, in heats—1st heat, 1st, A. Moore; 2nd, A. E. Sprague. Second heat—1st, Cresford; 2nd, T. O. McKay. Final heat, 1st, T. O. McKay; 2nd, A. E. Sprague.

Boys under 18 years—1st, J. Clarke; 2nd, R. McIvor.

Single ladies' race—1st, Jessie King; 2nd, Margaret Freeman; 3rd, Mary Staples; 4th, Elsie Lind.

Married men's race—1st, F. R. Moore; 2nd, F. Mellor; 3rd, F. Jeeves.

Three-legged race—1st, Sidney Humber and Arthur Daken.

220 yards, open—1st, A. Carrs; 2nd, A. Sprague.

Bandsmen's race—1st, W. Fairall; 2nd, E. Vail; 3rd, C. Hine; 4th, J. Bale.

Fat women's race—1st, Eva Anderson; 2nd, Josie Droob.

Nanaimo Takes Two Pulls.

Steady and consistent pulling won the tug-of-war contest for the Nanaimo team, hitherto the unbeaten aggregation of that district. In two straight pulls the miners defeated the all star aggregation from Victoria and the effort did not require any great effort. The contest was the premier sporting event of the day and besides the interest taken by the onlookers there was a certain monetary consideration which made the enthusiasts of both teams confident of victory. There was no doubt but that the miners were in better condition, and their victory was the result of steady work, helped out by experienced training. On the Victoria team were much and stagers in the game, as Constables Harper, Hastings, Foster and McLennan, the latter an experienced anchor man, but training told and the men from Nanaimo, in fine fettle and victors of a dozen contests, had no difficulty in winning the event. The first pull occupied just two minutes and fifteen seconds, and was a hard fought pull, but the second pull went to Nanaimo in short order, being taken in fifteen seconds. There was a large crowd of spectators present, and the winners were heartily applauded.

The following interesting information concerning special attractions at exhibitions comes from Albany, New York:

"State Commissioner of Agriculture R. A. Pearson today received from Attorney General Jackson an opinion which will have its effect on every one of the county fairs that will be held during the next two months. Because of the attitude Governor Hughes has taken on gambling, the fair managers have been wary and a short time ago several of them asked Commissioner Pearson for ruling as to what might be construed as gambling. The opinion says that games of chance which depend on the skill of the player are permissible. Throwing balls at a negro's head will be permitted, but the shell game will disappear together with cane racks, knife boards, dice throwing, drawing of palles and the like. Under the ruling many of the institutions of the county fair will disappear or else the managers might forfeit the money which the state gives the fairs. The attorney-general's opinion will be sent to the president and secretary of every county fair association."

Chief Benoit, of the Montreal fire brigade, is to retire on a pension of \$1,700.

Private Moir will be tried at London on Oct. 15 for shooting Sergt. Lloyd.

George Harris, of Hamilton, was sentenced to seven days in jail for stealing a neighbor's newspaper.

James Dougherty, for thirty years performing with a troop of dogs on the West Pier at Brighton, England, claims to be Drury Lane's oldest clown. Dougherty, who will be 90 years of age in August next, appeared as clown in the Drury Lane pantomime of 1851.

Music and Drama

Forthcoming Grand Concert.

On Friday, September 11 next, Miss Jessie McKilligan's first concert will be given in the Victoria theatre, under the special patronage of his honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, and Mrs. Dunsmuir, and the honorable the Premier and Mrs. McBride.

Miss McKilligan has chosen her home city in which to make her first appearance on the concert stage, and no doubt she will receive a bumper house. She has a rich mezzo-soprano voice of great power and range, and is able to interpret with much feeling both lyric and dramatic music, being naturally gifted with a fine, sensitive musical

Cal. is noted for his severity in criticising musical and dramatic performers. An attraction must necessarily be a good one in order to go unscathed. Mr. Stevens in his writings of January 5, 1908, had the following to say of the San Francisco Opera company in "The Toymaker": "There is not enough real music in 'Toymaker' at the Los Angeles theatre to interfere in the least with the more or less constant comedy and gentle fooling that occupies the stage the rest of the time. Manager Frank Healy has brought back the San Francisco Opera company with all the agreeable fullness of detail, lights and stage man-

Mr. Street takes the parts of these noted men, assisted by H. P. Kelly, Geo. K. Ewing and Mrs. Street, and is reported good in all of them, but best in that of Napoleon Bonaparte. Of the stirring scenes depicted the fleet in action at the capture of Port Arthur is said to be the most striking. The scenery and effects used in these stage pictures are pronounced to be the most startlingly realistic and elaborate that have ever been seen locally. They include Napoleon's march to Moscow, the bombardment and capture of Port Arthur; General Castellino in Cuba; death of General Antonio Gomez at the battle of Rio Diabolo; General Cronje's



Showgirls with the San Francisco Opera Company, at the Victoria Theatre this week.

temperament. She has been studying in Seattle for some time and has been privileged to appear before many of the best clubs and critics there, from whom she has received publicly the highest praise. An excellent programme will be presented and music lovers will have an opportunity of hearing her in several numbers which have been carefully selected. With her, there will also appear the famous baritone, Herr Karl Schwerdtfeger, of whose career a brief summary is here given. He was born in Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland, one of Europe's most inspiring countries, where his youthful talent was partly developed, and at an early age he was sent to the conservatory of Stuttgart, Germany, where he pursued his studies with the well-known vocalist and opera singer, Ernst Warner. During his student days at Stuttgart he was appointed as first soloist at the cathedral, and at the expiration of five years he left for Paris, where he was engaged by his brother to fulfil the position of baritone at the Opera Comique. After a brilliant career of three years in Paris he sailed for New York City, to assist the famous Russian basso, Kaminsky, in his pedagogic work, and soon thereafter was engaged for the Emma Juch Opera company, accompanying them in their tours throughout America. After winning laurels and gaining a fast-spreading reputation he was induced to accept the baritone role with the celebrated opera singers Campanari, Bensant and Rubo, with the Melba-Grau Opera company. Thereafter his last extended operatic tour was with the Karl Martin Opera company. He then settled down to pedagogic work in San Francisco, where he was extremely successful, occasionally appearing in concerts with such famous men as Fritz Scheel, the great orchestral conductor; Chevalier De Kouski, Henri Martean, the successor of Joachim, and Anton Schott, the celebrated Wagnerian singer. He left San Francisco in 1902 for Seattle, where his permanent home is now. He occasionally assists in operatic concerts, the last occasion being when the Chicago symphony orchestra were in Seattle, when he was urged to take the baritone role as Valentine in "Faust," in which he scored enormous applause.

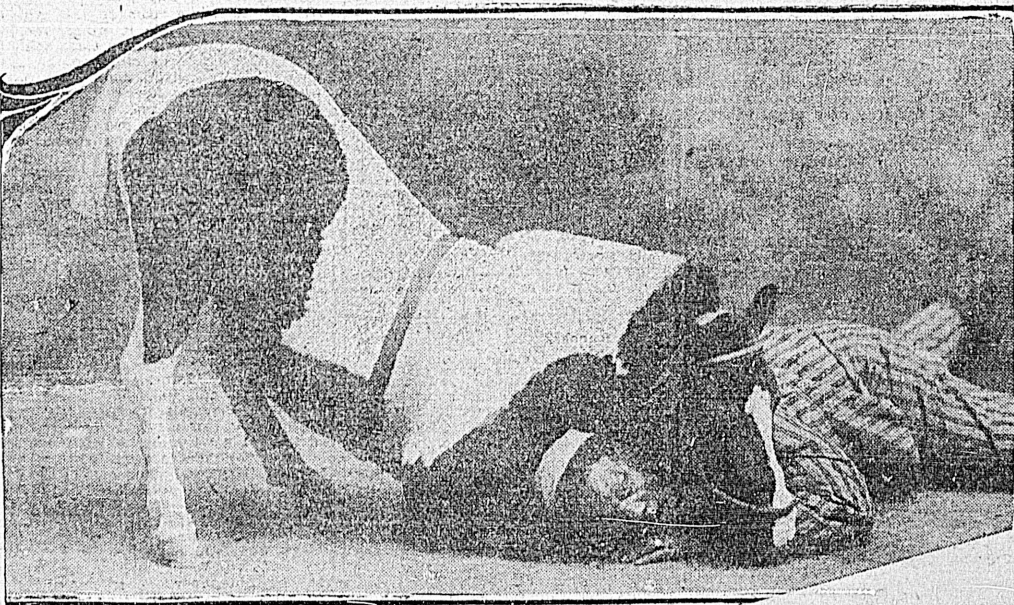
Herr Moritz Rosen, the celebrated Polish violinist, late concert master of the Royal orchestra at Warsaw, and of the Stern conservatory in Berlin, as well as Herr Heinrich Bosse, the brilliant German pianist, will give several selections. These artists are well-known to Victorians, having appeared at the Victoria theatre in Chevalier last, when they were enthusiastically received.

The Victoria Theatre.

Otheman Stevens, the critic of the Los Angeles Examiner, Los Angeles,

agement that made their last season here enjoyable. No better comic opera and playing has been seen here of late than "The Toymaker." There are no sawdust wrinkles about the dolls and the chorus of "Toymakers" are as shapely and graceful as any first row patrons could desire. I cannot advise the performance to the musical exacting critic. But glitter, color, motion and contours are what comic opera-

surrender to Lord Roberts, and Lord Robert's surrender to General Washington. Other good acts on a line that promises to be one of the best of the season are Edward Armstrong and Ethel Davis, in "The Amateur Chafeur"; Tom Moore, singing comedian, who claims to have the best dressed single act in vaudeville, and who is the holder of the Richard K. Fox medal for coon shouting; Arthur Don



Wrestling Pony "Banner" Throwing John Hedge at the Pantages Next Week

goers demand and these Mr. Healy gives in abundance. "The Toymaker" will be the offering Friday night as well as Saturday matinee and night. "Fantana," "Giroffe Giroffa" and "Olivette" completing the week of the San Francisco Opera company at the Victoria theatre, commencing tomorrow night.

The New Grand.

Mr. George A. Street, who presents elaborate scenic productions, will be the big feature of the big show arranged for the coming week at the New Grand. His creations portray historic events in the careers of the world's greatest military commanders.

The Pantages Theatre.

Unquestionably the greatest feature act ever presented to the Victoria theatregoers will appear at the Pantages theatre next week. Leon Morris and Co.'s trained ponies, dogs, monkeys and leaping greyhounds, an Orpheum circuit headliner and will be the feature attraction. There are eight

splendidly trained ponies in the troupe, eight educated dogs and a monkey comedian. The ponies execute a pony ballet and series of drills and marches that are given with all precision of a squad of soldiers. The leaping greyhounds are put through difficult tasks by La Belle Helene and show feats in high jumping. The wrestling equine stars, Banner and Madison, show the catch toe hold and slam big John Hedge, the husky comedian, from wall to wall during several wrestling bouts and execute a few sly nips that cause Hedge to blink and grit his teeth.

The performing trick dogs and monkeys give the act an appearance of a one ring circus. While the show of animals will be well worth the money, the management has secured other attractions. Wally and Lottie Helston, a singing, dancing and acrobatic pair will hold up their part with some clever work. Meritt and Love, singers and talkers, will blend the bill, and Chas. Stanfield, The Preacher, who was to appear this week, will deliver a sermon that will make the audience sit up and look. Hurry De Verra has secured a most appropriate scene, "Sweethearts, 'I'd live or I would die for you."

The Pantagescope as usual will amuse with a set of most comical pictures. The manager will take a prominent part at the matinees, as he will give away a lady's fall hat at every matinee during the week. Every lady will stand a chance to win a beautiful piece of headgear at each afternoon performance.

City Band at Gorge Park.

A banner programme has been arranged by Bandmaster Sidney Rogers, of the city band, for this afternoon's concert at the Gorge, the band being assisted on this occasion by Mr. Harry De Verra, baritone soloist. Next Sunday will probably be the last of the series and it is proposed to give an absolutely request programme. Persons desiring favorite numbers can either hand them in at today's concert or write or phone the bandmaster before Tuesday next. Following is the programme:

March de Concert—"The Banner"..... Blon
Selection—"Elin Walzerkraum"..... Strauss
Vocal solo—"As Long As the World Rolls On"..... Ball
Soloist, Mr. Harry De Verra.

Idyl—"Glowworm"..... Lucke
Overture—"Light Cavalry"..... Suppe
Peccolo solo—"Chand du Rossignol"..... Filipovskii
Soloist, Mr. Harry Searle.

Valse—"Folle Extase"..... Milok
Grand selection—"Freischuetz"..... Weber
(a) Cornet solo—"Love Dreams"..... Schumann
(b) Parlan Novelty—"Cosette"..... McDonald

Finale—"King Badium"..... Chambers
"God Save the King."

Fifth Regiment Band.

By kind permission of Col. Hall and officers of the 5th Regiment, C.G.A., the band, under the direction of Mr. A. Rumsby, will render the following programme:

March—"Guard of Honor"..... Kaps
Overture—"Light Cavalry"..... Suppe
"Largo"..... Handel

Valse—"Sweet Girl"..... Eberhart
Intermission.

March—"Sevid"..... Holme
Selection—"Red Feather"..... De Koven
Waltz—"Die Lustige Witwe"..... Lehhar
"Culjus Anniman"..... Stabat Mater..... Rossini
"God Save the King."

CONFEDERATION OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN STATES

Choice of Capital Will Be Difficult—Re-Organization of Transvaal Police

Cape Town, Aug. 22.—Now that South African Federation seems to be within measurable distance of realization, the question of a federal capital is already the subject of discussion in certain quarters. At the moment the contest lies chiefly between Cape Town and Bloemfontein. For the adoption of each excellent reasons can be shown, and equally good arguments are forthcoming for their rejection. The claims of Graaf Teiniet are also being urged. Probably interstate rivalry may bring about a proposal

establishment. A petition, signed by 16,000 residents, protesting against the proposal, and urging its reconsideration, was recently presented to the prime minister. The petition, which is said to have represented virtually all the parties on the Rand except Het Volk. The government, however, declined to reopen the question. It is objected that the men are being asked to join the new force without knowing in detail the conditions under which they will be required to serve. Strong exception is taken to certain of the proposed regulations, and in particular to the provision under which the board of officers may sentence a member of the force to a fine of \$250 or twelve months imprisonment, without appeal. In the Legislative Assembly Mr. De Villiers, the Attorney-General who is mainly responsible for the scheme, defended his proposal as necessary for the maintenance of discipline, and charged the Progressives with stirring up an agitation for party purposes.

In repudiating this suggestion, the Johannesburg Star asserts that in the opinion of the great majority of unprejudiced persons the government difficulties are entirely due to gross mismanagement. Summing up the situation the Journal says: "The importance of this question for the public does not rest on any racial issues. It will do less than mean the replacement of a certain number of Englishmen by Dutchmen in the force, but we do not accept the view that the whole proceeding is the outcome of a deep laid plan to get rid of Englishmen and replace them by Dutchmen. It will have that effect to some extent, and we regret it, not on racial grounds, but because the displaced men are men who otherwise would have settled and brought up their families here. They will now leave, and they are a class of men whom the country in its present circumstances can ill afford to lose. There was nothing in the circumstances connected with the transfer of the town police to the new force involving any insult or injury to the trouble which the exercise of a little tact and care could not easily have avoided. It is not reorganization or retrenchment or even replacement of which complaint is made, but the gross mismanagement of a valuable body of men and an important department of the state by a Minister who does not know how to administer the trust committed to him, and will not learn."

New Gold Discovery

It is reported that an important gold discovery has recently been made near the town where Dr. Jameson had his first skirmish with General Cronje at the time of his famous raid. Encouraged by the finds of two prospectors in the neighborhood, a syndicate recently acquired some fifty claims, embracing the whole of the ground from Jameson's spring to the Zwitsers railway line, and systematic and intelligent search has brought to light a reef, believed to be the West Reef, which yield surprisingly good assay values. Samples taken from the top showed that the casing of sandstone with a body of quartzite. The visible gold in the hanging wall, and the panning of samples taken haphazard from different parts has yielded good results. The reef is now fully exposed, and has been traced over the property, and the assay of some of the experts of the Randfontein Estates justify the optimism of the members of the syndicate, who believe they have "struck it rich" and that the small man with his battery can make the ground yield handsome returns.

Passes are Withdrawn

There was something like consternation among a large section of Cape Town's inhabitants when it was announced recently that the generous traveling concessions hitherto allowed to certain classes on the local railways were to be withdrawn. It has been customary to issue tickets at reduced rates to shop assistants, junior clerks, apprentices and messengers, and delegates to meetings and congresses, of religious, scientific, temperance, Masonic, commercial, and agricultural associations, together with members of families, having been allowed to travel at half-fare. Owing to financial stringency, these privileges, in the great majority of cases, have now been abolished. Naturally representations have been made to the Government on behalf of those chiefly affected, particularly town workers living in the suburbs but with little effect. To a deputation who recently waited on Mr. Sauer, Commissioner of Public Works, pointed out that abolition of the concession would mean a difference of \$250,000 a year to the railways. Compulsant commissioners had granted concessions on that thing had become a scandal. Mr. Sauer declared that he was unable to understand why people who could not afford to travel first class should not go second class. There was a sort of foolish pride in the country, and people thought that to travel anything but first class was bad form. This snobbish spirit deserved no consideration at all. The sooner they travelled second class the better. There was nothing to be said for such people. It was urged by the deputation that poor families living in the suburbs would be compelled to move into town, that the development of these outlying districts would be arrested and that it was doubtful if the railways would gain by the change. But all that Mr. Sauer would do was to undertake to reconsider the case of apprentices, a promise which has since been fulfilled. Members of parliament continue to enjoy special treatment.

Pretoria's Airship

An account of a wonderful airship, which its inventor claims is capable of performing the voyage from Pretoria to London in six days, is published by the Transvaal Weekly. The inventor, a German engineer named Heinze, was successful in convincing several of the best known public men in the Transvaal that his ideas are worth developing, and that he has advanced a couple of thousand dollars for the purpose. Mr. Heinze states that, as the result of years of study and experiment, he has evolved an airship that can be controlled in all sorts of weather, and steered as easily as a motor car. The essential details are not divulged, but the following particulars, supplied on the authority of the inventor, shows that in the matter of expectations Mr. Heinze is no wise lags behind other potential conquerors of the air. The movements and soaring of the machine will be in every way similar to those of birds, and it will respond readily to the rudder and elevation control. It will carry from twelve to fourteen passengers. The ship will be about 308 feet long, the centre 46 feet in diameter; the balloon will contain 1,000,000 cubic feet of hydrogen, and the machine will have a lifting power of 30,000 pounds, the ship itself weighing about 20,000 pounds. The vessel will be driven by compressed air worked by four motors, each having 10 horsepower.

It is easily steered, and in adverse weather will make about sixty-five miles per hour, and in favorable weather anything up to almost double that figure.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS
(Too Late for Classification)

WANTED by lady and daughter furnished rooms and use of kitchen James Bay or Oak Bay. No children. Apply Box 443 Colonist. a23

WANTED—Two first class carpenters with contracts. Apply 440 Colonist. a23

TO LET—Furnished large front room, \$10 month; central. 223 View street; also one to share. \$5. a23

FOR SALE—50 acres on Saanich sea-front, Mill Bay, over 10 acres cleared, house, buildings, well, orchard, church and school, 3 1/2 miles from P. O. store, railway station (E. & N.), on good government road; good fishing and shooting, \$4,750. Apply 439 Colonist office. a23

TEACHER WANTED—At North Vespene public school, at once. Apply to Mrs. Wm. Cotford, Sec. a23

WANTED—Man with experience in growing mushrooms. Apply 435 Colonist. a23

FOR SALE—Two waterfront lots, Oak Bay, 180-ft. frontage, \$1,800 for the two. Apply 436 Colonist. a23

BOYS WANTED at the Colonist varnish room. a23

TO LET—5-roomed cottage, Strathcona, Shawaniga Lake, cheap, for 6 months. Ready, Oak Bay, Victoria. a23

WANTED—A typewriter; must be cheap. Phone B1265. a23

6 1/2 ACRES WITH RUNNING STREAM, \$3,500. Mile from city limits. Excellent market garden. Maysmith & Co. Mahon Bldg. a23

GORGE WATERFRONT, 5 acres at a sacrifice. Maysmith & Co. Mahon Bldg. a23

\$1,900 FOR 6 LOTS, two minutes from car. Terms. Maysmith & Co. Mahon Bldg. a23

CENTRAL PARK, 1 lot \$550, 1 lot \$575. To years to pay for them. Maysmith & Co. Mahon Bldg. a23

MR. C. E. FALKNER, B.A., Oxon, prepares pupils for McGill, Kingston and University exams, and for entrance to Eastern and English public schools. 1419 Grant street. a23

YOUNG LADY wanted to make herself generally useful in a book and stationery store. No. 432 Colonist office. a23

MIDDLE-AGED COUPLE wants two furnished housekeeping rooms or cottage; state price; not far out. Box 451, Colonist. a23

FOUND—On 3rd August, in train, a pin; prove property and pay advertisement. 221 Croft St. a23

WANTED—Shares in Canadian Northwest Oil Co. in large or small quantities. Apply stating lowest price for cash. 449, Colonist. a23

FOR SALE—Team of horses, weight about 2600. Address Box 448, Colonist. a23

TO LET—Rooms with breakfast if desired, 1063 Carberry Gardens. Phone B-1514. a23

WANTED—A French teacher for class several times a week. Box 76, Colonist office. a23

PURNISHED ROOMS to let. 224 Montreal St. a23

WANTED—A school girl who will assist in light housekeeping in comfortable home in exchange for board and lodging. Apply Box 463, Colonist. a23

WANTED—One or two young ladies to share with me in renting and making comfortable home in pleasant and convenient part of city. Apply Box 465, Colonist. a23

WANTED—Purchaser for bicycle, almost new, good condition, modern improvements. Apply Box 464, Colonist. a23

BEST BARGAIN in Victoria. Excellent 8-room house, bathroom, pantry, closets, electric light, hot and cold water, street, street boulevard, 2 car line. \$2,600. Box 461, Colonist. a23

FOR SALE—Set of text books for the high school including high school book keeping by MacLean; at greatly reduced prices. 941 Pandora Ave. a23

FOR SALE—Good piano cheap for cash. 2203 Fernwood Road. a23

FOR SALE—Slightly soiled English bicycle, at same owner leaving city; can be seen at Plimley's, 813 Government St. a23

LOST—Gold brooch. Finder please leave at Box 452, Colonist. Good reward. a23

THE SANDRINGHAM RESTAURANT, 638 View St. is removing into the Vernon block, 1212 Douglas street, and will open the new premises on Monday, the 24th August. a23

SITUATION WANTED by Englishman as farm hand, able to manage a farm or ranch, any locality. Apply to care A. W. Simmons, 697 Government St. a23

POSITION wanted by young girl 15 years old, to do light housework or care of children. Apply Box 459, Colonist. a23

WANTED—A working housekeeper for two people, in comfortable home for a middle-aged person. Box 455, Colonist. a23

NICE, clean furnished rooms to let; very reasonable prices. 1011 Scoresby St., near Vancouver St. a23

BUILDING LOTS—We have just had several fine lots listed with us. Call and inquire about them. Herbert Cuthbert & Co., 616 Port St. a23

MONEY—There are several fine loans available in sums of from \$500 to \$5,000 on first mortgage security. Imperial Trust Co., 616 Port St. a23

FOR SALE—A delightful home for bride and groom, close to city and Beacon Hill park. Six-roomed Bungalow, cement foundation, fine places throughout, enamel bath, large reception hall, fine lot 60x120, all in nice garden; rents for \$20 per month. Only \$3,700, of which \$500 cash is sufficient. Herbert Cuthbert & Co., 616 Port St. a23

DESSMAKING.

MISS L. CLOSE, dressmaker, who has been absent, has returned and is now open for engagements. Address 524 Johns St. a23

NURSING HOME.

PRIVATE NURSING HOME—Mrs. Walker, 1017 Burdette avenue. a22

Cotton manufacture was introduced into Bombay in 1868 with great success.

Eight English families, 48 people in all, have been deported from Deseronto.

James Sinclair, one of the oldest settlers of Muskoka, is dead, at Gravenhurst.

Powerful alcoholic beverages are distilled from bananas, the milk of coconuts, rice and peas. The Japanese distill spirit from plums, peaches and the flower of the motherwort. The Chinese make an alcoholic drink from plums.

Identified by a missing finger, John Kelly, an escaped prisoner, was recaptured by the Guelph police.

Dundas Methodists are arranging to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the founding of their Sunday school.

J. M. CLARK J. STANLEY CLARK

Telephone No. 1246.

J. M. Clark & Son

Brokers and Investment Agents, Timber, Land, Mines

344 Granville Street, Vancouver
616 Trowell Place, Victoria

Oxford Down Sheep

GLENNOSA METROSEX
10 Bwe Lambs Reg.
7 Ram Lambs Reg.
Royal Standard Reg.
4 Two-shear Rams Reg.
Prices Reasonable.
J. D. REID.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

DEATH

HEPBURN—At their residence, 1320 Yates street, on August 21, 1908, the wife of John Hephburn, of a daughter.

THE LOCAL MARKETS
(Retail Prices)

Flour
Royal Household, a bag \$2.00
Lakes of the Woods, a bag \$2.00
Royal Standard, a bag \$2.00
Wild Rose, per bag \$1.75
Calgary, a bag \$2.00
Oats, per 100 lbs. \$2.00
Snowflake, a bag \$1.75
Snowflake, per bbl. \$6.80
Moffet's Best, per bbl. \$7.75
Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs. \$2.10
Three Star, per sack \$2.00

Feedstuffs
Barley, per 100 lbs. \$1.60
Shorts, per 100 lbs. \$1.70
Middlings, per 100 lbs. \$1.75
Cracked Wheat, per 100 lbs. \$2.00
Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs. \$2.10
Barley, per 100 lbs. \$1.70
Chop Feed, best, per 100 lbs. \$1.50
Whole Corn, per 100 lbs. \$2.10
Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs. \$2.15
Feed Cornmeal, per 100 lbs. \$2.15
Hay, Fraser River, per ton. \$16.00
Hay, Prairie, per ton. \$15.00
Hay, Alfalfa, each ton. \$20.00

Vegetables
Celery, per head15
Lettuce, per head05
Tomatoes, per lb.20
Onions, 1 lb.10
Green Onions, 3 bunches \$2.00
Potatoes, local, per sack02 1/2
New Potatoes, per lb.02 1/2
Cauliflower, per lb.02
Cabbage, new, per lb.02
Red Cabbage, per lb.03
Rhubarb, four pounds25
Asparagus, 2 pounds05
Green Peas, per pound10
Beans, per lb.10
Big Plant, per lb.25
Peas, per lb.05
Beets, per pound05
Cucumbers, 3 lbs. for25
Carrots, per pound05
Sweet Potatoes, 1 lb.25

Eggs—Daily Produce
Fresh Island, per dozen 40
Eastern, per doz. 30 to 35
Chickens
Canadian, per lb. 20
Neufchâtel, each 10
Cream, local, each 10
Butter
Manitoba, per lb. 30
Best dairy, per lb. 45
Victoria Creamery, per lb. 45
Cowichan Creamery, per lb. 45
Hamm's Creamery, per lb. 45
Chilliwack Creamery, per lb. 45
Alberni Creamery, per lb. 45

Fruit
Grape Fruit, per dozen 75
Oranges, per dozen 35 to 50
Lemons, per dozen 25
Lemon, per lb. 08 to 10
Apples, per box 2.00
Bananas, per doz. 35
Figs, table, per lb. 25
Raisins, Valencia, per lb. 25
Raisins, table, per lb. 25 to 30
Pineapples, each 60
Cherries, local, per lb. 15
Cherries, Yash, per lb. 15
Apricots, Cal., per crate 1.25
Plums, Cal., per basket 40
Melons, Cal., each 05 to 20
Cantaloupes, each 25 to 50
Logan Berries, per lb. 12 1/2
Bartlett Pears, Cal., 3 lbs. 25
Grapes, (Cal.), per basket 75
Apples, (Cal.) 3 lbs. 25

Nuts
Walnuts, per lb. 30
Brazil, per lb. 30
Almonds, Jordan, per lb. 75
Almonds, California, per lb. 30
Cocoanuts, each 12
Peanut, per lb. 30
Cashewnuts, per lb. 30

Fish
Cod, salted, per lb. 10 to 13
Halibut, fresh, per lb. 08 to 10
Halibut, smoked, per lb. 16
Cod, fresh, per lb. 06 to 08
Smoked Herring 12 1/2
Crabs, 2 for 25
Black Bass, per lb. 05 to 08
Chickens, per lb. 12 1/2
Black Cod, salt, per lb. 12 1/2
Flounders, fresh, per lb. 06 to 08
Salmon, fresh, white, per lb. 12 1/2
Salmon, fresh, pink, per lb. 15 to 20
Salmon, smoked, per lb. 25 to 30
Shrimps, per lb. 06 to 10
Smelts, per lb. 12 1/2
Pinnaw Haddock, per lb. 20

Meat and Poultry
Beef, per lb. 08 to 13
Lamb, per lb. 15 to 25
Mutton, per lb. 12 to 20
Lamb, per quarter, fore. 1.25 to 1.50
Lamb, per hind, fore. 1.75 to 2.00
Veal, dressed, per lb. 18 to 23
Geese, dressed, per lb. 18 to 20
Guinea Fowls, each 1.00
Chickens, per lb. 12 to 15
Ducks, dressed, per lb. 20 to 25
Hams, per lb. 18 to 20
Bacon, per lb. 25 to 30
Pork, dressed, per lb. 12 to 15
Rabbits, dressed, each 50 to 65
Pigeons, dressed, per pair 50

Butter
Cod, salted, per lb. 10 to 13
Halibut, fresh, per lb. 08 to 10
Halibut, smoked, per lb. 16
Cod, fresh, per lb. 06 to 08
Smoked Herring 12 1/2
Crabs, 2 for 25
Black Bass, per lb. 05 to 08
Chickens, per lb. 12 1/2
Black Cod, salt, per lb. 12 1/2
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Bacon, per lb. 25 to 30
Pork, dressed, per lb. 12 to 15
Rabbits, dressed, each 50 to 65
Pigeons, dressed, per pair 50

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Black Cod, salt, per lb. 12 1/2
Flounders, fresh, per lb. 06 to 08
Salmon, fresh, white, per lb. 12 1/2
Salmon, fresh, pink, per lb. 15 to 20
Salmon, smoked, per lb. 25 to 30
Shrimps, per lb. 06 to 10
Smelts, per lb. 12 1/2
Pinnaw Haddock, per lb. 20

Meat and Poultry
Beef, per lb. 08 to 13
Lamb, per lb. 15 to 25
Mutton, per lb. 12 to 20
Lamb, per quarter, fore. 1.25 to 1.50
Lamb, per hind, fore. 1.75 to 2.00
Veal, dressed, per lb. 18 to 23
Geese, dressed, per lb. 18 to 20
Guinea Fowls, each 1.00
Chickens, per lb. 12 to 15
Ducks, dressed, per lb. 20 to 25
Hams, per lb. 18 to 20
Bacon, per lb. 25 to 30
Pork, dressed, per lb. 12 to 15
Rabbits, dressed, each 50 to 65
Pigeons, dressed, per pair 50

Butter
Cod, salted, per lb. 10 to 13
Halibut, fresh, per lb. 08 to 10
Halibut, smoked, per lb. 16
Cod, fresh, per lb. 06 to 08
Smoked Herring 12 1/2
Crabs, 2 for 25
Black Bass, per lb. 05 to 08
Chickens, per lb. 12 1/2
Black Cod, salt, per lb. 12 1/2
Flounders, fresh, per lb. 06 to 08
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NEW YORK EXCHANGE

HAS EXCITING DAY

Wild Fluctuations Caused By
Barefaced Market Manipulation

New York, Aug. 22.—Today's brief session of the stock exchange was marked by the most flagrant manipulation and extraordinary excitement. Trading in the two hours aggregated over one million shares more than for any full day of the week. A very large proportion of this business was of such superficial character as to deceive none but the merest tyros. In fact, expressions of condemnation were quite general among the more conservative members after the market's close, and the opinion that the day's work had caused incalculable harm was almost unanimous.

Two theories were advanced in explanation of the day's extraordinary proceedings. One was that a certain group of speculators prominently identified with the Rock Island system were being "squeezed" by other large interests, the object being that by gaining control of the Rock Island system. The other theory was that certain well known shorts had been given to understand that they would not be permitted to cover at the market level. Yet another story, and one that found not a few believers, was that today's discreditable business was inspired by the New England manipulator whose activities earlier in the week caused no little harm.

The market opened with general advances and gave little hint of what followed. Before the expiration of the first hour, however, trading assumed a different aspect, large blocks of the active issues coming out with wild fluctuations. The great bulk of the business was in American Smelting, Reading, Union Pacific, the Steel stocks and Northern Pacific.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

New York, Aug. 22.—The market was extremely feverish and erratic and the issues which have been conspicuously weak in recent days were strong today. Recent selling of Rock Island has been attributed to various causes and the street has not been able to discern the exact object of the recent action of the stock. Smelters and Amalgamated were the most active issues and fluctuated violently, closing higher than last night. A great many shorts were covering and covering and public interest has not been of large proportions and considering general trade conditions, we are still inclined to think that the market should be taken of sharp bounces to market holdings.

Closing
Amer. Copper High. Low. Bid.
Amer. Can. Fdy. 40 39 1/2 7 1/2
do pfd 40 39 1/2 10 1/2
Am. Cot. Oil 30 29 1/2 34
Amer. Ice 30 29 1/2 28 1/2
Am. Lumber 135 134 1/2 134 1/2
Amer. Sugar 95 1/2 95 1/2 93
Amer. Smelt. 95 1/2 95 1/2 93
do pfd 107
Am. Soda 47 46 1/2 46 1/2
Am. Woolen 88 87 1/2 87 1/2
Atchafson 88 87 1/2 87 1/2
do pfd 94 1/2
Hait. and Ohio 93 1/2 93 1/2 93 1/2
do pfd 107
Brooklyn R. T. 52 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2
Canadian Pac. 172 1/2 171 1/2 172 1/2
Central Leather 28 1/2 28 1/2 28 1/2
do pfd 94 1/2
Chl. and G. W. 142 1/2 141 1/2 141 1/2
Chl. M. and S.P. 142 1/2 141 1/2 141 1/2
Chl. and N. W. 142 1/2 141 1/2 141 1/2
Chl. and O. R. 33 1/2 33 1/2 33 1/2
Colo. Southern 33 1/2 33 1/2 33 1/2
do 2d pfd 63
do 1st pfd 62
Man. Frisco 19 1/2 19 1/2 19 1/2
do pfd 167 1/2
Del. and Hud. 26 1/2 26 1/2 26 1/2
D. and R. G. 26 1/2 26 1/2 26 1/2
N. Y. C. and H. 26 1/2 26 1/2 26 1/2
Brie 23 22 1/2 22 1/2
do 2d pfd 28 1/2
do 1st pfd 37
Illinois Central 135 1/2
Inter-Mt. 11 1/2
do pfd 107 1/2
Lou. and Nash. 109 1/2 108 1/2 107 1/2
Manhattan Ry. 138
Met. and E. C. 16
M. K. and C. 63 1/2
do pfd 54 1/2
Missouri Pac. 55 1/2 54 1/2 54 1/2
National Lead 85 84 1/2 84 1/2
Reading 117 1/2
M. S. P. S. M. 118 1/2 118 1/2 117 1/2
do pfd 145 143 1/2 143 1/2
Mackay 66
Overseas 64
Pacific Coast 64
N. Y. Central 104 1/2 101 1/2 104
N. Y. O. and W. 41 1/2

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All kinds of bottles wanted. Good prices paid. Victoria Junk Agency, 1220 Store Street. Phone 1336.

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LLOYD & CO., practical chimney sweeps and house cleaners. 716 Pandora St. Mues altered, gables fire-bricked, hearths laid and repaired, roof work of any kind. Phone A175.

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VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., Ltd. Tel. 129.

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A.O.F., Court Northern Light, No 5935, meets at 10 P. M. Hall 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. W. E. Fullerton, Secretary.

K. of P. No. 1, Far West Lodge, Friday, E. of P. Hall, cor. Douglas and Pandora Streets. H. Weber, K. of R. and S. B. 34.

SONS OF ENGLAND, Pride of Island Lodge, A.O.U.W., Hall 1st and 3rd Tuesday, J. P. Wheeler, Pres.; Thos. Gravin, Sec.

SONS OF ENGLAND, B.S., Alexandra Lodge, 116, meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, K. of P. Hall, Cl. A. Clarys, Pres.; J. Critchley, Sec.

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GUNSON & RIGBY—Engineers and Machinists, Yates Street Wharf. Phone 1638.

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L. HAFER—General Machinist, No. 150 Government Street.

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SEWER PIPE, Field The, Ground Fire Clay, Flower Pot, Pottery Co., Ltd., corner Broad and Pandora Streets, Victoria, B.C.

STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING.

000 feet of floor space. Apply W. W. Duncan, 535 Yates. P.O. Box 179, City 119

R. S. BYRN, 1302 Wharf street, foot of Yates. Phone 394. P.O. Box 408.

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VICTORIA SCAVENGING CO.—Office 710 Yates St. Phone 622. Ashes and rubbish removed.

M. LINES—Yards, etc. cleaned. Rusty, 738 Humboldt St. Phone A1874

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GENERAL ENGRAVER and Stencil Cutter, Geo. Crowther, 12 Wharf Street, opposite Post Office.

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FAIRALL BROS., Agents "Bromo Hygeia," Esquimalt Road, Victoria. Telephone 444.

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NETWORKS BUYING OR SELLING timber in B. C. call and see my list, comprising more than 100 of the best properties, aggregating a total out of twenty-five million (\$25,000,000.00) for A. T. Frampton, Mahon Bldg., Victoria. Phone 1662.

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OWNERS and others requiring competent engineers can obtain same at short notice by applying to Secretary, Council No. 6, N. A. of M. E., 808 Blanchard Street, Phone A344.

Address Assistant Secretary, Alex. St. John's Block. 8. j229

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HOTEL SIDNEY—Only seventeen miles from Victoria. One of the most attractive resorts on Vancouver Island; good roads; fine bathing; two miles beach; view unsurpassed. Hotel rates \$1.50 and \$2.00 per day. William Jensen, proprietor.

CALIFORNIA HOTEL—19 Johnson St., newly fitted up from bottom to top, good dining, modern sporting gallery, comprising life-sized photos of all the noted sports and athletes up to the present day. Bar always supplied with best goods. Thos. J. McManus, Proprietor. m24

TEL. B-17—Buena Vista Hotel, Cowichan Bay. How's fishing? GOOD. Jy26

NEW WESTMINSTER

HOTEL COLONIAL—Opposite Court house. Best hotel in town. Rates \$1.50 up. John M. Insley, Proprietor.

VANCOUVER

HOTEL DOMINION—When you arrive at Vancouver take large auto bus, which will take you to this hotel in 10 minutes. It is the best obtainable at the price. American plan \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. Auto makes one trip daily around Stanley Park. P. Maynes, Proprietor.

HOTEL METROPOLE—The most convenient to business centre, theatres, wharves and depots. Recently renovated and reconstructed. American and European plan. The place to meet your out-of-country friends. Geo. L. Howe, proprietor.

BLACKBURN HOTEL, A. B. Blackburn, proprietor—This well-known and popular hotel entirely rebuilt and furnished is now open to its patrons. Steam heat; fine commodious rooms; first-class dining-room; best attention to comfort of guests. American plan \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. European plan 75c. upwards. 318 Westminster Ave.

ALHAMBRA HOTEL—Mrs. S. Thompson, manager, corner Carroll and Water streets, Vancouver, B.C. Vancouver's first hotel, situated in the heart of the city. Modernly equipped throughout. Midday lunch a specialty. European plan. Famed for good whiskey.

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FOR SALE—PROPERTY

FOUL BAY ROAD, near Oak Bay Ave., 6000 lots, fenced, desirable location, \$6000 each. Maymish & Co., Mahon Bldg. a22

TWENTY ACRES on Sonoma Lake, one mile from Duncan's, majority cultivated; fine house with furnished outbuildings, water laid on, good duck shooting, fishing; easy terms. Box X, Duncan's. a22

SMITH'S HILL—Half acre tracts, 450. Terms. Maymish & Co., Mahon Bldg. a22

ACREAGE AT WINNIPEG to exchange for Victoria property. 133, Colonist a9

FOR SALE—Three and half miles from centre of city, five acres, seven roomed house and out buildings, good water, 100 fruit trees, also small fruits. Price \$4,200. Apply Box 129, Colonist office. Jy29

FOR SALE—Three lots on Garbally Road, near Gorge Road; will sell separately or together. Apply P. O. Box 495. a22

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES.

GOOD INCOME PROPERTY—Block from city hall; 8-room house—\$3,500 cash. Maymish & Co., Mahon Bldg. a22

SIX-ROOM HOUSE in good location, fairly close in, wanted from Sept. 1, in Victoria as part payment. Permanent tenants. 887, Colonist. Jy22

FOR SALE—Half acre and six roomed house; new, prettiest sea view in Oak Bay district, fine well, orchard, workshop, barn, 2 car lines. A bargain, \$2,350, \$400 cash balance. Apply. Apply Owner, Colonist, Box 312. a16

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—Partner, active or sleeping, in good auto business, new machine, half interest for cash or part cash and easy terms. Box 412, Colonist. a21

FOR SALE—Hotel in upper country doing good business, will take residence in Victoria as part payment. Apply Fred Irvine, 330 Queen's Ave. a21

FOR SALE—Dry goods business, well established, \$2,000 cash and terms. Box 20, Colonist. Jy29

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS

STEAM USERS—Requiring stationary engineers can be supplied promptly with suitable men by applying to the secretary B. C. A. S. E., 210 Cross street. Phone B, 206.

ALL KINDS of Chinese labor supplied. Y. N. Thon, 1639 Government Street. Phone A-1749. a4

JAPANESE, HINDU AND CHINESE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE—All kinds of labor. 1601 Government St. Phone 1680. m3

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All kinds of Chinese help furnished; washing and ironing, shoe repairing, wood cutting, land clearing, housework, cooks, farm hands, gardening, scavenging, etc.; also wood and coal sale. 1709 Government street. Phone 23. j28

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A WORKING HOUSEKEEPER seeks position in country hotel, or would take cook's post in town.

YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL (16) wants situation as mother's help or housemaid.

TWO COMPETENT English women want daily work.

WANTED—General maid for family of two, (Sdney), easy consideration for two. References.

WANTED—Two experienced nurse maids (city). References.

WANTED—Nursery governess, English, French, music, needlework; country.

A COMPETENT English woman seeks post as housekeeper in hotel; several years' experience.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO LET—Central corner, suitable for store or office, 23. H. M. Wilson, Locksmith, 1002 Broad. a22

WANTED—Mortgage for \$2,000 at 10 per cent. Good security. P. O. Box 785, Victoria. a22

TO LET—Front ground floor office, Mahon building, Langley St. Apply the Victoria Perfumery Co., Langley St. 276, Colonist. a22

CANADIAN NORTHWEST OIL—Wanted, a block up to 500. Box 374 Colonist. a22

FOR SALE—Pedigreed Gordon setter pup, 8 months old. Phone 1240. a22

TO LET—Rear half of office in good business location. Apply Box 415, Colonist. a22

PIANO FOR SALE—English make. Cheap. For immediate sale. Address P. O. Box 607, Victoria. a21

NOTICE—For the next six weeks I, the undersigned, will sell cord wood in four foot lengths and take saving machine to cut it in yards, alleyways and vacant lots. Try the old way and you are getting it. J. C. Price, 2022 Douglas St., Victoria, B. C. a19

MISS WILSON, Dressmaker, has removed her workroom from the Promis Block to her home on Oak Bay Avenue, 3rd house past Foul Bay Road.

SHACKS, COTTAGES—Contracts wanted to build, from \$150 to \$1,500; town or country. New, effective designs and estimates free. Jobbing, repair work. Box 10, Colonist. a18

FRENCH DRESSMAKING by Mme. Vital, late of Paris. 1348 Grant St. a13

W. YERILL, contractor and scavenger, Head St., Victoria, B. C. Leave of absence to J. Renou, Grocer, telephone 191. a11

BAGGAGE promptly handled at current rates by the Victoria Transfer Co., Phone 129. Office open night and day. a8

HANBURY'S MOTHER'S BREAD—It's the best of all; try it.

TO LET—Part of a store on Fort St., one block from Government, particulars apply Box 120, Colonist. a5

NURSE—Miss Kate Smith, English, trained, certificated maternity nurse, 326 John Street, Rock Bay, Victoria. Phone A1792. a5

FOR SALE—500 cords wood, 5 miles out. Box 64, Colonist. a2

FOR SALE—Billiard and pool tables, bar fixtures, cigar fixtures, bowling alley, billiard and bowling supplies. Large stock always on hand. The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., 562 Beatty street, Vancouver, B. C. j24

FOR SALE—Buggies, delivery wagons, farm implements, wagons, jump caney for two table motors. L. E. 610 Johnson St. j26

HANBURY'S MOTHER'S BREAD—For sale at all groceries. a7

REMOVAL NOTICE—E. White, real estate agent, will remove his office to 636 Fort St., August 1st. Large list of properties, crown granted and licensed timber limits for sale. j24

ANTIQUE JEWELRY, Diamonds, Engraving and Pictures bought and sold. A. A. Aaronson, 85 Johnson St. j17

TO LET—Good barn. 2112 Douglas St. j12

NOTICE—The B. C. Steam Dye Works, 831 Yates street, has suspended business until further notice. Customers having goods at risk please call same by addressing, J. C. Renfrew, 1126 Johnson street. a22

FOR SALE—Small engine, tenoner, shaper and mortiser, and lumber. Taylor Mill Co., Ltd., 2116 Government St., Victoria. B.C. a21

NOW IS THE TIME to buy Mill Wood; it's cheap and good; \$3.00 for a large double load cut in stove lengths, \$2.50 per cord, 4 ft. lengths. Taylor Patent Mill Co., Ltd. Phone No. 364. a21

COTTON RAGS wanted at The Colonist job department. j22

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A monthly journal of information; plans, suggestions and ideas for advertising. Send today for free sample, or 10c for four month's trial.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE

WANTED—Two wheeled cart in good condition, rubber tires preferred. Hutchinson, Cowichan station. a21

WANTED—To purchase desirable farm, nicely located and not more than 10 miles from Victoria, on terms of \$500 down, \$500 six months; balance \$1,000 yearly. Send full particulars to J. M. L., P. O. Box 1387, Vancouver, B.C. a20

WANTED—To Purchase, old mahogany furniture, clocks, grandfather clocks, coins, stamps, etc. A. A. Aaronson, 85 Johnson Street.

ST. ANN'S SCHOOL

Department for boys from 5 to 13 years of age. Education thorough and practical. Location beautiful and convenient. Terms moderate. Send for prospectus. Class opens August 20th. Address Sister Superior, St. Ann's School, Quamichan, B. C. a21

WANTED—FEMALE HELP

WANTED—Good girl for general light housework. Apply 717 Queens Ave. a22

WANTED—Woman or girl mornings only. Apply after 6 p. m. Mrs. Abbott, 2403 Fernwood Road. a22

WANTED—Girl for general housework, plain cooking. Apply Mrs. A. Aaronson, 808, 1476 Government St. a21

WANTED—A servant wanted to do housework, day per week. Apply P. O. Box 263, or phone A-1282. j28

WANTED—Governess, 3 children, youngest past eight; must speak English and French; some knowledge of housekeeping; willing to do domestic work; age about 40. References. Box 909, Colonist. j23

WANTED—MALE HELP

WANTED—One reliable man in every town to take orders for best custom made clothes in Canada. Highest commission. Rex Tailoring Co., Toronto. j21

WANTED—Young man to work in kitchen, also two young lady waitresses. Apply City Restaurant, Victoria. a19

MEN WANTED—Reliable men in every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, take up showy and business places, also distribute small advertising matter. Commission of salary \$83 per month and expenses \$3.00. Steady employment to good reliable men. No experience necessary. Write for particulars. Empire Medicine Co., London, Ont. j25

WANTED—Experienced Gordon press feeder wanted at The Colonist. j25

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

LADY wishes position as cook for small family of miners. Address E. M. G., 2809 Third St. a22

WANTED—Situation by girl 16, to assist with housework or care of child. Apply Box 422, Colonist. a22

YOUNG ENGLISH LADY seeks position as companion help or nursery governess with refined people. Good references. Victoria preferred. Address Box 396, Colonist. a22

WANTED—By English

FOR SALE All the properties of **MALCOLM, CANNON & CO.,** Salmon Cannery, comprising the

Gulf of Georgia Cannery and the Scottish Canadian Cannery

situated at Steveston, on the Fraser River, British Columbia, and

The Dominion Cannery

Situated on Smith's Island, Skeena River, British Columbia
Together with all Fishing Boats, Launches, Scows, etc.

If not sold privately these properties will be sold by Public Auction
about the end of September.

For description of properties, prices and particulars, apply to

MALCOLM, CANNON & CO.,

Fairfield Building, Vancouver

A Great Special Sale of Household Necessities Starts Monday

This sale is made possible by a special cash purchase that we made of a big lot of staple goods comprising Sheetings, Cottons, Flannelettes, Pillow Slips, Towels, Blankets and other household necessities from a wholesale house that wanted the money more than they wanted the stock. We will give our customers the benefit of this special buy on Monday and for a few days before showing our Fall stock. Savings on articles of this class are always most welcome, and at the prices at which these goods are marked the savings are exceptionally large on lines that it is always difficult to buy underpriced. On account of these goods being so much below the regular prices, no goods will be charged from this department during this great sale.

EXTRA SPECIAL

\$1.00 Bleached Tablecloths for 50c

We have only two hundred of these to sell, two hundred of the best bargains any person ever had a chance to buy. Reg. price \$1.00. Special Sale Price **50c**

Save Money on Table Damasks

These savings are real and genuine. When you see the goods you will realize that this is no ordinary sale, that the values are exceptional, if not phenomenal.

TABLE DAMASK, three pieces in the lot, 54 inches wide, unbleached, regular value 40c. Special Sale Price . . . **25c**
TABLE DAMASK, six pieces in the lot, 63 inches wide, half bleached, regular value 50c. Special Sale Price **35c**
TABLE DAMASK, seven pieces in the lot, 70 inches wide, unbleached, regular value 75c. Special Sale Price . . . **45c**
TABLE DAMASK, three pieces in lot, heavy unbleached, 70 inches wide, regular value \$1.00. Special Sale Price . . **75c**

Sheetings at Bargain Prices

It is impossible to have too many sheets in the house, especially when you can buy at such prices as these:

ENGLISH 8-4 SHEETING, 72 inches wide, regular value 45c. Special Sale Price **25c**
ENGLISH 10-4 SHEETING, 90 inches wide, regular value 50c. Special Sale Price **35c**
BEST CANADIAN SHEETING, 63 inches wide, suitable for 3-4 beds, regular value 40c. Special Sale Price . . . **25c**
BEST CANADIAN SHEETING, 72 inches wide, regular value 50c. Special Sale Price **35c**
BEST CANADIAN SHEETING, 90 inches wide, regular value 50c. Special Sale Price **35c**

Pillow Cases at Savings

PILLOW CASES, 40 and 42 inch sizes, hemstitched, regular selling price \$3.00. Special Sale Price, per dozen **\$1.50**
PILLOW CASES, hemstitched, regular selling price \$4.20. Special Sale Price, per doz. . . **\$2.00**
PILLOW CASES, hemstitched, regular selling price \$6.00. Special Sale Price, per doz. . . **\$3.00**

Apron Linens Specially Priced

APRON LINEN, 36 inches wide, special sale price **25c**
APRON LINEN, 46 inches wide, heavy double warp. Regular value 50c. Special Sale Price **35c**
APRON LINEN, extra heavy, cable brand, 36 inches wide, regular price 50c. Special Sale price **35c**

Linen Huck Towels

LINEN HUCK TOWELS, excellent quality, hemstitched, regular price \$4.50. Special Sale price **\$2.40**

Sheets at Special Prices

SHEETS, made of an extra good quality plain cotton, full size, extra good value, at the special sale price of, per pair **\$2.00**
SHEETS, this lot is made of a splendid quality twilled cotton, full size, a fine bargain, at the special price of, per pair **\$2.25**

Flannelettes That Are Away Below the Regular Price

No news could be more welcome to the thrifty mother than the announcement that she can buy Flannelettes so much below the regular prices. Figure out for yourself what a saving it will be in buying material enough for undergarments and night dresses for the entire family and buying at these prices now. Later on, if you wait until they are needed, and they are sure to be needed, you will have to pay much more.

1,420 YARDS OF FLANNELETTE. This lot is both in plain and fancy stripes, a very nice soft quality, good weight and good width. This lot will not last long, so promptness will be necessary if you desire any of this lot flannelette at the special sale price of **63c**

White Flannelettes

600 YARDS WHITE FLANNELETTE, that would sell regularly at 12½c. Special sale price **8c**

1,500 YARDS WHITE FLANNELETTE, that would sell regularly at 15c. Special Sale price **10c**

3,180 YARDS WHITE FLANNELETTE, that would sell regularly at 20c. Special Sale Price **12½c**

Striped Flannelettes

600 YARDS STRIPED FLANNELETTE, that would sell regularly at 15c. Special Sale Price **10c**

900 YARDS STRIPED FLANNELETTE, that would sell regularly at 20c. Special Sale Price **12½c**

400 YARDS FANCY FLANNELETTE, fine English make, regular price 20c. Special Sale Price **15c**

These Are Not the Only Bargains

Don't make the mistake of thinking that all the bargains we have are mentioned here, we can only crowd a small portion of them into this advertisement, but these give a small idea of the magnificent economies that this sale makes possible.

Some of the Blanket Bargains Offered

These Blanket Bargains are most timely. Only a few days or a few weeks at the outside, and blankets will be a necessity on the bed. For genuine comfort what can beat a fine soft all-wool blanket, and for the people who do not like the wool ones, we have the flannelette ones, soft and warm, much more comfortable for cool weather than sheets and all at great savings during this sale, which will no doubt be taken full advantage of by all having blankets to buy for the coming cool weather.

White Wool Blankets

WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, the kind that would sell at \$3.50. Special Sale Price **\$2.25**
WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, that would sell regularly at \$4.75. Special Sale Price **\$3.50**
WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, size 60 x 80, sell regularly at \$5.50. Special Sale Price **\$4.90**
WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, size 64 x 84, sell regularly at \$6.75. Special Sale Price **\$5.45**
WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, size 68 x 86, sell regularly at \$7.00. Special Sale Price **\$5.90**

Canadian Grey Blankets

GREY BLANKETS, that would sell regularly at \$2.75. Special Sale Price **\$1.90**
GREY BLANKETS, that would sell regularly at \$3.25. Special Sale Price **\$2.25**
GREY BLANKETS, that would sell regularly at \$4.50. Special Sale Price **\$3.00**

Fine English Blankets

WHITE ENGLISH BLANKETS, size 60 x 80, sell regularly at \$7.50. Special Sale Price **\$5.75**
WHITE ENGLISH BLANKETS, size 62 x 82, sell regularly at \$9.75. Special Sale Price **\$7.50**
WHITE ENGLISH BLANKETS, size 64 x 84, sell regularly at \$11.50. Special Sale Price **\$8.50**
WHITE ENGLISH BLANKETS, size 64 x 84, sell regularly at \$13.50. Special Sale Price **\$10.50**
WHITE ENGLISH BLANKETS, size 68 x 90, sell regularly at \$15.00. Special Sale Price **\$11.50**

White Flannelette Blankets

WHITE FLANNELETTE BLANKETS, 10-4 size, 60 inches wide, regular price \$1.25. Special Sale Price **75c**
WHITE FLANNELETTE BLANKETS, 11-4 size, 68 inches wide, regular \$1.50. Special Sale Price . . . **\$1.20**
WHITE FLANNELETTE BLANKETS, 12-4 size, 74 inches wide, regular \$1.75. Special Sale Price . . . **\$1.45**

EXTRA SPECIAL

\$6.75 Eiderdown Quilts for \$3.50

This is a wonderful bargain, only sixteen in the lot, but what they lack in quantity they make up in quality. Regular price \$6.75. Special sale price **\$3.50**

Quilts at Big Reductions

These reductions embrace many different makes of quilts, and the savings are very substantial, making it well worth your while to buy now.

White Marcella Quilts

WHITE MARCELLA QUILTS, 10-4 size, regular selling price \$2.25. Special Sale Price **\$1.50**
WHITE MARCELLA QUILTS, 11-4 size, regular selling price \$2.50. Special Sale Price **\$1.75**
WHITE MARCELLA QUILTS, 11-4 size, regular selling price \$3.75. Special Sale Price **\$2.50**

Satin Finished Quilts

SATIN FINISHED QUILTS, 10-4 size, sell regularly at \$3.75. Special Sale Price **\$2.75**
SATIN FINISHED QUILTS, 11-4 size, sell regularly at \$4.00. Special Sale Price **\$3.00**
SATIN FINISHED QUILTS, 12-4 size, sell regularly at \$4.75. Special Sale Price **\$3.75**
SATIN FINISHED QUILTS, 12-4 size, sell regularly at \$6.75. Special Sale Price **\$5.00**

Honeycomb Quilts

HONEYCOMB QUILTS, 10-4 size, that would sell regularly at \$2.25. Special Sale Price **\$1.75**
HONEYCOMB QUILTS, 11-4 size, would sell regularly at \$3.00. Special Sale Price **\$2.00**
HONEYCOMB QUILTS, 11-4 size, would sell regularly at \$3.25. Special Sale Price **\$2.25**
HONEYCOMB QUILTS, 11-4 size, would sell regularly at \$4.50. Special Sale Price **\$3.00**
HONEYCOMB QUILTS, 12-4 size, would sell regularly at \$4.00. Special Sale Price **\$2.75**

CANADIAN QUILTS, large size, regular value \$1.75. Special Sale Price **\$1.45**
BLUE AND WHITE AND RED AND WHITE QUILTS for hospital use. Special Sale Price **\$1.00**
HONEYCOMB QUILTS, 12-4 size, would sell regularly at \$6.00. Special Sale Price **\$4.00**

These Are Two Extra Good Specials

25c White Madapolane for 12½c
WHITE MADAPOLAM, a beautifully fine soft quality that we sell regularly at 25c. Special Sale Price **12½c**
20c White Checked Muslin for 12½c
WHITE CHECKED MUSLIN. This is an extra good bargain on a very staple article. Regular price 20c. Special Sale Price **12½c**

It Would be Well to Remember

That every day sees additions to our assortment of Women's Costumes and Coats for Fall. We have already sold quite a quantity of fall suits, and every express brings us a new lot. The attractiveness of the styles, combined with the moderation of prices, tends to make this season's costume very popular. We also have a nice showing of coats, both for early fall and winter wear.

Cold Lunches at Our Tea Rooms—splendid service, home cooking, pleasant surroundings.

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Afternoon Tea and Delicious Ice Cream at Our New Tea and Rest Rooms

Cricket Week in Victoria



SINCE the organization of the Northwest Cricket Association three tournaments have been held, the most successful of which, without a doubt, was that brought off in Victoria, under the management of a local committee, during the past week. No less than eight teams competed, coming from Portland, Seattle, Vancouver, Vernon and this city, and at all these points the progress of the series was followed with keen interest. The fact that the Victoria club's team won the championship, taking the handsome cup presented by Mr. Con Jones, of Vancouver, from the eleven of the latter city makes the event a notable one in the annals of the home organization, and a happy memory to all local enthusiasts. The joy of Victorians deepens when they remember that, not only their team carries off the coveted championship honors, but one of its members, H. Gillespie, occupies the premier position among all the batters who participated in the series—no mean achievement when it is borne in mind that the gathering of cricketers who have been making Victoria their headquarters during the last seven days include the best of the Pacific Northwest, and they hail, some of them, from the most famous schools of cricket in the Empire.

Reviewing the tournament, it is apparent, from its progress from the outset, that the outcome, a final match between Victoria and Vancouver, was inevitable. And the fact that they were placed in different schedules indicates that those in charge fancied that the championship would have to be fought out between these teams and were anxious that the great struggle should not be brought on prematurely. As it happened, the arrangement was wise, because Victoria and Vancouver each went through the preliminary games without a loss, and, moreover, in each contest neither went to bat more than once. So that the superiority of the two acknowledged centres of cricket over those from other points was clearly established, but it was encouraging to note that both the Portland and Seattle teams, since last year, had increased in strength. Also it was remarked by many that, in this game as well as in other pastimes, Vancouver and Victoria were keeping pace with each other. While at the Terminal City another club, the Burrards, had sprung into existence, in Victoria a second organization, the Albions, was flourishing. The opinion was expressed that as long as the same spirit was displayed it would be a constant fight from year to year as to which of the two was entitled to hold the cup.

While the teams of Victoria and Vancouver, naturally, were the cynosure of all eyes, there was an eleven competing from Vernon, or, more properly speaking, the Okanagan valley, which is worthy of a few words. These ranchers—for that is the occupation of the majority—learning of the approaching tournament, gathered together, without practice, and came to the Capital to enter into the sport. They played Portland the first day, and were badly beaten, but later they defeated the Albions, generally considered one of the best teams in the series. They had got in their "batting" eyes, and when Victoria met them they gave the locals a first-class match, to say the least. These Englishmen from the Interior did exceedingly well. They were the recipients of general congratulation and, in the popular estimation, rank third among the organizations which took part in the competition.

The next annual tournament will be held in Seattle. The officials of the organization are anxious to encourage the game as much as possible on the other side. It was proposed that last week's tournament should conclude with an international match, but it was decided, after considering the proposal, that the American team had not advanced sufficiently to ensure a first-class match. So the carrying out of such a project was deferred to another year.

Appended is the personnel of the Victoria and Vancouver teams:

Victoria—A. F. R. Martin, H. Gillespie, T. B. Tye, D. Gillespie, L. S. V. York, J. C. Barnacle, J. F. Meredith, W. Shelton, J. W. D. York, W. P. Gooch, — Coppinger.

Vancouver—J. M. Armitage, C. E. Lambert, F. J. Peers, G. Walton, L. R. Thomas, J. K. Rigby, J. H. Young, C. Sweeney, W. E. Hodges, W. H. Crossfield, J. H. Senkler.

VICTORIA ELEVEN — 1908 CHAMPIONS



VANCOUVER ELEVEN,
1907 CHAMPIONS
(DEFEATED FRIDAY)

William Cremer—The Apostle of Peace



THE first lesson the student of human nature—and especially of political human nature—has to learn is the infinite versatility of Nature in making up character. A man is entirely inexperienced and entirely too shallow who does not grasp the fact that the amalgams of character in which Nature can indulge, are as infinite as almost the permutations and combinations of the notes of music which produce all the varieties of musical composition. You may find in the same individual—and especially, I say again, in politics—characteristics apparently so opposite as to seem to create not one, but two human characters and human beings. The man fearless in speculation is often the most timid of men—the boldest and most creative intellectual spirit of the French revolution was the Abbe Sieyes; but he was notoriously so timid that everybody laughed at him, and perhaps this was the reason why during the Terror, in spite of his great prominence and striking talents, he was able to keep his head on his shoulders. And again men of tremendous personal courage are often the most faint-hearted of men morally—they lack that little touch of hardness which can face for instance on the field of battle, the sacrifice in bloody and painful death ten thousand men in the calculation that their deaths will save so many other tens of thousands of lives. Redvers Buller was the bravest of men; but he was not a Napoleon or a Moltke because he could not, as they said of him, see thousands of corpses strewn around him in order to get a certain position which was the key to the defence of the enemy. And again I have known in politics men of quite gigantic intellectual powers who were yet often quite futile, and sometimes even mischievous, because they had some little kink in their minds—usually the kink that comes from over developed personal vanity. Egomania is the commonest and the worst of personal and political diseases, and often wrecks not only individual character, but great parties and sacred causes.

William Randal Cremer, who died last week, was one of the most curious and striking examples I have known in political life of this contrariness of human character. No man of his time more ardently loved, more consistently and doggedly worked for the cause of peace, and yet I don't know that I ever knew a much more quarrelsome man in his own personal character and relations. Willing to give everything in the world to a cause he considered right—health, time, life, if needs be, to cast aside for it the alluring temptation of what to him was wealth beyond the dreams of avarice—he had weaknesses which made him unamiable and unsocial; and that separated him more than once from many of his fellow men. I should not be just if I called him an egomaniac; but he had a considerable development of the Ego. He was almost on the look out for opportunities to complain that he was overlooked or neglected; and he found it hard to forgive anybody who ever seemed to come between the wind and his nobility—using nobility as meaning what he considered his proper place in the scale of things and especially on ceremonial occasions connected with his organizations or his purposes. And yet the final word on his character—as on that of many other men who have had these weaknesses—must be one of almost unstinted eulogy; for he was high minded, hard working, self sacrificing; and believed in his ideal with a passion that had no ebb or flow, but which ran smoothly, persistently and almost monotonously from his first hours of activity to his last.

Cremer did not live to see the final realization of his hopes and mission of Universal Peace; but he did live long enough to see the disappearance of a world strangely unlike that of our day. Some short time ago I sat at dinner next one of the most interesting figures in London life today—I mean Mr. Crackanthorpe—once a barrister in a large practice, now retired and devoted to the dazzling study of heredity and the amelioration of the human type. And of the many interesting things he said to me, what dwells forever in my memory is a passage he quoted from the life of a great surgeon of two generations ago. Two generations ago they knew nothing of anaesthetics; and the passage Mr. Crackanthorpe quoted was one in which the great surgeon of that epoch described a severe and painful surgical operation. The surgeon was a powerful and a determined man, as was proved by this fact; the wretched patient bore the horrible anguish of the operation up to a certain point, and then his nerve and patience gave way, and he jumped from the operating table; the two male nurses, and assistant surgeon tried and failed to hold him down; and finally the great surgeon himself had to seize the suffering wretch by the throat, and to pin him to the table until the operation was completed, and his life saved by the extraction of a malignant tumor. "Here is a world," commented Mr. Crackanthorpe, "so different from anything we know now as to appear another and an incredible world."

And that is how I feel about the world into which William Randal Cremer was born. His father died when he was little more than a child; and as he told the House of Commons once, his mother had just six shillings a week to support him, herself and her two daughters. Meat, of course, they never were able to touch; even bread was out of their reach usually, for the two-pound loaf cost eightpence; plum-duff was their chief sustenance, and weak tea; and often they had to go supper-

less to bed. This mother must have been a fine character, for her son, who was not effusive, and to say that he owed his education mainly to her. But he did get a little schooling; and is one of the many examples of those who grow up to detest and to fight against their first teachers. For it was a church school, and Cremer, like Lloyd-George, probably got too much of the church catechism ever to love the church afterwards—this is a mistake that zealots often make in dealing with children; and Cremer used especially to complain that so much time was given to the catechism and so little to secular education. He was but twelve years of age when the time came for him to try and add something to the scanty family budget. His first job was in a shipping yard, where he was employed as a tar boy, and where also he had to be in the water to pick up stray bits of wood. He worked for twelve hours, from 6 in the morning to 6 at night, and his wages were two shillings a week. Probably his somewhat tiny stature was due to these early privations; probably also to them may be attributed something of the cantankerousness of temper which defaced so much of his virtue; and possibly also he was taking slow retribution on the humiliations and pains of childhood by his tremendous and sometimes almost offensive self-assertion in later years. After the shipping yard he was taken up by an uncle, to whom he was apprenticed for the seven years which were then the usual time; and thus he became a joiner by trade. This was a fact altogether to his credit, and yet about which he was very sensitive.

A man like Cremer was predestined to be

an agitator. Nature had designed him for that life. Grimly resolute, patiently and stolidly tenacious, self-assertive, saturnine in temper, he was just the man to feel and rest the wrongs of the class to which he belonged; and just the man also to lead them out of their bondage. It is not surprising then that he should have joined the Trades Union forces and the Chartists—those early pioneers of many movements which today are successful. It throws some light on the change in the times that when he first began to agitate in these directions he had to face such obstacles as organized rowdiness to break up working-men's meetings, and that he was pitched out of one of his jobs by his master with the remark that he ought to be shot. These incidents were not calculated to sweeten a disposition that was already inclined to be somewhat sombre, and here again one can trace some of the rather unattractive features of the character later on. When success came it was too late to change the character from the channels which had been cut deep by the sharp weapons of hunger, oppression and violent opposition.

The generation of today will find it difficult to understand the kind of atmosphere which belonged to the generation of Cremer's youth. A Conservative Government astounded perhaps some of its supporters by legalizing Trades Unions in my own time; hale, active and enjoying his cigar, the author of this tremendous legislative revolution passed me the other day—he is over eighty and as Lord Cross, he has been for years a member of the upper chamber. In Cremer's youth, however, Trade Unionism was still outside the pale of

the Constitution, and oftentimes in consequence, some of its adherents pursued methods violent and revolutionary. The man who fought through such times had to be a man of courage, grit, iron determination and readiness to face many risks. I knew some of these men, and though they created in our law-abiding and steady-going country of England a revolution through peaceful means, they were of the stuff who, if it had been necessary, would have been ready to risk and to ascend the guillotine. Ernest Jones, father of our own Atherley of today, was one of those little men who have within their small bodies the courage of a giant. I heard him once in my dim boyhood speak on a platform in Dublin, and I could trace in the compact, compressed lips, the resolute and finely chiselled face, the strength of nerve that carried him through two years of imprisonment and solitary confinement in days when the only way he and other prisoners could communicate with their friends was by writing with an ordinary pin for their pen and using their own blood for ink. Charles Bradlaugh, with his oval, yellow face, as powerful and almost as ugly as Danton's; Cremer, small but grim—these were just the men to face great odds, and they did face them.

It will be seen then that Cremer was reared in a hard school, and that this also would account for what hardness there was in his temper and manner. By the time most of us who lived with him in the House of Commons had come to know him, all this was past and gone, and he had become so integral a part of the life of the House of Commons that it was difficult to think of him as ever having been anything

but a Parliamentarian. And yet his days of prosperity had come slowly, and late in life. He was quite fifty years of age before he entered Parliament, and he had already stood twice for Parliament unsuccessfully. But, once he got in, he settled down in the place until he became almost as much a fixture as one of its most dominating figures. He always sat in the same seat; it was an obscure seat on the fifth bench—that is to say, on one of those benches which are almost hidden by the shadow of the gallery. There you always saw him; he took his duties seriously, and, though he rarely spoke, he was rarely absent from his place. There are just a small number of members of that type in the House of Commons; and more in this Parliament than in any of its predecessors; men who rarely open their mouths; who take apparently no part; and who are always in their places. The majority of that big assembly, there as elsewhere, take their duties lightly; come and go pretty well as they please—some of them don't come at all. But then there is just that little minority who have a curious, grim, tenacious sense of duty; and would no more think of being absent from their posts than would a sentry leave his box without orders, and before his allotted time. To men of that type the House of Commons becomes, not merely a place of business, but a club and almost a home. I am quite sure that if there were bedrooms for members in the House of Commons—and I don't see why there shouldn't be—this type of member would make Westminster his resting place as well as his place of business. As it is, this type of Parliamentarian takes all his meals, except early breakfast, in the House of Commons, writes all his letters there, meets all his friends there, does all his work there.

It was because of that transformation of the House of Commons into his club and his home that Cremer was one of the members who took his warm bath every day in the House of Commons. It may not be known to the outside world, but since the days when Herbert Gladstone was First Commissioner of Works, there has been a whole underground world in the House of Commons where members can attend to their toilet. There are rooms which are crowded every night with members dressing for dinner; there is a barber's shop; and there are several bath rooms. I remember finding them very handy during that terrible winter some years ago when all our pipes were frozen and few people could get a bath in their homes. It was a bath in the House of Commons which ultimately killed poor Cremer. He went out after one of them to the Terrace—a very treacherous place; it was one of those cold evenings we had a week or two ago; he caught a chill; and the chill developed into pneumonia; and after a tough struggle he died in a nursing home. From his little chambers in Lincoln's Inn Fields his body was removed to the crematorium at Golder's Green; he was one of those stern spirits that would not think of subjecting future human beings to the perils of earth burial; and so he is at last at peace with all the world and with himself. Physically, the man's character was plainly revealed. A short, little man, with broad shoulders, a tightly compressed and robust frame, a bald head, a short bullet-shaped face, with its strong lines broken by a white and rather military-looking moustache—he just looked the strong, stern, saturnine, resolute man he was; and, beneath it all, there was much pure gold. When he got the Nobel prize of £8,000 he might well have been tempted to enjoy in old age the luxuries that had been denied to his famished youth; but he gave practically all back to the cause he loved. Living in tiny chambers all his life, with nothing to support him but the miserable pittance of a secretary of a poor organization, he nevertheless managed to save a little money, and that also went to his cause. And I believe that in his native town of Fareham in Hampshire there stands an almshouse—a monument for ever of his stern self-control, his lofty temperance, and his abounding love for his fellow-men. And thus he deserves to be numbered among the great worthies of his day and generation, upon whose labors is rising the fair fabric of a more human civilization.—T.P., in M.A.P.

Mr. Lane, Mr. Hobart and Mr. Meek had been off fishing the day before. They had gone unexpectedly, from the post office where they met, and neither Mrs. Lane, Mrs. Hobart, nor Mrs. Meek had been informed of their whereabouts until nightfall. "And it did beat all what poor luck we'd had!" said Mr. Lane, when the three friends met the next day.

"I tried to explain to Sadie that we kept staying in the hopes of fetching home something that would show why we'd stayed but she said we'd acted like a parcel of yearlings, and it would be one while before she'd have a hot apple pie for my dinner again, and dumplings. She ran me up-hill and down, I tell ye!"

"Marie spoke of my clothes," said Mr. Hobart, forlornly. "She pointed out the way the dampness had cocked that coat I had on. She said 't wouldn't ever be the same again, and if I knew of anybody that was going to spend summer days heating great irons and pressing out clotheas for a man like me, she didn't!"

"Marthy never said a word," said Mr. Meek as the other two men turned to him, but as they remarked with one accord, "That's the kind of wife to have!" Mr. Meek looked much depressed.

"The only trouble is," he added, "she hasn't spoken yet, and I don't know when she will."

Decline of Moral Standards in Japan



THE Kobe correspondent of the London Standard, writing under date of July 15, says:

It was confidently predicted that the termination of the war with Russia would be followed by a marked increase of crime throughout Japan. No one expected that the multitudes of coolies, largely drawn from the very lowest classes that composed the wake of the Japanese army in the Manchurian campaign, would find it easy to break from the habits of plunder generated by months of marauding among the helpless natives of the invaded territory. Foreigners especially were apprehensive of conditions when these campfollowers of the victors were turned loose upon the more domesticated and peaceful communities at home.

In some respects this prophecy has been more than verified. During the last three years there has undoubtedly been a conspicuous development of the criminal classes of the nation. Indeed, the authorities have of late become alarmed at the increasing tendency to assault and battery among the common citizens, often leading to wounds and even murder. Crimes resulting from debauchery, which heretofore have not been a conspicuous feature of the debased classes in Japan, are now obviously on the increase. Foreigners no longer find it quite safe to wander alone or unprotected among the beautiful valleys and hills that environ so many of the Japanese cities. Robberies and "hold-ups" that used to be almost unknown are now not infrequent. Even on the public street foreign women have been relieved of their purses in broad daylight, after the manner of towns in the so-called "wild West."

The authorities seem either helpless or indifferent to the urgency of the circumstances. The police force of all Japanese cities is no doubt inadequate to the extent of duty devolving upon guardians of the law, being much weaker in calibre and numbers than the force in similar communities abroad. And the few there are appear to be either in constant fear of the criminal classes or deficient in the initiative necessary to the capture and punishment of offenders. The Japanese policeman does not patrol the streets as in Europe or America; he keeps his measured watch at what is known as a police box, a place often difficult to find, and the criminal feels perfectly free to operate at a safe distance from this station. The nightwatchmen of towns and cities go about banging two pieces of hardwood together the constant clapping keeping the criminal aware of the exact spot the watchman is in, and so enabling him to escape detection.

It is the conviction of most foreign residents in this country that the root of the trouble lies in the fact that the officers of the law are really in deadly fear of the criminal classes. Every Japanese criminal carries a concealed weapon, and the murder of policemen is a frequent occurrence. Even if the thief does not succeed in despatching his captor, he will in time find some means of getting square with any one who would hamper his movements. Consequently, offenders against civil law are often permitted a much freer hand than they would enjoy in Western communities. In old Japan the fear of summary treatment by the community itself exercised a wholesome, and, on the whole, deterrent influence on the would-be wrongdoer; but now that all is in the hands of a few people, crime appears to thrive.

The very fact that hundreds of people in Japan are able with impunity to live by blackmail is, in itself, sufficient evidence of inadequate protection to citizens. But this is only one phase of the delinquency of Japanese law. The other day a crowd of coolies were raising

a tremendous noise outside a foreign residence where guests were being received, and when the owner of the house requested them to refrain from disturbing his guests, he was treated with insolent language and behavior. When he complained to the police the coolies were still further offended, and returned to storm the house with bottles. When the owner again complained to the police, all the satisfaction he got was to be told that the offenders were not the same crowd as in the first instance. This is a typical Japanese method of evading a clash with the lower element.

The average citizen of Japan appears to have little confidence in the law as an arbiter of the wrongs he suffers; in fact, he more frequently takes the law into his own hands. Among the lower classes the appeal is not to the authorities, but to the fist or the knife, and not infrequently to the yet more fatal short sword. Stabbing is a favorite method of settling individual divergencies of opinion; and in cases of conflicts with corporations, rioting and destruction are almost sure to ensue. Recently some students at a common school had a dispute over a game, and three of them were seriously wounded with knives. During the same week there was a wanton and destructive riot on the premises of the Oriental Timber Company, in the island of Kyushu. This is a French concern, doing extensive business in various parts of Japan.

The men in the big sawmill at Okobira demanded an increase of wages; and failing to receive satisfaction from the manager, the laborers at once became riotous, attacked the foreigners, and besieged the buildings. The infuriated mob made a savage attack with stones and other missiles on the office of the company, making short work of the typewriters and other office appliances, and then completely wrecked the building. Then they proceeded to the residences of the officials and demolished them in a similar manner. Next the mill was attacked, and all the valuable machinery, including the electric plant, was in a short time reduced to scrap iron. Individual pieces, too large to be reduced to hopeless mass, were thrown into the river. Even a couple of bicycles that belonged to the officials were battered beyond recognition.

The vindictiveness of the rioters was especially seen in the residence of Mr. Martin, the manager, where after playing havoc with the house, they gathered up all the bed clothes and the personal effects of the family and tore them to shreds before finally depositing them in the river. The nearest police station being more than two hours away, all the damage possible had been done before the arrival of the officers. The amount of destruction is computed at about £10,000, but it is said that the work of rebuilding is not likely to be undertaken. As this is the first case of any wholesale destruction of the property of foreigners since the abolition of extra-territoriality, it is expected that the Japanese Government will have to pay for the damage, as did the Canadian Government in the matter of the anti-Japanese riots in Vancouver last year.

From the above it will be seen that the Japanese temperament is more uncertain and treacherous than is commonly understood. It is true that when angry the Japanese makes little demonstration of feeling, but then he becomes extremely active, and does a great deal in an astonishingly short time. Action of an avenging nature will inevitably follow insult; and sometimes even mere annoyance or incidental irritation will become an excuse for criminal conduct. In the event of an affair resulting in fatality for the victim, the perpetrator very commonly turns the weapon upon

himself as a means of escape. The house-breaker will usually kill a molester rather than brook interference, an eventuality which the police have to bear constantly in mind. The same recklessness as to the value of life is apparent in cases where the offender is not to be classed as an habitual criminal. In the city of Nagoya recently two private soldiers had a squabble over a petty divergence of opinion. Their superior officer took them out on the parade ground, remonstrated with them, and then, becoming angered at their indifference to his expostulation, shot them dead, and then blew out his own brains.

A rather significant feature of development among the criminal classes in Japan is the increasing frequency of piracy along the coasts and inland seas of the empire. The Japanese have been known to plunder wrecks that had been abandoned, but an attack upon cargo in transit has not hitherto been known. However, a big lighter was recently on its way to Yokohama with a load to be transhipped to an ocean steamer, when it was attacked by a force of pirates. A large part of the cargo was abstracted, the crew of the lighter being helpless to offer resistance. In the beautiful waters of the Inland Sea, too, especially in the vicinity of Seto, acts of piracy are becoming alarmingly frequent. Boats engaged in this nefarious method of livelihood are known now to number more than a dozen, each armed with deadly weapons. Various vessels plying among the islands have been ransacked from time to time, and many persons have been robbed in the last few years; and even women have been carried away captive. The present captain of the pirates is a young desperado named Kadota who a year ago was in the penitentiary. The police aver that all the pirates in the Inland Sea yield him unswerving obedience. It is reported in the vernacular press that although the Inland Sea is known to be infested with these robbers, the police have so far been defied with impunity, and are even in ignorance of the main movements of the outlaws.

A great many other instances indicating an increase of crime in Japan might be given, but perhaps enough has been said to show that apprehensions are justified. The Japanese newspapers are continually complaining of the decline of moral standards throughout the empire generally; and education is repeatedly declared to be quite ineffective to obviate the danger that threatens society. Some attribute the defection to Occidental influence, especially in the incitement to independence, freedom, and an undue emphasis on individualism. Others maintain that the greatest need of Japan is an adequate and effective moral ideal, such as that provided by Christianity. Most foreigners are inclined to blame the authorities for paying too little attention to civil offences while being extremely severe on offences against the military and breaches of governmental regulations. There is no doubt that the police force is inadequate to cope with the responsibilities imposed by modern civilization in Japan; and the miserable wage of £1 or £1 4s. a month which they receive reduces them to a scale of living below the commonest laborer. The most important question, however, is whether the essential genius of Japanese civilization is capable of meeting the requirements of the modern world, independently of the ideals that have produced modern Christendom; in other words, whether Japan can receive and live up to Occidental civilization without the moulding force to which most people attribute that civilization. Japan is making a brave attempt at this achievement, but whether she shall be more successful at it than Greece and Rome and others that have tried it, is yet problematical.

CAPTAIN VANCOUVER'S LAST VOYAGE

IN the celebration of the deeds of great voyageurs, Captain George Vancouver need not be forgotten. The painstaking and rather pious mariner who first explored the Gulf of Georgia and gave Vancouver Island its name did as much for the western coast of America as Champlain and La Salle did for the southern interior of Canada, as Mackenzie and Franklin for the far north, or Simon Fraser for the interior of British Columbia.

Three quaint old leather-bound volumes printed with the old-style letter "s" and illustrated by curious archaic wood cuts, tell the story of the long round-the-world trip that took four years of the last seven of Captain Vancouver's life. These volumes were a substantial part of the evidence at the Alaska Tribunal when the boundaries of Canada were under scrutiny. The Captain died before he had finished the work, leaving it to his brother John.

Vancouver made his memorable voyage between the first of April, 1791, and the early part of 1795. Somewhat less than half this time was spent on the western coast of America; the rest at the Sandwich and other Pacific islands, and Australia and New Zealand, and on the way over the high seas. Vancouver went by way of the Cape of Good Hope; he returned via Cape Horn; so that in this trip he went clear round the globe as far as a mariner was able to go—a thing which twice before he had almost done when accompanying Captain Cook.

Captain Vancouver was commissioned by His Majesty George III, who had lately lost his subjects in the eastern part of America, to see what sort of land might be the west coast, of which no one as yet knew anything in particular—the southern part of the continent belonging to Spain; whose missionaries had done some traveling along the north-western coast. Besides, it was thought by Vancouver that he might find an eastward passage to the interior great lakes. He had heard of the journeys of Champlain and of La Salle, the former of whom thought he might follow the great lake system to China, and the latter of whom did as much of the journey as any man could do when he traversed the upper lakes, beginning at Lake Erie, where just above Niagara Falls he built the first vessel ever floated on the lakes.

Vancouver seems to have trusted a good deal in God and his imagination; at the same time he had a scientific mind and he carried with him on this trip with the Chatham and the Discovery everything a mariner could use in those days for making surveys. The only loss by death on the voyage occurred before the party got well away from Falmouth, when one John Brown, the carpenter's mate, described as "an excellent gentleman," fell overboard.

They set out, as the Captain himself says, "with minds, it may be conjectured, not entirely free from serious and contemplative reflection." In fact the whole crew seems to have been shadowed by pious notions. There was never even a mutiny. One thing the Captain insisted upon—clean ship. While the bill of fare more than once got down to sauerkraut and potato broth, the store-rooms were washed with vinegar and the decks fumigated with a burning mixture of gunpowder and vinegar, and he himself confesses that the smell of this compound was very bad—but never a whimper from his crew.

It was the spring of 1792, just about a year after the beginning of the voyage, that Vancouver's two wooden ships crawled up through Puget Sound—named after one of the crew—and past Mount Baker, christened after the third lieutenant. The Indians in these regions he describes very intelligently. None of them were able to speak the Nootka language, however, so that the Captain was at a loss to know what sort of savages they might be. Here a village and there a canoe, the natives offered to trade skins and meat for knick-knacks; and in one case they offered a good-looking child for a chunk of copper, of which the Captain had plenty; but he indignantly refused and gave the pagans some very pious advice about citizenship.

His description of how the crew got to work as soon as they landed is a marvel of industry. Apparently the crews were so glad to get on shore that they fairly devoured the work. They went making and mending sails, inspecting calks, cutting wood, brewing spruce beer—a delightful concoction—repairing the rigging, stocking up the commissariat, cleaning out holds and loading in gravel ballast and stopping leaks—every man as busy as a beaver and a model of eternal industry to the indolent savages that watched them.

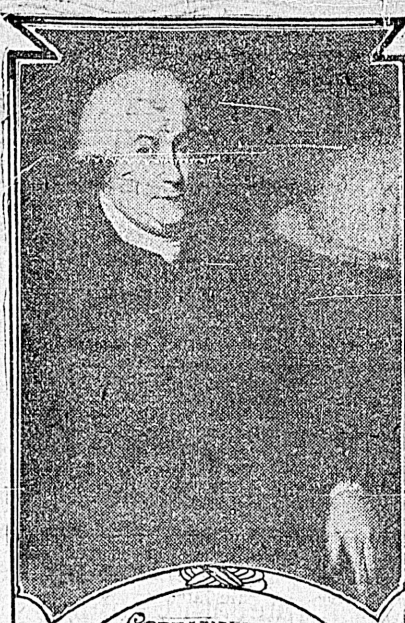
The Indians seem to have been but little civilized; they wore bear and deer skins, some of them home-made garments; they lived in huts made of poles and mats and skins; sometimes whole villages made of planks leaned against trees—though where they got the planks is not stated, for there were not likely any modern saw-mills around Vancouver in those days.

One of these villages was deserted. The crew came upon a whole jumble of rude wigwag-like huts, whose legions made so a smoke or a soul or a hair of any human being to be found. They poked about in the sort of pious awe that always seemed to pervade them; inspecting with minute and scientific care this remarkable phenomenon of a community without people, one of the crew busy making a sketch of it while the rest rummaged about, quite oblivious of danger or the probability of attack from any quarter, when all at once, as the Captain naively remarks:

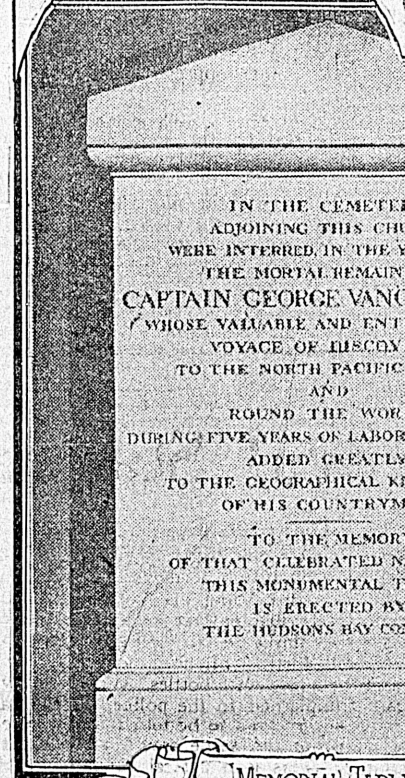
"Our gentlemen were suddenly assailed by wams crawling up the side of a rock; but not furious an attack upon each of their persons that, unable to vanquish their foes, they rushed up to their necks in water."

A fine hectic picture of the jack-tars who had sailed the seven seas coming down the rock chased by the enemy—but the wily Captain naively concludes by saying that it took his men a long while to wash their clothes and hair free from the swarms of fleas which had probably driven out the Indians, and were lying in wait to convince the white voyageurs that civilization had preceded them.

The more southerly part of the Captain's explorations were a series of delightful discoveries amid landscapes most charming; but the further north he got in the Gulf of Georgia the more rocky the way and the more melancholy the Captain, who seems to have had a great fancy for English landscapes and was astonished to find so many park-like spots on that journey. He named the places just the way he felt; and when he had satisfied himself that the Spanish explorers were a lot of humbugs, and that there was no eastern extension of the Pacific to the great lakes—which were a good deal more than a thousand miles from where he landed—he sailed back down the gulf and along the great island where today they are charging three cents a mile to sail from the city bearing his name to Victoria, back down the southern coast, and off again to the Sandwich Islands.



CAPTAIN VANCOUVER

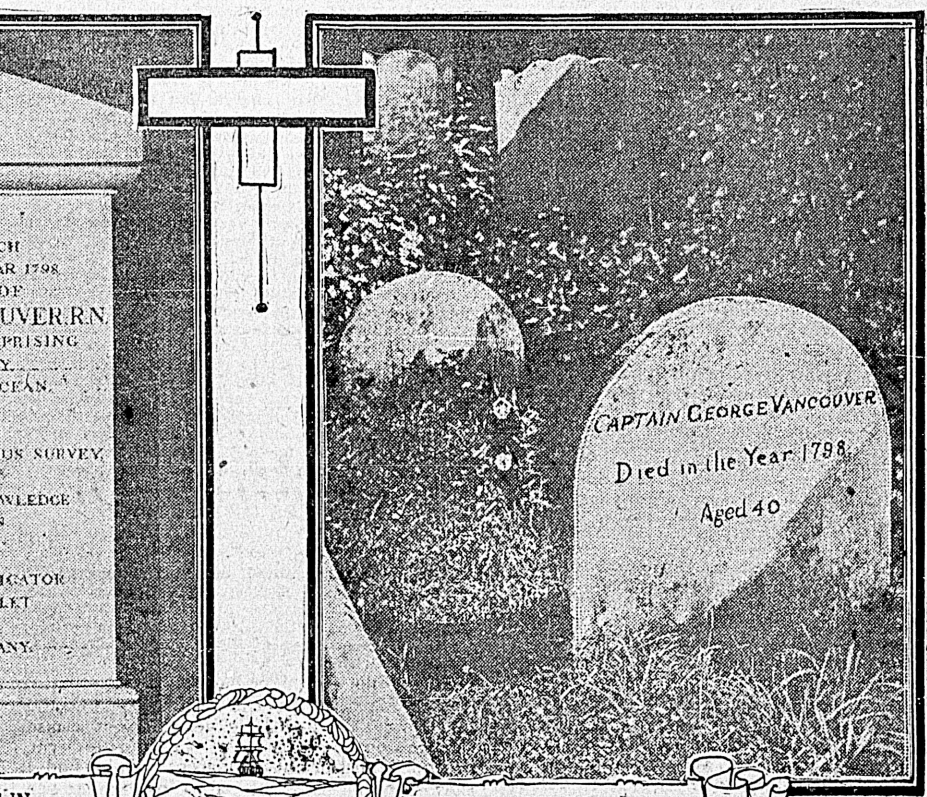


MEMORIAL TABLET IN PETERSHAM CHURCH

their character, though it would be foolish to assume that the principal lessons will not be divulged sooner or later to those who are interested to learn them, both at home and abroad. We have already expressed our opinion upon this subject, and shall not recur to it, except to remark that such secrecy is not observed in regard to Army manoeuvres, and that the long series of operations which began, as it were by accident, during the strained international relations which arose out of the "Penjheh incident" in 1885, have been supremely useful in keeping the navy in evidence before the nation, and incidentally in creating a school of naval thinkers and writers, some of whom with their pens have rendered invaluable service to the State. Perhaps the most instructive feature of the recent manoeuvres will prove to be the mobilization of the Home Fleet, which by its rapidity and smoothness has placed the system of nucleus crews beyond cavil. Those who know the history of naval manoeuvres are aware how, before its introduction, the mobilized "lame ducks" of the Fleet often marred its operations, and revealed a condition of affairs that was far removed from one of preparedness of war.

What has been the value of the manoeuvres themselves the Admiralty will determine. In the strategic operations of war two meth-

was that foolishly described as the "capture of Wick." As a matter of fact, it was no more than the landing of a small party to buy newspapers and produce scattered information. Whether this incident can represent an actual episode of war we will not attempt to determine, but we will hazard the surmise that, with any adequate censorship of Press intelligence, it would prove altogether ineffective. The game of bluff and the spreading of false information can be practiced by both sides and a foreign admiral who relied on news procured in this way would be likely to find himself deceived. It would appear that Sir Francis Bridgeman, commanding the Red or Home Fleet, adopted what may be described as an offensive-defensive attitude, ready to take advantage of developments and that Lord Charles Beresford, on the Blue side, did much the same thing, but without attempting to strike at his adversary's base, or to bring him to action before he had assembled all his reserves. If it be true that the fleet which menaced our coasts never saw its enemy, nor came within a hundred miles of him, the question is likely to be asked if it was attempting in these conditions to gain command of the sea, and, if so, whether success was admitted to be impossible; or, otherwise, what it was hoped to accomplish.



GRAVE AT PETERSHAM, SURREY



THE SURREY CHURCHYARD WHERE VANCOUVER IS BURIED

Certainly it could not have been to cover the landing of an invading force.

The inclusive character of naval manoeuvres must certainly, to the taxpayer at least, be their most unsatisfactory feature—

Great Chatham standing with his sword drawn, Was waiting for Sir Richard Strachan. Sir Richard longing to be at 'em Was waiting for the Earl of Chatham.

It is, of course, true that the lessons of naval manoeuvres do not shine on their surface. They are discovered by close analysis and study. But, if the fleet whose function is to defend may legitimately remain on the defensive while ready to attack, that whose business it is to assume the offensive should surely attack. Otherwise the great lessons of manoeuvres will be lost, and a still water will result. Periodic manoeuvres upon a large scale, with tactical developments are necessary for the final efficiency of fleets, and great assemblies of ships of war should give officers large experience in the strategic dispositions and tactical handling of fleets. The recent operations will certainly not be without high value, since they will throw light upon the conditions of offensive operations across the North Sea. They will also make known the views of admirals in this connection, the means they must employ, and, in a measure, their qualities for command—all matters of singular importance to the country.

BROUGHAM AND WELLINGTON

That Lord Brougham did not take long to think is illustrated by an anecdote in a new book of memoirs—"You, my lord," said Wellington, angry with him, "will be remembered, not for having been a great lawyer nor for having written profound philosophical essays, but for having given your name to a peculiar style of carriage."

"And your grace," answered Brougham, "will be remembered, not for having gained the battles of Vittoria and Waterloo, but for having given your name to a fashionable kind of boots!"

"Oh!" said Wellington, "damn the boots, I forgot 'em."—M. A. P.

William Volen Williams, consulting engineer for the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Powder Co., recently inspected the development on the Independence group of claims, situate on Bear Creek, near the Tulameen. The proposition is a copper-gold one, and has been under bond for two years to individuals prominently connected with the Granby corporation. Mr. Williams, who is conservative in his views, stated that the Independence promises to be a steady shipper as soon as the V. V. & E. railway, now at Hedley, enroute to Vancouver, reaches Bear Creek. The tracks will cross the property. A large tonnage of shipping ore of good grade has been blocked out.

THE NAVAL MANOEUVRES

THE operations of the manoeuvring fleet came to an end a few hours before the allotted period had elapsed as has happened on some previous occasions, says the London Times.

They were employed in working out a strategical scheme in the North Sea, which presented tactical possibilities, and being upon a larger scale than any earlier exercises of the same kind, opportunities were given to the commanders on the opposing sides such as few admirals in manoeuvres have enjoyed. Some 250 ships and vessels of various classes have been engaged, and a very considerable sum of money has been expended. Manoeuvres are the image of war, and money so out-laid can scarcely be misapplied. In the mobilization of reserve forces and the execution of schemes of operations, they are designed to throw light on the main problems of strategy, or, rather, on strategical methods, as also of tactics as affected by modern conditions of warfare. For reasons which have not been clearly explained, the Admiralty elected to cast a veil of secrecy over the operations, and they have been more than usually successful in concealing

ods may be observed—the offensive and the defensive. The first of these has been that adopted by the British Navy—either to seek out and destroy the enemy wherever he might be found, or to keep the sea and be ready to encounter him when he appeared. In the conditions of modern warfare the fundamental principle is unchanged, though strategic methods may have varied, and in the presence of submarines and mines it may no longer be possible to push home the attack with the same resolute force as before. Nevertheless, in manoeuvres, nearly as they should approach to the situations of war, those admirals who wish to obtain the fullest value from the exercises will not adopt a merely watchful attitude. They will adopt measures to compel strategic developments leading to tactical consequences. The long and slow operations of a protracted struggle bringing about no immediate active measures can be investigated with a fair approach to accuracy by the study of a chart. We are afraid it may be found that the watchful attitude has been too much the method employed, and that no strategic compulsion has led to the end desired, at least on the part of the assailant, to whom offensive operations were essential. The most sensational episode

Having done what he was sent to do in the name of God and the King, he was able to report to His Majesty that, though it was certain that in future there would be a yearly celebration known as the Fourth of July, yet there was enough land left to the Crown of England to make a fairly respectable Dominion where the people might not care much about the Fourth but a good deal more about the First; where they might be able to bring the head of the great lakes near to the Gulf of Georgia by a railway or two—and one of these days when they got pretty well ahead and got the date fixed they might celebrate at Quebec the discoveries of Champlain and the victories of Wolfe.

While he was writing his books the good Captain died at Petersham, Surrey, where in the old churchyard he was buried; a very simple gravestone and a modest mural tablet are all that remain to commemorate the career of the sturdy seafaring man who passed away in the year of the Treaty of Ryswick.

Applying for a divorce, an old Georgia negro said to a judge: "Hit only cost me a string er fish ter git married, jedge, but, please God, I'd give a whale ter git rid er her."

AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

THE THREE OUTER PLANETS.

The most beautiful object in the heavens, perhaps the most beautiful object in the visible creation, is the planet Saturn, when viewed through a telescope of sufficient power to make its rings and moons visible. Language cannot describe the exquisite loveliness of the spectacles. Saturn is the sixth planet from the Sun, Jupiter, to which reference was made last Sunday, being the fifth. Its distance from the Sun varies from 861,000,000 to 911,000,000 miles, so that its distance from the earth also varies, and we are sometimes 1,000,000,000 miles away from it. Saturn is not as big as Jupiter, but it is a great deal bigger than the earth, its diameter being nearly ten times that of our globe. It is not nearly as dense a body as the earth, its density being only about that of water. Viewed through a telescope, Saturn presents a solid luminous globe surrounded by at least eight moons and one, two or three rings according to the angle at which they are presented to the vision. When the edge of the outside ring is in the line of vision, we see only one narrow ring, but when the position of the planet is such that we see the encircling mass from another angle, it is found to consist of three rings. Careful examination has shown that Saturn has at least ten moons. In addition to these distinguishing features, Saturn has several dark bands encircling it, and apparently upon its surface. These things combine to make a telescopic picture for which there is no parallel with our range of vision. Saturn takes nearly thirty years to make its journey round the Sun; but it revolves on its axis in a little over ten hours.

Saturn seems to be a world in the making. It is not unlike a reproduction of the Solar System on a small scale. For the Sun, we have the body of the planet; for the planets, we have the moons, and the asteroids and meteorites of the Solar System correspond to Saturn's rings. It is conceivable that there may be a point in space from which the whole Solar System would look not unlike Saturn looks to us through a telescope. Of course, the rings are Saturn's most interesting feature. They are supposed to consist of an enormous number of small bodies revolving around the planet, some of them falling to its surface and others combining to form moons. A recent writer thus speaks of them:

"In the light of the recent observations, the rings of Saturn become the scene of the most bewildering activities. That planet has ten known moons situated at various distances beyond the rings. Not only is it probable that some of the nearer of these moons have been greater from the rings, but the moons, in turn, react upon the rings and distort them by tidal action. These billions of little bodies, pouring in vast streams around the great planet, feel at the same time the strain of the attraction of the gigantic central globe, the disturbing pulls of the ten moons outside, and the infinitely varying forces that they exert upon one another. They are in a state of unending agitation. They are like a series of three or four armies marching rapidly in parallel circles, but continually in disorder internally, the members jostling, pushing, pulling, contending, and crossing the gaps between the lines—a scene more disorderly than the march of an enemy and struggling with one another for the booty. Such a spectacle of vast confusion, if one could watch it near by, would overwhelm the observer with dismay. It would seem to him as if the universe were in a jumble and falling to pieces."

And yet, closer observation would show that, after all, law reigns among the disorderly mass. The meteoric tides regularly swell and recede, the jostling bodies meet and part and go on their way, the greater number continue to circle in their orbits, though following crooked and staggering paths, while some continually escape into outer space to join the moons, and others travel inward to become acrolites descending upon the planet.

The next planet beyond Saturn is Uranus, which is nearly twenty times as far away from the Sun as the earth is and nearly twice as far away as Saturn. It takes more than eighty-four years to make its journey around the central luminary. It is a little more than three times the diameter of the earth. Its revolution on its axis has been estimated to require a little less than ten hours, but the data for the calculation are uncertain. It has been ascertained to have four moons, but beyond what has now been said of the planet substantially nothing is known, although there seems reason to believe that it is visible because of its own light and not because of reflection from the Sun.

The outermost planet of our system, as far as is known, is Neptune. Its discovery was the greatest triumph of astronomy. Observations upon the orbit of Uranus convinced astronomers that there must be another planet beyond it, which deflected Uranus from what would otherwise be its course. The position of this body was carefully calculated, and two astronomers, Adams and Leverrier, scanning that part of the sky to discover this supposed orbit, discovered it simultaneously. We know even now of Neptune than of Uranus. It is nearly 3,000,000,000 miles from the Sun, around which it revolves in about 165 years. It is known to have one moon.

THE INEXPLICABLE

In their ultimate analysis all things are inexplicable. For example, we do not know why one seed germinates, and another seed does not. There is something in a fertile seed which eludes the keenest investigation that we can bring to bear upon it. It is possible to show how the eye reproduces within itself a picture of what it sees, and to show that there are nerves connecting this picture with the brain; but when we ask Science to tell us how we are conscious of the existence of the picture, it is unable to answer. So it is in every domain of investigation. It is not true of mathematics, because mathematics is not a domain of investigation. It is simply a method of investigating. The general proposition that all things, including forces, are in their last analysis inexplicable cannot be disputed.

This idea is worth keeping in mind in these days, when so much inquiry is being made into the occult. It is also worth while remembering, that "occult" really only means "hidden." It does not mean uncanny, or spiritistic, or magic, or anything like that. If more people realized this, more progress would be made in the broadening of our sphere of knowledge. To certain races of mankind thunder and lightning come within the domain of the occult. Civilized people know something about them and are able to tell about the laws governing them. They have also harnessed the force which creates the lightning, and can tell a good many things about it; but what electricity is, remains in the domain of the occult. We may find out some day, and we may not. Applying this to what are called psychic phenomena, we seem to have learned that certain things occur under certain conditions. They may be table-rappings, slate-writings, or the appearance of objects, where, as far as we are able to learn, there is no physical object. No one has as yet suggested an explanation for these things, that seems sustainable in reason, when regarded from all points of view; but this does not affect the reality of the phenomena. One man says they are caused by deception, either on the part of others or ourselves, and we all know that there may easily be circumstances under which the evidence of our senses cannot be absolutely relied on. Another may say that they are due to the existence of an astral body; another may attribute them to mind-

reading; another to muscle-reading; another to disembodied spirits; others to something else; and in our inability to comprehend or believe any of these proffered explanations, we lose sight of the main fact in the case, which is whether the alleged phenomena are real or imaginary. If a chemist were endeavoring to ascertain the contents of an ore deposit, he would first want to be certain that he had a sample of the ore body. It is impossible to deny that interest in the occult as applied to the class of subjects now being considered is growing, and, therefore, it is timely to say that conclusions as to the cause of the many inexplicable things, which come under our notice, can hardly in our present state of knowledge be anything more than mere guesses.

There is another domain to which somewhat similar observations apply, namely, that with which religion deals. Many persons find great difficulty in accepting the explanation offered for religious truths. You will remember the conversation between Jesus and Nicodemus, in the course of which the former said we must be born again, giving no other explanation of the process than is contained in the words: "The wind bloweth where it listeth and thou hearest the sound thereof, but cannot tell whence it cometh or whither it goeth; so is every one that is born of the spirit." He afterwards expressed surprise that Nicodemus, being a master in Israel, did not know these things. Thus we see that the Divine Teacher did not remove the mystery of the second birth from the domain of the occult. He did say that what is born of the flesh is flesh and that which is born of the spirit is spirit, but this is a simple statement of fact, not an explanation. Now if one should say that which results from the operation of electricity is electrical, and that which results from the operation of vegetable growth is vegetation, every one would concede the proposition at once, because we know something about electricity and a good deal about vegetation. So no one raises any question as to that which is born of the flesh being flesh. We are staggered only when we are told of what is born of the spirit. Applying to this sphere of inquiry the same principles that we would use in investigating any other aspect of the occult, does it not seem as if the first thing to ascertain is the facts? If we can find instances where the nature of a man is so changed that he seems to have been reborn, surely there is no reason in science for shrinking from the explanation that he has been reborn spiritually. We should not deny the existence of a fact, or the possibility of an event, simply because we have no explanation of it to offer, for, as was said at the outset, in the last analysis all things are inexplicable.

MAKERS OF HISTORY

XX.

The ordinarily received statement in regard to the feudal system is that William the Conqueror introduced it into England. Like many other things taught in school histories, this needs much qualification. William found a feudal system already established in England.

Feudalism is far from having been as highly objectionable an institution as is represented by many writers. Whatever abuses may have grown out of it, and they undoubtedly were many and terrible, it was in its inception the best exposition of government of which Europe was capable after the breakdown of the Roman Empire. When the power of Rome passed away, an era of anarchy resulted. No one was strong enough to assert himself master of any wide territory or to establish settled government until Charlemagne arose. His great personality gave security to the people, who acknowledged his sway, to a degree that they had never enjoyed, and to which Western Europe had been a stranger for several centuries. When he died without a successor capable of exerting imperial power, the only security for the people lay in combination, and this combination was the feudal system. We saw in a previous article that the basic feature of Anglo-Saxon social organization was the small independent community, acknowledging the headship of a particular family. This arrangement, with some variations, was common to the whole Teutonic race. It was sufficient for the various tribes as long as they had room and to spare for their migrations, but was too loose a plan for the conditions which existed after the time of Charlemagne. The tillers of the soil needed some security against invasions; the head of the community, or lord, needed some support to his authority when threatened by enemies. Therefore, for purposes of mutual defence, although by a slow process extending over a century or more, there was evolved a system under which the lordship of the head of the community was recognized, and all others held their lands under him. They agreed to serve him in the field; he agreed to protect them from aggression. Though the beginning of feudalism is veiled in obscurity, this seems to have been its origin. It was the result of the failure of communism to protect the community from force from without. Later it degenerated into a species of tyranny, which was all the more bitter because there was no suzerain to whom the baronage was accountable. In Continental Europe, the feudal baron, as he came to be called, was independent of kings, so far as the control of his own people was concerned, and the latter owned no allegiance to any king, but only to their lord. In England, a feudalism grew up because of the invasions of the Danes, which rendered combinations of lords and tenants obligatory for self-defence, and when the first Danish king ascended the throne, he found the people ready to accept a division of the kingdom into four great earldoms, in each of which a benevolent application of the feudal principle obtained. Such was the condition of England at the time of the Conquest. William abolished the earldoms, but established a new feudalism, which possessed some of the features of the English and Continental systems, but at the same time was unlike either. William gave his barons their territorial holdings and exacted from them an oath of fealty. They, on their part, exacted from their tenants a like oath, but the tenant also swore allegiance to the king. Here, then, we have the foundation of the British monarchy as we understand it today, although in the process of time old expressions have gained new meanings, and the power of the crown has come to be exercised by ministers responsible to parliament. But the foundation is unchanged. It is: A Sovereign owing his right to the Crown to the assent of the people; the supremacy of the King within the realm; the allegiance of all classes to the King primarily; the mutual obligation of King and people to protect each other. This arrangement was quite distinct from Continental feudalism, which did not take account of the supremacy of the king or provide for personal allegiance of the mass of the people to him. As out of the condition of things inaugurated by William, the forms of government now existing in the British Empire and the United States have grown, his claim to be a Maker of History cannot be successfully questioned.

William, by his signal successes in war, had established a claim to the lordship of a large part of what is now France. From this fact arose that long series of wars between England and France, which really only ended at Waterloo. The specific matters out of which hostilities arose from time to time differed widely, but they all could be traced back to the boundless ambition of the son of the tanner's daughter. When Henry II. came to the throne, sixty-seven years after the death of the Conqueror, he ruled over not only England, but the greater part of what is now France, the dukedom of Normandy hav-

ing been extended to embrace all the region from the English Channel to the Pyrenees, the domain of the King of France being confined to a narrow strip of territory almost wholly cut off from the sea. It is true that the claims of the English sovereigns to territory in France were extinguished after some five centuries of more or less continuous strife, but the old rivalry continued for a long time after the causes from which it arose had ceased to exist. The more one studies the career of this remarkable man, the more surprising it seems, and the more influential upon the history of mankind since his day. His tremendous personality, his profound sagacity, his boundless ambition knew no obstacles. He was not as great a conqueror as many others, whose story has been told in this series of articles, but his influence upon the generations that followed him has been as profound as that of any other, whose name finds a place upon the pages of history.

Famous Frenchmen of the Eighteenth Century

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin.)

JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU

Rousseau had probably no more intention of helping to precipitate the French Revolution, by his writings, than did Voltaire in his exposition of philosophy. Yet he was responsible to a no less extent than the latter for the terrible catastrophes that darkened the last few years of the eighteenth century, and he is quoted more than once as saying that nothing short of a revolution could better the conditions then existing in France. His claim for the people of "Liberty, fraternity and equality," became the watchword of those who overthrew the monarchy and established the "reign of terror." And yet Rousseau no less than Voltaire would have deplored the state of things he helped to establish, had he lived to see the result of his teaching.

But while it is quite true that the effect of some of Rousseau's writing did not tend to immediate amelioration of existing conditions, but rather to an overthrow without an upbuilding, a destruction without a reconstruction, there was much sound sense in his teachings, much wisdom and much philosophy, much that proved as an incentive to noble and lofty aspirations, much that we today are the better for studying, and whose precepts we are the better for following.

All men and women who mark the times in which they live, must be judged according to the century in which they lived, and the century's accepted standard of morality, the environment of their childhood, the conditions which surrounded them and the influences brought to bear upon them, which influences, be they good or bad, the strongest are not wholly able to resist.

"Starting from the reign of Louis XV., France has no longer a head, history no longer a centre; at the same time with a master of the higher order; great servants also fall the French monarchy; it all at once collapses, betraying (thus the exhaustion of Louis XIV.'s later years; decadence is no longer veiled by the splendor which was still reflected from the great king and his great reign; the glory of olden France descends slowly to its grave." (Guizot's History of France.) There were three sorts of men who held power under the Regent, and the choice of whom was dictated by propriety, weakness and necessity. The great lords were veterans in intrigue, we are told, but understood nothing of the management of national affairs; the Regent's friends were, for the most part, base men of the world, ignorant of anything worth knowing, but thoroughly versed in immorality and deceit, all their healthy desires satiated to unfeelingness. They wished for nothing but the experience of new sensations, regardless of the cost to themselves or to others. The only men, who were competent in any way to conduct the affairs of the government, were given positions, the tenure of which made it necessary that they submit themselves to the whims of the unscrupulous lords set above them.

It can be readily understood how a corrupt court would soon corrupt the nation, which was only too ready to follow an immoral and licentious example. Religious faith having neither incentive nor encouragement, soon became weakened, and the Church began to lose her hold over the consciences of the people. When the King had attained his majority, he inaugurated no changes for the better, and forty years of age found him as base, as indolent and indifferent as any of the rouses who frequented his court. He cared for nothing, but to be amused, and the real reins of government lay almost entirely with Madame, the Marchioness of Pompadour.

It was this deplorable condition of affairs that awakened the indignation of Rousseau and inspired him with a desire to arouse the people to a sense of the perils that were menacing their moral and national life. Most of the philosophers of the eighteenth century were men of the world as well as men of letters, and mingled in the most brilliant society, a society which nevertheless they did not hesitate to make the subject of their most bitter attacks. Rousseau, however, pursued no middle course, adopted no double tactics. He did not class himself as a member of any courtly circle, but "marched in front of this society, like a pioneer of new times, attacking tentatively all that he encountered on his way."

Rousseau was French only by adoption. His birthplace was Geneva, and he was of humble but respectable origin. His first teacher was his mother, who was a pious and intelligent woman, and he read the classics with his father. His earliest vocation was the law, but he soon gave that up, finding it uncongenial, and he was apprenticed to an engraver, who treated him with such inhumanity that Rousseau wrote: "He very soon succeeded in dulling all the brightness of my boyhood, brutalizing my lively and loving character, and reducing me in spirit." The effect of this early ill-treatment was never to be effaced, and it had much to do with embittering the after years of the philosopher.

At sixteen, Rousseau formed an unfortunate attachment for an altogether unworthy woman, whom he left after a few years in disgust, and, at the age of twenty-one, went to Paris, where his musical talents were given some recognition. He was a great student and an earnest, if indiscriminate, reader. In conversation he was forceful, fearless and eloquent. He soon made many friends among people of influence, though he was so suspicious that he failed to appreciate friendship when he had it. It was when at the house of Diderot, while turning over the leaves of the "Mercure de France," that his eyes fell upon these words: "Has the advance of science and art contributed to the corruption or perfection of morals?" Immediately he conceived the idea for a brilliant work. Deterred not at all by his poverty and his obscurity, he fearlessly launched his invective against the society which had made him welcome for its amusement. Naturally of a religious turn of mind, and still under the influence of his early training, he hated fiercely the polished and cynical materialism which was slowly but surely replacing religion. "Science and arts have corrupted the world," he said, and as proof of his assertion, he showed the immorality, the falsity of private life as he had seen

it, the frivolity of society which had desired to make him a member.

And society was amused and not a whit offended or troubled by his attack. But the mass of people were interested and aroused. Many discussions ensued. He had countless partisans and admirers. Henceforth anything that he wrote was to receive recognition. But he was also to make powerful enemies. In his "Discours sur l'Inegalite des conditions" he says: "According to the poet, it is gold and silver, but according to the philosopher, it is iron and corn that have civilized man and ruined the human race." In this book he endeavored to prove what many are endeavoring to prove today, that a return to the simple life would mean the overthrow of disease and vice, and promote national health and happiness. But, as is the case with most would-be innovators, he went to the extreme and shocked the good sense of the people of the eighteenth century, who were not at all prepared to follow such precipitous teaching. Voltaire wrote to him, in a fine spirit of irony: "I have received, sir, your new book against the human race. I thank you for it. You will please men to whom you tell truths about them, and you will not make them any better. Never was so much good wit expended in the desire to make beasts of us; one feels disposed to walk on all fours when one reads your work. However, it is more than sixty years since I lost the knack; I unfortunately find it impossible to recover it, and I leave that natural gait to those who are better fitted for it than you or I." Other works of his served to still further estrange Voltaire and the philosophers, though D'Alembert wrote generously of him: "Jean Jacques is a sick man with a good deal of wit, and one who only has wit when he has fever; he must neither be cured nor have his feelings hurt." Finally Rousseau stood alone against the whole philosophical circle, as well as against the Catholic and Protestant clergy, whose creeds he had so often attacked. His book, "Emile," was confiscated and burnt at Geneva, and he himself sentenced to imprisonment. He fled to Paris, where this latest work had achieved an immense success. Later, feeling himself to be still an object of persecution, he sought refuge in England, where the historian Hume befriended him, and where he began his "Confessions."

Later he returned to France, but he had become mentally affected by a quite unfounded fear of enemies whom he thought were forever pursuing him. He died at Armonville, near Paris, in the sixty-seventh years of his age, worn out by his own imaginary troubles rather than by any real sorrow or tangible disease.

Rousseau was a forerunner. He was a product of the times, but his thoughts, his teachings, were for the most part above the understanding or the appreciation of his contemporaries. He belonged to a new era. The following quotation from "Emile" will show to some extent how he inspired Froebel and Pestalozzi in their beautiful system of child education:

"Respect childhood, and do not hastily judge it, either for good or evil. Allow a long time for the exceptions to be manifested, proved and confirmed, before adopting special methods for them. Allow nature to act in her place, for fear of thwarting her operations. You know, you say, the value of time and do not wish to waste it. You do not see that to make a bad use of time is much more wasteful than to do nothing with it; and a poorly taught child is farther from wisdom than one who has not been taught at all. You are alarmed at seeing him consume his early years in doing nothing? Is it nothing to jump, play and run all day long? Is it nothing to be happy? In no other part of his life will he be so busy. Plato, in his 'Republic,' which is deemed so austere, brings up children only in festivals, games, songs and pastimes. It might be said that he has done all, when he has really taught them how to enjoy themselves; and Seneca, speaking of the ancient Roman youth, says they were always on their feet, and were never taught anything which they could learn while seated. Were they of less value for this when they reached the age of manhood? Be not at all frightened, therefore, at the so-called idleness. What would you think of a man who, in order to turn his whole life to profitable account, would never take time to sleep? You will say that he is a man out of his senses; that he does not make use of his time but deprives himself of it; and that to fly from sleep is to run toward death. Reflect, therefore, that this is the same thing, and that childhood is the slumber of reason."

THE STORY TELLER

The automobile halted before the general store of the village. The owner-chauffeur alighted and accosted a drowsy clerk.

"I want a linen duster," he said.

"I am very sorry," said the clerk, "but we are just out of linen dusters. I can let you have a nice feather duster!"

The two little granddaughters of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell were showing a new governess their treasures of house and garden. Behind a box-hedge they paused.

"This is the place where our birds are buried," said one of the children.

At the head of every grave was placed a white board. Printed on it in irregular characters, with a lead pencil, were these words:

"Here lies our Robins; one a week old, one only an egg."

Pride Goeth Before

The meek-looking young man approached the counter nervously.

"Please, there's a mistake in this bill you sent me the other day," he began.

"Oh, is there?" inquired the shopwalker, who chanced to be in a sarcastic frame of mind. "And what's wrong with it? Too big, I suppose?"

"Oh, no; but—"

"Some mistake in the figures?"

"No; it's not that. It's—"

"Indeed! Don't you think this bill has been running long enough?"

"Then what are you kicking about, my dear sir?"

"I'm trying to tell you. There's a mistake in the name. You sent it to the wrong man. I don't owe you a cent, and never did."

Whereupon the shopwalker said "Oh!" and crawled beneath the counter.

Only One

An eccentric-looking old man was sitting in an armchair before the fire in the smoke room of a leading hotel. His trousers were somewhat drawn up one leg, which was crossed over the other, exposing to view a brilliant red, white and blue-striped stocking; and noticing some of the company looking at it and smiling, he said, with apparently much satisfaction:

"Nice pattern that, isn't it, gentlemen? I'll bet there is not another like it in the room."

"I'll bet cigars round that there is," replied a youthful commercial.

"Done," cried the old man. "Where is it?"

"On the other foot!" responded the better, with a triumphant laugh, which was generally joined in.

"That's just what you make a mistake," said the old man, with a knowing wink. "I generally reckon on finding one flat in a company, and so come prepared."

He pulled up the other leg of his trousers, and, to the amusement of all but the loser, exposed a black stocking!

WITH THE POETS

At Lethe

If Memory should say, "Of all the days That I have garnered, thou shalt have but one," What solitary round of cloud and sun Would be my choice? This lightly brushed its bays Above my brows and poured me wine of praise; That found my feet unfaltering to run Toward human need; and ere a third was done I climbed to peace by sorrow's holy ways.

Not these. For since your spirit flashed on mine As orbs a perfect star from out the vast, On a dark world to shed its rays divine, Then vanish from our vision all too fast, The other days, if need be, I resign, So may that single moment be my past.

—Alice Lena Cole Kleene, in The Forum

The Rain.

The rain swept over the hill,
The rain fell steep in the street,
Said the yeoman, "I cannot till!"
Said the lovers, "We cannot meet!"

Still the Rain King rode in power
Setting his storm-clouds free,
Nursing the fruit and the flower,
Tending the lawn and the lea.

"But I cannot play," sobbed the child,
"My daisies are all so wet!"
And the Rain King, hearing, smiled,
But his heart grew full with regret.

So he stalled his steed in the West;
He has gathered his clouds away,
"Lovers may sorrow, and tollers rest,
But the children," he said "must play!"
—Will H. Ogilvie in Scottish Review.

The Moss Roses

The angels of the flowers one day,
Beneath a rose tree sleeping lay—
His spirit to whose charge 'tis given
To be the young buds in dew of heaven
Awakening from his light-repose,
The angel whispered to the rose:

"Oh, fondest object of my care,
Still fairest found, where all are fair;
For the sweet shade thou giv'st to me
Ask what thou wilt, 'tis granted thee."
Then, said the rose, with deepened glow,
"On me another grace bestow."

The spirit paused in silent thought,
What grace was there that flower had not?
'Twas but a moment—'er the rose
A veil of moss the angel throws,
'And, robed in nature's simplest weed,
Could there a flower that rose exceed?"

—From the German of Krummacker.

The Song Sparrow.

He does not wear a Joseph's coat
Of many colors, smart and gay;
His suit is Quaker brown and gray,
With darker patches at the throat
And yet of all the well-dressed throng
Not one can sing so brave a song
It makes the pride of looks appear
A vain and foolish thing to hear
His "Sweet-sweet-sweet—very merry cheer."

A lofty place he does not love,
But sits by choice, and well at ease,
In hedges and in little trees,
That stretch their slender arms above
The meadow-brook; and there he sings
Till all the field with pleasure rings;
And so he sings in every ear,
That lowly home to him are near.
In "Sweet-sweet-sweet—very merry cheer."

I like the tune, I like the words;
They seem so true, so free from art,
So friendly, and so full of heart,
That if but one of all the birds,
Could be my comrade everywhere,
My little brother of the air,
This is the one I'd choose, my dear,
Because he'd bless me, every year,
With "Sweet-sweet-sweet—very merry cheer."
—Henry Van Dyke

Ask of the Rose

Ask of the rose, and mayhap she will tell thee,
Whence are her secrets of fragrance and bloom;
Ask if the rose hath not power to spell thee
Charms to insure against sorrow and gloom.
Ask of the flowers that Nineweh cherished,
Now as the bud that at dawn may unfold;
Kingdoms have tottered and dynasties perished
Life ever lives in the heart of the rose.

Ask of the rose, if mayhap she remember
Aught of the mysteries Solomon knew;
Ask what is sweetest from June to December,
Ask why life's honey is tempered with rue.
Surely the rose has the lore of the ages,
Smiling alike for the bride and the bleary;
Waiting its perfume for myriads of ages,
Thrilling at once to the smile and the tear.

Ask of the rose if she sighs when she leaves us,
Ask if she longs for the Summer's return.
Ask if it hurts when with briars she grieves us,
Or if, when withered, she droops in an urn.
Ask of the rose, and mayhap she will tell thee
She is of summer, of morn and of June;
Born to shed light for a while in her place, here,
Born to be lovely, yet fade away soon.

Pluck the sweet rose when the dewdrops are shining,
Give it to some one who calls thee a rose,
Linger with him when the day is declining,
Stroll where the brook with its lullaby flows,
Ask of the rose, and mayhap she will tell thee
What is her secret of youth and delight;
Ask of the rose, if perchance she will spell thee
Charms she has heard from the winds in their flight.
—Margaret E. Sangster, in Everywhere.

The Homesteader

Wind-swept and fire-swept and swept with bitter rain—
This was the world I came to when I came across the sea—
Sun-drenched and panting, a pregnant, waiting plain
Calling out to humankind, calling out to me!

Leafy lanes and gentle skies and little fields all green—
This was the world I came from when I fared across the sea—

The mansion and the village and the farmhouse in between,
Never any room for more, never room for me!

I've fought the wind and braved it. I cringe to it no more!
I've fought the creeping fire back, and cheered to see it die.

I've shut the bitter rain outside and safe within my door
Laughed to think I feared a thing not as strong as I!

I mind the long white road that ran between the hedgerows neat,
In that little, strange old world I left behind me long ago.

I mind the air so full of bells at evening, far and sweet—
All and all for some one else—I had leave to go!

And this is what I came to when I came across the sea,
Miles and miles of unused sky and miles of unturned

And miles of room for some one else and miles of room for me—
The cry of exile changing to the sweeter cry of "Home!"

WORSHIPING THE GOLDEN CALF

By D. W. Higgins, Author of "The Mystic Spring," etc.

"And I looked, and behold . . . ye had sinned . . . and had made you a molten calf. And I took your sin, the calf that ye had made, and burnt it with fire, and stamped it, and ground it very small, even until it was as small dust; and I cast the dust thereof into the creek that descended out of the mount."—Deut., 10, 25.

THE Bible tells of the Molten Calf that Aaron cast from the contributions of his flock and commanded them to fall down and worship. Moses had ascended Mount Sinai to secure the tablets on which were written by God's finger the Ten Commandments. He was absent from camp for so long a time that the people, fearing he had deserted them, became rebellious and readily forswore the God of their fathers to follow the advice of Aaron, who ruled in Moses' stead. In the midst of their idolatrous practices we read that Moses reappeared. He cast down the golden image and grinding it to powder strewed it on the surface of a stream and it was borne away. The Hebrews repented of their sin and did penance; but Moses had not destroyed the image. He only changed its form. The dust of the golden calf was not destroyed or lost. It was scattered like the seed of a noxious plant over the world's surface, and it is as potent for mischief as the image was thousands of years ago. It is moulded in many forms, but it is the same troublesome youth as of yore. It has found its way to every clime, it is worshipped by every creed, and it has its chief followers and admirers in the highest social circles. The hearts of the men and women of this day are as ready to fall down and worship the Golden Calf as they were in the time of Moses. The Calf directs their movements, shapes their dispositions, and their associations, but there is one thing that it cannot do—it cannot buy the smallest grain of true love. It might, as well try to make a tree produce babies instead of apples as to try and shape and control the emotion of a loving heart. A girl may bestow her hand on a man of wealth; but there must be something more potent than wealth to capture her heart and make her life a happy and joyous one.

"How much are they worth?" is the question that is asked when new arrivals dart across the social horizon. No one dreams of asking what noble actions they have done or how much they have bestowed in charity. Character is a remote consideration, and not worth mentioning by the side of a swollen bank account, which is the standard by which men and women are tried and tested before they are permitted to place their feet beneath one's mahogany, invited to a seat in the 60 h.p. automobile, asked to join in a bridge scramble, ascend to an elevated pew in the synagogue, or take part in the pleasures and dissipations of high life. But if you were to strip the social favorites of their wealth today they would be "cut" on the morrow by those who worshipped at the feet of the Golden Calf yesterday. So it is now, and so it will be, I fear, till the end of time.

It would be idle if I were to propose to introduce a system to reform that which Moses failed to accomplish. I would not attempt to do that. I merely tell of things as they are; but I have not the slightest hope of bringing about a change for the better.

"Carolyn Glyn," a noted English writer, has laid her splendid talents at the feet of the Golden Calf, and for the sake of the fortune its sale has brought her has produced an indecent novel, a perusal of which will send a thrill of horror through every virtuous breast in Christendom. No publication has ever appeared in the English language so bad as this pernicious work. And its most humiliating and deplorable feature is that it was written by a woman; a lady who knows her well describes Mrs. Glyn as a well-bred, finely educated, gentle, kindly person, with two lovely daughters just entering society.

"Have you read the book?" I asked.

With averted face and downcast eyes the lady (she was a mature matron, beyond the age when one's moral fibre can be strained by any publication, however vile) replied "Yes."

"Do you admire it?" I persisted.

"No, I loathe it. I have sons and daughters whom I would not allow to see it for the world. I burned my copy; but how am I to prevent one of the thousands of unburned copies falling into their hands and corrupting their natures? I live in constant dread."

Mrs. Glyn lately traveled through the United States in company with three gentlemen, and she was well received everywhere by good people.

Just here I am constrained to regret that there is not in England a restraining force—a censor whose duty it would be to pass on works such as that produced by Mrs. Glyn, and decide whether they are to be published or suppressed. It is stated in recent London dispatches that the authoress has dramatized the story, and that she will play the role of the heroine herself, another instance of the living presence of the Golden Calf which the prophet fondly imagined he had ground out of existence. For the sake of pell this woman has prostituted the great talents with which she is endowed. She has parted with her reputation for gold, and is as much a worshipper of the idol as were Aaron and his deluded followers. And she has a score of imitators. Already three publications on the same lines have made their appearance and others will follow. The moral outlook is dismal indeed.

The miser who hoards up his wealth, denying to himself and his relatives the barest necessities and comforts of life that he may worship his own personal Golden Calf is not as bad from a moral standpoint, as the author of the book referred to. The old fellow Dickens tells about, who to save fuel used to sit on a mutton-chop to warm it for his breakfast, the usurers, the misers, the criminals, and the writer of salacious literature, are all after the one thing—gold! Gold is their God, whether it is moulded in the form of a calf, or a shoat or a man, or is mere dust, it stands for the unholy greed for wealth, and the worship of those who have money, but are destitute of brains and character.

Did the reader ever hear the story of Michael Reese? He was a large man and very wealthy. Likewise he was a Jew. He lived at San Francisco many years ago. At first he peddled books, and thus made a small stake. Then he took to loaning money to the needy gold seekers at from ten to fifty per cent a month. Next he bought city tax titles at from ten to twenty cents on the dollar, and laid the papers away. San Francisco grew rapidly, and in a few years she redeemed the obligations that Reese held at par. That is, for every ten or twenty cents invested in warrants Reese collected one hundred cents. Then he posed as a millionaire and a very mean one he was. He was as close on the bark on a tree—"near," as the Americans term a mean person.

Now there was at San Francisco at the time Reese flourished, an Englishman named King. Like Reese he was rich and stingy, and if anything he was a little dirtier in his habits. The popular name for him was "Money King." Every day at twelve o'clock a sumptuous free lunch was spread at one of the bars, and every

day at that hour Mike Reese and Money King might be seen ambling their way toward the table. After they had eaten their fill these two capitalists would buy a glass of beer and go away, having paid only for the beer. The peculiarities of both men were remarked by other visitors to the bar, and one day some merry spirits fell to chaffing the misers on their lust for gold. Said one of the merry fellows,

"I believe that Mike Reese is the meanest man in San Francisco."

"Ah!" broke in another, "You don't know Money King, then. He is the meanest man in the world. He takes only one glass of beer and one meal a day, and those he gets here. Besides, he asks twenty per cent per month for his money, and Reese only gets ten per cent."

Both misers flew into a passion upon hearing their bad qualities so publicly canvassed. Neither relished the distinction given him, and after abusing their detractors they turned upon each other.

"You never did a generous act in all your life," quoth Reese to King. "You borrow all your tobacco and never pay it back, and you buy all your clothes from the coroner. You've got a dead man's suit on now."

"And you," retorted King, "You rifle the garbage barrels for your evening meal and lie abed mornings to avoid taking breakfast."

"You lie, King," Reese fired back, "and to prove that you lie I'll go down to the wharf with you, and for every \$20 piece you drop in the harbor I'll drop in two. Then we'll see who is the meanest man."

To the wharf they repaired, followed by a joyous crowd. King having dropped in a \$20

piece, Reese threw in two. King responded with another piece, and Reese gamely countered with \$40. King, with an audible groan, dropped another \$20, and Reese, after a moment's hesitation, let go two twenties. King was a long while in producing the next coin, but at last he fished it up from the bottom of his pocket, and let it fall in the water, where it disappeared with a loud "gluck," as if glad of its release from the hand that held it so tightly that the eagle screamed with pain. Reese, after much deliberation and a grand flourish, produced his two twenties, held them for a moment over the water, and then returning them to his pocket ran off, amid the jeers of the bystanders.

Reese met his death in a manner becoming his chief characteristic. He continued worshipping the Golden Calf for the next twenty years, and when he had accumulated a fortune of \$5,000,000 he decided to visit his native land—Bavaria, and place a monument over his mother's grave. He reached the town in which he was born, but for economic reasons did not make his presence known to his relatives or old friends. When he went to America he was young, tall, and lean. When he went back forty years later he was gray, bent and very stout. So he easily hid his identity beneath a heavy mound of fat and a gray beard.

When he reached the cemetery where his mother's remains lay Reese was approached by a caretaker, who stood at the gate and demanded a small fee, amounting to about ten cents in our money, for admittance.

Reese's frugal soul demurred. He had come a long way to visit the cemetery. His mother and his other relatives were buried

there. The lot where they reposed had been paid for, and he declined to pay the fee as a matter of principle.

He turned from the gate, and in a secluded spot saw an opportunity to scale the fence, as he thought, without being detected. So he clambered over the fence and alighted among the graves. He found his way to the resting place of his mother, and in a state of complete exhaustion sat down to rest. His movements had been observed by the man in charge of the churchyard, and approaching him from behind the official laid his hand on the miser's back with the remark:

"Now I've got you: Give me that fee."

"I'll do nothing of the sort. I haven't used your old gate, and owe you nothing," Reese replied.

"Then," said the officer, "you'll come to gaol."

Reese half rose to his feet, and then tumbled forward on his face. When they turned him over he was dead. He had died of heart disease, brought on by the exhaustion caused by his climbing the cemetery fence instead of going in by the gate, to save ten cents! Another case wherein the Golden Calf was conspicuous.

Reese left a will in which generous bequests were made for charitable purposes. His money was found in every conceivable hiding place, under carpets, within the stuffing of lounges, between the plastering and the weather boarding of his house, buried in his cellar, and hid in the attic next to the shingles.

"Money" King did not long survive his enemy. He was missed for some days, and when his room door was forced, he was found kneeling, with piles and piles of coin on his bed and on the floor. His last moments on earth had been passed in worshipping the Golden Calf on his bended knees!

A person who fawns on the rich and will not take a hint that his room is more desirable than his company, is a worshipper at the shrine of the Golden Calf. The man who deems it an honor to be bespattered by mud from the wheels of a rich man's auto, the toady who, having been kicked on one part of his body smiles, and begs as a favor that he may be kicked on another part, the miser who laves in a yellow stream of wealth, the woman who compresses her great talents in a bawdy book and sells it for a sum of gold, are all alike. They are all bad. If President Roosevelt were to be asked to size them up he would class them as "undesirable citizens," whose presence in a free community is a curse, because their example, like smallpox, is catching. Mrs. Glyn and her copyists should be disinfected. There should be erected a sort of moral quarantine to which they could be consigned, and where they might be given moral baths of such strength and frequency as the magnitude of their offence warrants. I often wonder what sort of thoughts must occupy the mind of a woman who can write the wicked stuff Mrs. Glyn has written, and whether there is anything womanly about her save her name. "Ouida" was regarded as a very low woman indeed. It is said that when she sent her first novel to the publisher her father, who was unaware that the girl had aspired to literary fame, chanced to come across the book on a friend's shelf. He declared that it was unfit for decent persons to read. When he learned that his daughter was the author, he declared that the family name was blighted.

"Where," he asked, "did you, a young girl of seventeen, carefully brought up, acquire all your knowledge of the world—of army phrases, slang expressions, and vulgar suggestions?"

"I don't know," "Ouida" replied. "They just came to me as I write. They must be in my blood."

But nothing "Ouida" ever wrote will compare in moral nastiness and wickedness with Mrs. Glyn's latest literary effort. Is it well written? Yes; and therein lies the danger. It will interest and captivate the refined. The low and evilly-minded did not need this spur to urge them to take the wrong road. They were traveling already. It is the innocent and unsophisticated for whose future one trembles, when the Golden Calf at whose feet Mrs. Glyn crouches bleats his naughtiness in their minds.

Mr. Fletcher was a plasterer and bricklayer. It was natural, therefore, that the chimney projecting from the roof of his one-story cottage was in the last stage of dilapidation, and needed to be torn down and rebuilt. A hundred times or more Mrs. Fletcher had called his attention to it, and begged him to mend it, but he was always too busy. He would attend to it when he "got time."

At last there came a bright, clear day, he had absolutely nothing to do, and his wife promptly suggested that he take up that long-delayed job and finish it.

"I just can't do it today, Emily," he said. "On a day like this I ought to be out hunting work." And he went out, and slammed the door behind him.

A few minutes after he had gone away a neighbor called and knocked at the front door. As Mrs. Fletcher admitted her, a terrific racket was heard on the roof.

"Goodness alive! What does that noise mean?" asked the caller.

"I think it means," said Mrs. Fletcher, with a smile, "that my husband has changed his mind."

"For the land's sake!" exclaimed the other. "Does it always make a noise like that when he changes his mind?"

Plea of Church for Justice and Peace

THE delegates to the International Congress of Peace assembled at Caxton Hall to hear the presidential address of Lord Courtney of Penwith, which, inaugurated the full session of the congress, says the London Standard. There was a large attendance. The chair was occupied at the outset by Mr. T. P. Newman, chairman of the executive committee, who invited Lord Courtney to preside.

Lord Courtney said the single thought which he desired to submit to them was the connection between justice and peace. Without justice they could have no guarantee of permanent peace. With justice, the peace of the world was unassailable. There were words of an old poem very familiar to many generations of Englishmen, and familiar, no doubt, in some sort to their foreign friends, which had occurred to his mind in relation to this matter. The words ran thus:—"Mercy and truth have met together; righteousness and peace have kissed each other." When injustice was once enthroned and in possession there must be a permanent desire and a recurrent effort to get rid of the oppression, to overthrow the injustice, and to establish right in its place. He knew there were some amongst them who believed that the only way of getting rid of injustice was not to rise against it, but to observe the passive resistance of those who did not acknowledge, but would not strike against the system. That was a noble creed which he would envy those who could possess it to the full, and in respect to which he never would say one word to lessen the faith of those who held it. It was the creed sanctioned by the highest and deepest virtues to which they appealed, and if he did not put it before them as a solution of the evil against which they were fighting, he would utter no word which should suggest any disparagement of its force and validity. If they looked back on the wars of the past, most of them—it was now admitted by all men—could have been prevented, but, there were some of their friends would say, and say with all plausibility, that they were inevitable. They were wars to get rid of injustice, to upset cruel and hard dominions; wars to establish the liberties of ourselves and of communities. If there had been no injustice those, the most defensible of all wars, would have been unnecessary.

If they would get rid of injustice, how should they labor to bring about that great result? How should they get rulers of nations to cease to aspire to obtain power over others? How should they get the members of nations to be just to one another, so that they should not even tolerate the thought of wrongdoing? How should they get among the nations of the world what they had succeeded in obtaining within the nations—resort to law instead of to force; an appeal to the privileges and powers of society for enforcing justice, instead of a resort on ones own account to the force which one might command to compel justice? The first thing was to use their own power and opportunities to develop the strength, the scope, and the purity of international law, which rose above the separate citizen. Time was when there was no international law, but they now found all nations respecting in some form or other those conventions to which they gave the name of international law. Some of them had wished for more work from The Hague Conferences and some of them thought that the last one did not accomplish so much as it might. But it would not be just to say that it did nothing. It did much. It observed,

somewhat to its own discomfort in the management of business, the cardinal principle and great doctrine which had been slowly evolving amongst the nations of the world of the equality of every nation upon earth. The conference consented in principle to the establishment of a court which should overrule the courts of separate nations, and be the tribunal of appeal to which the separate nations must have recourse; no longer a court simply open to those who wished it, but a court which should be a court of appeal to which the decisions of the prize courts of the separate nations should be subjected, and should establish a law above the authority of any State or the power of any separate dominion. Could they do nothing more than this to develop the notion of justice amongst nations?

Lord Courtney then referred to the work of the late Sir Randal Cremer, particularly in regard to the inter-parliamentary conferences

THE TEN DOLLAR BILL

I am crumpled with the fingers of age,
I'm the friend of the banker, the thief and the sage.
Society ladies have tested my worth,
Of the millionaire's pile I, myself, am the birth.
I've befriended the needy, the weak and the ill,
I am known far and wide as the Ten Dollar Bill.

Enclosed in a letter, I've travelled for miles,
To be met with a wealthy philanthropist's smiles,
To be cast in a vault, overlaid with gold,
To be hidden from sight in a bartender's till,
I'm the curse of the drunkard—a Ten Dollar Bill.

At the risk of my life on the game I've been laid,
Where pockets are emptied and fortunes are made;
To be squandered and lost and as quickly regained,
I have broken up homes and caused humans to kill
And be sentenced to death—I, the Ten Dollar Bill.

My naked value has goaded the thief,
Brought tears of repugnance or murmurs of grief;
Caused sons to rejoice and fond mothers to sigh,
Caused fathers to question and juniors to lie,
Caused burglars to seek me with powder and drill—
I'm the father of crime—the Ten Dollar Bill.

The miser has placed me away in his hoard,
In garrets and cellars for years I've been stored,
To be chased in secret, fondled with greed,
Upon me two great eyes can constantly feed.
With the miser in heaven he'd gloat over me still—
I'm the mother of greed—the Ten Dollar Bill.

I am bartered for lives in the pawnbroker's halls,
I fill with expression the gilded three balls;
For trinkets and trash I am traded and loaned,
Where thieves and exiles and bankers are bandoned;
The prison and poorhouse I constantly fill,
I'm the source of regret—the Ten Dollar Bill.

But I do not live for evils alone,
For sins I've contracted with good I'll atone;
A boon and a blessing, tho' tainted with strife,
Where hunger assailed I've saved many a life;
When used by a noble and honorable will,
I'm a true friend in need—the Ten Dollar Bill.

I've doctored the blind and have made them to see,
From the chains of despair I've set multitudes free;
I've cared for the lame, and have caused them to walk,
I've paid for the cradle and helped it to rock;
Relieved the sick and compounded each pill,
All invalids love me—the Ten Dollar Bill.

I've brightened the winter and kept out the cold;
I've patronized justice, humored its hold;
I've paid for each comfort that graces the home,
And saved many a son who would wander or roam;
A fire-side love in the heart I instill,
With my winter-night comforts—the Ten Dollar Bill.

I've cherished professions and bulwarked our schools,
Made doctors and lawyers from dunces and fools;
Made wives of distinction, that honor the land,
Brought talent to light and made genius expand;
Constructed each factory, warehouse and mill,
I'm industry's joy—the Ten Dollar Bill.

I pay for the railroad, the lovers' delight,
The huge carbon lamps that make day out of night.
The steamboat of commerce, the Import it brings,
The large ocean cable, the message it sings;
The press and the telegraph, all works of skill
I love and respect—the Ten Dollar Bill.

With good and with bad I rank always the same,
I starve and make wretched or feed and bring fame;
I comfort the friendless, spent in a good cause,
Or barter the babe to the fierce eagle's claws;
I can change the Andes to a miniature hill—
I'm the emblem of might, I'm the Ten Dollar Bill.

—W. G. Stoliker in Ridgetown Dominion.

which he had promoted. He hoped that the States of Europe would some day adopt the principle of referring disputes to a supreme court such as that to which disputes between states of the American union were referred.

M. Henri La Fontaine, senator of the Belgian parliament, and president of the International Bureau of Berne, responded to Lord Courtney's address on behalf of the foreign delegates.

The following letter was read by Mr. T. P. Newman from Mr. A. J. Balfour, dated from 4, Carlton Gardens, July 25:

"Dear Sir—In answer to your appeal, I have great pleasure in expressing my satisfaction at the Universal Peace Congress in London. Peace is the great interest of the civilized world, and everything which promotes it, whether it be by the education of public opinion, which, I take it, is one of the main objects of the conference, or by the conclusion of arbitration treaties, or by the efficient maintenance of defensive armaments, should have the sympathy and support of all who have the welfare of humanity at heart."

A BREACH OF FAITH

In the English Court of Appeal, before Lords Justices Vaughan Williams, Moulton, and Buckley, there was tried the case of Anstey vs. the British Natural Premium Life Association (Limited), which was an appeal by defendant company against a judgment of Mr. Justice Bray. The action was brought by Mr. Henry Anstey, of the Bird-in-Hand Hotel, Morriston, Glamorgan, to recover as assignee £2,000 on a policy dated July 4, 1904, on the life of Hannah Anstey, who died on October 11, 1907. By the defence the defendants said that the policy was granted in consideration of the statements and declarations made on the application for the policy, some of which, they alleged, were untrue.

Mr. Hohler, K. C., and Mr. Josephs appeared in support of the appeal, and at the close of their arguments the court, without calling on Mr. Richards, for the plaintiff, dismissed the appeal, with costs.

Lord Justice Moulton said he had for many years been of opinion that the life insurance business in this country had to a great extent been carried on upon wrong lines, in that the terms of the contract of assurance had been made by the companies gradually more and more strict till at length, in the case of many companies, the security of the assured was reduced to a minimum. This was brought about by making the assured guarantee and accept as conditions of the contract all sorts of statements about their health and about circumstances which they could only have imperfect knowledge of, and which, in many cases, must be matters of opinion. These insurance contracts played such an important part in social life that he thought this state of things most unsatisfactory. The defendant company advertised that its policies were indisputable after two years, and there admittedly being no fraud in this case, His Lordship could not imagine a more shameful and signal breach of faith than the defence which was set up in this case. It showed His Lordship that this company, at any rate, was restrained by no moral considerations whatever in disputing its policies where it thought it had an opportunity of succeeding. In so speaking he was not speaking of all companies.

He—If we were not in a canoe I would kiss you.

She—Take me ashore instantly, sir.—Comic Cuts.



THE SIMPLE LIFE



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GARDEN CALENDAR FOR AUGUST

Order Bulbs now, and full list of Hardy Plants, Fruits, etc.

Plant: Many Hardy Border Plants in suitable weather: Bulbs, and especially: Phloxes, Pyrethrums, Delphiniums, Gallardias, Lilies, Crown Imperials, Strawberries, Primroses, Polyanthus, Broccoli, Salad Plants, Coleworts.

Pot: Narcissus, Scillas, Chionodoxa, Fressias.

Sow: Prickly Spinach, Cabbage, Red Cabbage, Colewort, Cauliflower, Turnip, Onion, Lettuce, Cos, and Cabbage, Endive, Turnip for winter, Horn Carrot, Mustard and Cress Radish, Cucumber in heat, Melons in heat, Primula, Calceolaria, Hardy Annuals for Spring, Mignonette, Forget-me-Not, Grass Seeds, Parsley, Tomato.

ROSES UNDER GLASS FOR AMATEURS

Great Importance of Cleaning the House

BEFORE filling the benches with soil the house must be disinfected to kill any disease spores or insects. In a general-purpose amateur's house this can't be done, perhaps, but a partial treatment can be given to the bench. If the house is empty burn sulphur on a hot sunny afternoon, shutting up the house tightly as soon as the sulphur is well lighted, and leave all snug until the next morning, when the benches must be washed and cleaned inside and outside, and then given a good coat of hot lime wash. This will destroy any insects or spores remaining in the bench. This wash is prepared as follows: To nine pounds of unslacked stone lime take two pounds of powdered sulphur and water. Pour the water over the lime, and when it commences bubbling pour in the sulphur, stir until dissolved, and apply while still hot. The sulphur in the bench will help to keep the roses free from mildew and the wash to preserve the wood of the benches.

Best Way of Filling the Bench

The soil as previously composted either in the fall or spring is brought into the house and put into the beds or benches which have been thoroughly cleaned. It is well to line the bottom of the bench with sod to hold in the soil, grassy side of the sod down and the root part up. This is specially necessary when the boards of the bench are placed an inch apart, as is sometimes the case. Fill in three inches of soil with such fertilizer as may be necessary, mixing all in thoroughly with the hands, and at the same time picking out all stones and any other rough material. Leave the surface of the bed rounded rather than level to allow for subsequent settling. Don't pound the soil. Use a fork to break up any lumps if you like, but the best practical men use their hands as the leveling and finishing tool.

Just How to Plant

The actual work of planting is easy enough. By means of a line mark off the beds so as to give the plants fifteen inches apart either way, at least. Thoroughly water the young plants in pots two hours before they are to be planted; they will then leave the pots readily and retain a solid ball, and, of course, they must not be allowed to dry out before being planted. In planting from a pot to a bed or bench the one essential thing is to have the ball of roots and earth from the pot united with the new soil in the bed. To attain this end loosen the ball by gentle pressure, and open out the roots by working with the fingers. Be careful not to break the roots. Set the plants no deeper than they were in the pots, and after filling in with soil firm well by pressure around the sides with a closed fist. Put the larger plants in the back rows. As soon as planting is complete give a good watering and new feeding fibres will be made at once. This watering is given close around each plant rather than over the whole bed, and the work will be easy by leaving a slight shallow around each plant to catch the water. Once planted they must never suffer for want of water, neither should they be saturated at any time.

Syringe overhead two or three times a day on very hot days, and let the plants have all air possible, even leaving a little ventilation at night. This treatment will make a sturdy growth and solid wood, which enables the plants to successfully go through a winter-frosting campaign. The whole of the house, walks, and under benches must be cleaned up and made tidy after the planting.

A Guide to the Art of Watering

From the day the young rose plants are put into the benches they must be watered frequently and systematically. Eight times a day is not too often during the most trying period of the summer. There are great differences of opinion on the subject of watering, and there are hardly two growers who treat their plants alike. In cloudy, rainy weather the most careful manipulation of ventilating and watering, coupled with the best judgment, are necessary to maintain the vigor and the health of the plants. It is not then safe to water or syringe, and the only thing to do is to moisten frequently the walks and under the benches. One successful gardener on a private estate here tells of his method of watering.

"The first good syringing is given at about 7 a.m., under rather than above the foliage, with the idea of dislodging any insect. The other six are given above the foliage more to moisten the leaves and to stop too rapid evaporation from them, for being planted under glass, without shade, the evaporation through the foliage is more rapid than the absorption by the roots. Under this method I have found

that the plants developed foliage rapidly and of good substance, and consequently are less susceptible to attacks of mildew."

Of course the beds must not be made overwet. The number of syringings may be reduced to two, but they will be heavier and the water given equally to the soil and to the foliage. With frequent syringings the water is kept from the soil as much as possible. The amateur is much more likely to err on the side of giving too little water—maintaining too dry an atmosphere—than he is to make the mistake of giving too much.

After the plants have been in the benches for two or three weeks they will be making a good growth and can be watered more freely. Keep the surface of the soil stirred and clear of weeds. But don't work too deeply—half an inch is enough.

How Successful Rosarians Get Good Soil

The rose likes a rich soil. Without a proper soil the finest house will fail to produce good roses, and with suitable soil one can get along very well indeed in a makeshift sort of a house. In many small places where it is not practicable to give up one house entirely to roses, it is at the same time possible to attain a tolerable result by paying strict attention to the soil requirements. That all places are not equally well suited for growing roses under glass is most likely due to differences in the soils. The soil should be produced in August

the rate of one bushel to a hundred-foot house. Or, ten pounds of each, bone meal and wood ashes, or bone meal and sheep manure, to 200 square feet of glass, mixed with the soil in the bench or while turning outdoors, will be sufficient.

The Principles of Greenhouse Construction

The amateur can grow good roses in any reasonably well-built and sufficiently lighted house where a proper degree of heat can be had. All houses of whatever pattern will of course be run east and west. The three-quarter-span roof makes the house very high at the ridge, as a regular pitch of seven and one-half inches to the foot is maintained. The even-span house, in which both sides of the roof are the same size and the ridge in the centre, is cheaper to build and costs less for repairs. For the amateur the even span is more useful, as it can be turned to any other purpose if roses are tired of.

Although different varieties of roses may show preferences for different soils, still for the amateur a good general one is preferred, and a soil prepared as above will answer perfectly well. A soil that is good for almost all varieties will, if taken and rubbed between thumb and finger, have a mellow, smooth feeling. *Perle des Jardins*, *La France*, *Duchess of Albany*, and *Niphetos* succeed best on a lighter type of soil, while *The Bride*, *Bridesmaid*, *Catherine Mermet*, *Madame Hoste*, *Papa Gontier*, *Seuvenir de Wootton* and *American*

allow the young plants to grow without crowding until the next spring—not less than four inches. The drills should be eighteen inches apart, to permit cultivation either with the wheel cultivator or hand hoe. At the approach of winter protect the plants by a light covering of straw and leaves with boards placed over all, both to hold the covering and to shed water. This is of course best done by having two boards joined together to form an inverted V. If it is desired to keep the colors separate, of course they must be labeled in the rows where sown; but if a mixed bed of hollyhocks is wanted it is far better to mix the seeds before sowing, for somehow or other it is hard to plant a mixed bed from separate colors—at least it is hard to get it done satisfactorily.

When the covering is removed the following spring the plants will be in perfect condition to transplant to the positions they are to fill in the garden. When lifting them take great care to dig deep and secure intact the long, fleshy roots, as they are the standby of the plants during the stress of hot weather and drought. The reason why there are so many hollyhocks of only average quality seen, and so few really good ones, is that insufficient care is given to preparing the soil. Double dig the place where they are to be planted and put a generous quantity of rich manure in the trench when refilling it; or feed freely all through the growing season with nitrate of

FLOWERING SHRUBS AND THEIR CARE

Flowering shrubs are a class of plants that give permanent and satisfying results to the grower after once being planted. There are so many varieties that it would be impossible to describe them all in a single paper, as they would fill a catalogue besides the list already known, many new species and many varieties of old species are being continually introduced by nurserymen. As a rule the majority of them are of the hardiest nature.

Preparation of Soil

Like everything else that we grow, we must go to some trouble in preparing the soil thoroughly where shrubs are to grow, in order to have the best results, as usually after once being planted they are not disturbed for many years, and then only perhaps to thin them out or to move one not planted in the position best suited. So much is continually dimmed into our ears about preparing the soil well for planting anything, that it seems unnecessary now to repeat it; but to have good healthy shrubs with plenty of fine flowers, it pays to drain it and to apply plenty of good strong manure thoroughly and deeply dug in.

Shrub Planting and Combinations

As a general rule shrubs are usually planted too thickly and afterwards become an indefinite hedge when the individuality of each shrub is lost in the mass. Unless intended to make a hedge or close border of one variety, a mixed collection should not be planted closer than six feet. This may seem a great distance when planting the small shrubs, but a few years' growth will show the necessity, besides allowing the plant to develop its characteristics evenly all around. The proper rule is to avoid violent contrasts and to place each where the color of the flowers and foliage will be most effective and the height of the shrub at maturity can be seen to the best advantage.

In a mixed border the planter is advised to place the tall growing kinds, such as the large-flowered syringa and lilacs at the back, *Wiegelia*, *hydrangeas*, and so forth, in the middle and the dwarf sorts, such as *Deutzia gracilis* and *Spiraea Fortunei* in the front. In a border of this character, it is a good plan to mix in herbaceous plants, bulbs, and so forth, which, if properly assorted as to flowering period, will give an endless show from early spring till late fall.

Where there is plenty of garden room a fine effect is produced by massing three or more of one kind together, thus presenting a show of bloom that is satisfying, to say the least of it. For example, imagine half a dozen *Spiraea Reevesiana* of *Spiraea Van Houttei* alongside a clump of the diameter of the scarlet quince, *Pyrus Japonica*, both in flower together, or a group of white lilacs, five to eight feet high, in full flower in the background with a clump of scarlet quince in bloom in front; the effect is magnificent.

In this way, a group of *Prunus cerasifera*, var., *Pissardi* or *Berberis vulgaris*, var., *atropurpurea* against a mass of golden elder, is quite striking in color effect and makes a picture not easily forgotten, and in the fall of the year, a hedge of *Hydrangea paniculata*, in plumed masses of creamy white, flanked in front by a bed of scarlet gladiolus, makes a lasting show of color that is worth all the trouble to produce.—Exchange.

SHOOTS OF VINES

Failure in the growth of good grapes by amateurs is often caused by the want of knowledge of how and when to stop (meaning, to cut off) the young growth on the green shoots of vines in early summer when growth is so active. So rapid is the growth of the vine at this time of the year that, if the work of stopping is neglected, the roof of the viney soon becomes one tangle of useless and wasteful shoots, shutting out light and air so necessary to the well-being of the vine and to the success of the crop of grapes, and at the expense of uselessly wasting the energies of the vine. This subject of stopping the vine is so simple and entails so little labor that, once well understood, a child could do the work without trouble, so that there is no sort of excuse for its being neglected. The new shoots which emerge in spring from the shoots of last year's growth, which were pruned back in winter, should be 15 inches apart (on both sides of the vine) on vines of moderate growth such as *Black Hamburg*, *Muscot of Alexandria*, *Foster's Seedling* and *Buckland Sweetwater*, and 18 inches on the stronger-grown sorts such as *Gros Colman*, *Gros Marco* and *Alicante*.

The bunch of grapes on these shoots generally appears after the third leaf of the shoot has been developed. As soon as three other small leaves have been formed above the bunch is the time to stop the shoot by pinching out the point or heart with the finger and thumb. This will leave six primary leaves on the shoot, which must be guarded and kept healthy until the crop is ripened and gathered, as on the health and vigour of these leaves the success of the crop greatly depends. The result of stopping the shoots will be that several other small shoots will emerge from the axils of the leaves below. These in their turn, as soon as they have formed two leaves, must be stopped in the same way, and so must also all the young shoots which will emerge from the stopping of these sub-shoots, which are termed laterals. By the time this third stopping will have taken place, growth of foliage will be on the wane and the grapes coloring, and then this lateral growth may be permitted more freedom with advantage, stopping them at the sixth leaf instead of the seventh.—Owen Thomas.



AUGUST
BLOOM IN VICTORIA

or September for use next year so that the winter may act upon it. By preference get soil from an old pasture that has not been cultivated for many years. A heavy loam from grass land that has been regularly grazed is the ideal basis of the compost heap for roses. A good tough sod full of roots is to be sought not for the grass tops, but for the root fibre.

Having the soil, stock it just before winter in proportions of three parts soil to one of cow manure, layer upon layer in a mound of convenient height, but not too high nor too broad for the frost to penetrate. Let it remain without any cover till spring. In composting fresh manure can be used; but if the manure is added at the time the soil is chopped down in the spring it must have been thoroughly rotted previously. As soon as the weather in spring is "open" and the soil sufficiently dried out to be worked the whole heap should be turned and allowed to remain fully a month, when it is turned once more. Use a spade in these operations. One month before it will be carried into the house it should have the final turning, when bone meal (about one part to fifty) or other fertilizer may be added. Everything depends upon the quantity of the soil. To that taken from a pasture yielding one ton of hay to the acre one-fourth its bulk of manure may be added, whereas a pasture cutting 2 tons to the acre will not need more than one-eighth its bulk of manure. At the last turning of the compost an addition of lime and bone meal may be made—but neither in large quantities; lime is to be used only when the soil is specially heavy. Mica is added if the soil is unusually light. It will be better perhaps for the amateur to omit the lime and apply the bone meal (or wood ashes) directly to the soil in the beds or benches as a top dressing before planting and

Beauty require heavy soils for their best development. Roses grown on a clay soil produce blooms of better color and substance than those grown on a lighter one.

Solid Beds or Raised Benches?

The present tendency is favoring solid beds, especially for American Beauty. The hybrid teas, which give the greatest satisfaction under glass, seem to flower more freely when planted in beds; on benches they exhibit a tendency to go dormant, and cease growth.

The benches should hold four and one-half inches of soil and have drainage provided by having the bottom boards or tiles one-half inch apart. In some beds drainage material—broken stone—is placed in for a space of fifteen inches and a soil depth of six or seven inches allowed.—Garden Magazine.

RAISING HOLLYHOCKS FROM SEED SOWN IN AUGUST

Anyone can easily raise a stock of hollyhocks by sowing the seed as soon as possible after they are ripe. It is important to gather them as early as possible, because if left on the plants there is danger of loss from rotting as a result of the late summer rains. The old-fashioned way of raising hollyhocks was by cuttings, and if one wishes to be sure of increasing a given variety that is the only way. I have grown a full set of *Chater's* hollyhocks, which are the finest to be had, and found that they would reproduce themselves so nearly true from seed as to render the tedious-cutting method quite unnecessary for the ordinary amateur. Sow seeds in July or August in a drill one inch deep in a sunny, rich soil, leaving plenty of space between the seeds to

soda, one-half ounce, and superphosphate and kainit, one-fourth ounce each, to two gallons of water. Give this once in three weeks.

The all-outdoor cultivation of hollyhocks is far more simple than the old way of starting them under glass and, moreover, gives us plants with stronger constitution. Treated in this way as a biennial, it will give better results than when grown as a perennial.

A Race of Annuals

Very recently a distinct new race of hollyhocks has been introduced which promises to be very valuable to the amateur in that if sown early the plants grow to full size in the season and bloom profusely in late summer—branching freely from the ground up. There are both single and semi-double varieties, and the foliage is often distinctly lobed (showing evident traces of *Althaea ficifolia*), the colors are of many shades, and by a little selection we shall no doubt have as wide a range of color with equal perfection in form as exist today in the older hollyhock (*A. rosea*). In their essential requirements these are the same as the older favorites and will certainly become popular.

One other advantage of the annuals is that they do not appear to be so liable to the disease which almost ruined hollyhock culture a few years ago. This system of growing the old type strictly as a biennial, sowing in July as directed, very materially lessens the liability to disease.

Propagation by cutting is accomplished by taking pieces of young shoots, consisting of two joints with lower leaves removed, and inserting them in fine soil frames during August. But I prefer seeds.—E. O. Orpet.



THE SIMPLE LIFE



WITH THE POULTRYMAN

PROBING THE SECRETS OF THE HEN



It is a curious fact that there is less really known in a scientific way about poultry-craft than about almost any other country-life pursuit. For ages, biddy was allowed to conduct her domestic affairs according to the desires of her own heart, with but little interference from mankind, but with the advent of the modern incubator there came a rude awakening, and for the last few years she has been continually subjected to strange indignities, in an attempt to wrest from her the secrets which for so long have been hers alone.

Hatching an egg by machine is not the simple matter which people may imagine, for there are many problems to be met, involving temperature, moisture and the cooling and turning of the eggs; and poultrymen, like doctors, are prone to disagree.

Probably Professor Charles K. Graham, who is at the head of the poultry department of the State Agricultural College at Storrs, Connecticut, has done as much original investigation along the lines of poultry culture as any other man in the country; and some of his experiments show an originality and a resourcefulness which give them exceptional interest. He wanted, for instance, to find out for himself just how much a sitting hen actually does in the way of turning eggs which she is hatching, believing that such an experiment would indicate the practice to be followed in the case of the wooden mother.

He selected thirteen eggs (the traditional number for setting) and painted them in stripes of different colors from end to end, after which the eggs were placed in a secluded place in the charge of a motherly old sitting hen. During the hatching period, the eggs were examined every few hours; and at each examination note was made of the stripe which appeared at the top of each egg and the position of each egg in the nest. Upon consulting the record made in this manner, at the end of the test, it was found that the eggs had been continually rolled around, and over and over, so that the same stripe was seldom at the top twice in succession, and that the centre eggs were repeatedly shifted to the outside, and vice versa.

Again, Professor Graham desired to secure some definite information in regard to the moisture question. He had found, like many other people, that the hen which stole her nest out somewhere under a currant bush, and hatched her eggs on the ground, usually presented him with a large brood of thrifty, sturdy chicks; and the logical deduction was that a considerable degree of moisture was advisable.

In order to put the matter to the test, he filled the barrel with earth and made a nest for biddy on the top. He inserted a pipe through the barrel and into the earth which it contained, about a foot from the top. Every few hours throughout the twenty-one days of incubation, he would have a bucket of water poured through this pipe, so that by the time the three weeks were up the patient hen found herself sitting in what was hardly less than a barrel of mud. The hatch was a good one; but other experiments showed that an excess of water beyond a certain degree was not an advantage.

Another hen was placed on a nest suspended in a basket from the ceiling, so that the eggs would be open to the air, and the result in that case was much less satisfactory.

In order to ascertain the temperature of the eggs under the hen, an extremely important point in arranging for artificial incubation, a tiny thermometer was attached to an egg the contents of which had been blown out, with the bulb inside. A reading of this thermometer disclosed the exact degree of heat to which the hatching chicks were being subjected.

Professor Graham's experiments, however, are not confined to problems of incubation, for successful poultry keeping presents other difficulties almost as great as those encountered in securing a good hatch of chicks; in fact, it is admitted to be even more difficult to raise chicks than it is to hatch them. Much of the mortality among the youngsters is due to mistakes in feeding, and the results of Professor Graham's investigations show that this fact is not to be wondered at, for during the first ten days of its life, a chick has absolutely no judgment in regard to what it eats, repeated experiments having proven that it will lurch on sawdust as readily as on almost anything else. After ten days when the chick may be said to have reached the age of discretion, less care is required on the part of the poultry keeper.

There are a lot of white Leghorn hens at the college confined in separate pens, for experimental purposes, the yards adjoining one another, and it soon became evident that the success of certain experiments was threatened because of the danger that a hen from one pen would find its way into another flock. After considerable thought in regard to this matter an admirable solution of the difficulty was discovered. One flock of hens was dyed green, another blue, while still another was ornamented with tails of a golden hue; the idea being of course that if a blue-hen was running with a lot of green fowls, its presence would be detected immediately.

Professor Graham must be absolved from all blame for an amusing hoax of which a newspaper man, representing a paper in a small city, was made the victim. He was shown all over the place by one of the assistants, whose bump of humor was so well developed that, when the

visitor innocently asked if the strange colored hens represented a new breed, he could not refrain from telling him that they did, indeed, and that they had come direct from the Philippines. The reporter was gullible, and wrote a glowing account for his paper in regard to the remarkable Philipine fowls at the Storrs College.

There is much discussion nowadays among poultrymen in regard to poultry houses which are open at one side, or which have windows without glass, even during the coldest weather, and a number of poultry raisers are using this plan with success. For testing the practicability of the cold air method, the professor erected a tent made of ordinary duck, costing about six dollars. He placed a roost and nests in this tent, and made it the home of a small flock of white Leghorns—a variety of birds as is well known having unusually large combs. These birds have lived in this tent all through the past winter, and not one of them has had its comb even touched by frost, while the flock have laid fairly well. It is a fact, strange as it may seem, that the thermometer has shown the tent to be warmer than some of the regular boarded houses.

Probably there is no phase of poultry keeping which is more discussed than that which relates to feeding; and the experiments at Storrs along that line have been of exceeding interest.

When snow has been on the ground, one flock has been given no water; but allowed to eat the snow freely; another flock has been allowed access to cold water; while a third flock has been provided with warm water daily. A record has been kept of the number of eggs which each flock has laid. The result has been surprising, for a year's average shows that the flock which has been compelled to eat snow in lieu of water has produced more eggs than either of the other flocks.

During the past winter a number of flocks have been fed nothing but corn and beef scraps, and have laid well on this ration. Professor Graham believes that any flock of pullets will lay well on a beef scraps and corn diet throughout the year, if it has the range of a number of acres of ground; but that, in the case of a flock which is confined closely, other grains will be necessary.

The feeding experiments have been many and varied. The experiment station at the college has been investigating Camembert cheese-making, and some of the surplus cheese was fed to one flock of hens, with consequences which were quite unexpected. The poultry department of course is called upon to supply the families of the members of the faculty, as well as the students' boarding house, with eggs, and whenever an egg from the Camembert cheese-fed flock was broken, an odor was diffused such as was never known to man before. It can be imagined that, when an egg of this sort was opened at the table, there was consternation, especially if by chance it had been served to a guest. Sometimes the odor was apparent even before the shells were broken, and eggs which were opened the very day on which they were laid had much the appearance of those which were several months old, a fact which caused some embarrassment to the members of the poultry department, for they were quite in the dark for some time as to the cause of all the commotion. Professor Graham now feels that this experiment is pretty conclusive evidence of the fact that the rations which are fed to hens have an appreciable effect on the odor as well as the flavor of the eggs which the hens lay; at least he has the support of the faculty in this opinion.

There are many other problems yet to be worked out. There is for example the question of the influence of the ration in fixing the color of the yolk of an egg. The statement has long been made, with supposed authority, that a diet in which corn predominates will result in eggs with a yellow yolk. Professor Graham has shown that this statement is not true, for the same hen will lay an egg one day which has a light yolk, and the next day an egg with a dark one. The question of breed does not seem to enter into the matter; certain breeds always lay eggs with brown shells, and other certain breeds eggs with white shells; but there is no rule of this sort in regard to the color of the yolk.

Nobody as yet has been able to determine whether an egg is fertile or not, from an examination, until it has been incubated for several days; but, as infertile eggs will keep fresh longer than fertile ones, such knowledge will prove of value.

Many people believe that the tiny white speck which is seen in the egg, when broken, is proof that the egg is fertile; and this theory is generally advanced in the class-room, but is quickly overthrown by the professor, who states that this speck, which is the undeveloped germ, is found in every egg, whether fertile or otherwise.—H. D.

POULTRY NOTES

If there is such a thing as vermin about the poultry premises, it will find the little chick, and nothing but heroic measures will rid a premises of the pest.

The farmer can make money on eggs if he can get the eggs. If he can produce eggs, and he ought to do this about as easy as to raise wheat or oats or barley.

Grease of any kind is very sickening to a chick, and yet a drop of oil on the head, one on the back and under each wing, we mean just the thinnest drop, will rid the chick of vermin. The same end may be accomplished by dusting the chick with insect powder. The powder is less apt to affect the chick, but is

not one-half as efficient as oil in riding the chick from vermin.

A writer in Poultry Success insists that white diarrhoea is hereditary. His plan of combatting it is to be careful to keep none of the chicks affected with this trouble for breeders. By this means he claims to keep his flock reasonably free from this dreaded complaint.

The hen is the best property on the farm; the cow second best, and the horse stands third. We, of course, refer to profit; if we referred to use we would say horse is man's best friend. It takes all these to succeed on the farm, but the hen will bring money right along, all the time.

The following having been found to be an effective remedy for egg-eating hens, I venture to suggest it to readers who may have occasion to try it. Take an egg and blow out half the contents, leaving the yolk in. Stop up one hole and refill with ammonia, shaking well to get it thoroughly mixed; put it down in the house and watch results. A rush, a peck, and a sudden recollection of good manners on the part of each hen as she gets a beakful and retires gracefully to allow her comrades to take their share. Next day put down a genuine egg, and note the disdain of the highly educated ladies who have had a taste of the doctored edition for anything so common as an ordinary new egg.

CONVENIENCES IN THE MODERN STABLE



Every architect were a horseman—which he rarely is there would be more comfortable and convenient stables on American country places.

Too often the stable is made to conform to the general scheme of the place itself, to the cost of its equine inhabitants in comfort and welfare, and to the sorrow of their attendants as regards convenience.

The details of exposure, ventilation and light need not be elaborated here. A southern exposure, it need hardly be said, is best, and ventilation must be thorough—top and bottom. The windows in the stable should be fitted with the new stall window guards, which are so arranged that no direct draft can blow on the horse. The sash has iron bars in front of it to protect it from the horse, and has sides of sheet steel, so that when it is opened the air is forced upward. The average groom is apt to under-ventilate, as it is easier to groom the horses' coats under such conditions.

There is also a tradition among them that dark stables are very desirable. Unless a horse is very tired, he needs light as well as air, just as every other animal does. Common sense should regulate this matter, and the stable should be arranged so that the light can be controlled at will.

The modern aids to comfort and convenience in stable management are many, but they are not very radical in their nature. Generally speaking, the conduct of a well-kept stable has changed very little in the last fifty or sixty years. It is surprising to pick up such authorities as Frank Forrester's "Book of the Horse," published in 1857, or Harry Hilover's "The Pocket and Stud," dating from a still earlier period, and see how many of the hints contained therein are applicable to horse management today, and also how little methods of such things as grooming have changed in half a century.

Most modern stables, however, are far ahead as to drainage, and this is a most important item. The proper drainage of stalls is a most vexed problem with stable builders. Perhaps the simplest and most popular plan is to lay the stall upon a slight slant (about two-inch fall) toward the rear, and to drain from there by a covered drain running the length of the stable into the manure well. If the floor is of asphalt or brick, it is covered, of course, by a false flooring of wooden gratings, placed close together, and so arranged that the grade of the stall may be neutralized. It is uncomfortable for a horse to stand with his fore feet much higher than his hind feet. In fact, if he is left free to assume his own attitude, he will invariably take the opposite posture in order to rest himself.

The most modern and complete arrangement for stalls is a patented device which consists of a heavy cast-iron basin under the entire stall, over which is laid a rock-maple flooring of slats, so arranged that it can be easily lifted, and the stall thoroughly flushed at frequent intervals. A bell trap cesspool carries off all drainage immediately, and the bedding is kept dry and in good condition. This stall may be flooded by means of a hose, or a device may be arranged which floods it automatically. The grade for the drainage is entirely in the underlying basin and the horse stands upon a perfectly level floor. This arrangement does away also with the troublesome gutter at the rear of the stall, either covered or uncovered, and the floor of the stall may be flush with that of the rest of the stable. This device may also be used with a brick or a cement floor in place of the cast-iron basin.

The modern stable is fitted to provide for many contingencies. For instance, a horse frequently becomes "cast" in his stall at night. Sometimes he becomes entangled in his halter shank, or he may be attacked by colic. With the old fashioned standing stall it was exceedingly difficult and sometimes dangerous to aid a horse so situated. The up-to-date stall is so constructed that by simply unscrewing a couple of screws, the entire side can readily be removed, and two stalls practically thrown into one. In order to accomplish this, the planks which divide the stalls are fitted into grooves from which they can easily be lifted, instead of being fastened to stall posts as heretofore.

Stall guards of cast or wrought iron come in a variety of patterns, but advanced taste and experience favor simplicity as being most sanitary. The plain upright bars, which should run closer toward the head of the stall, so that the horse cannot get his nose through, are preferred. In this connection, a modern device is commendable and should not be overlooked. The guards, instead of being fastened tightly to the wall and stall posts, are fitted with sockets. This provides for heat and cold expansion and contraction in the guard itself, and also for warping of the wood, which is too often green when the stable is built.

The stall posts may be of wood or iron. Every stable should contain at least one box stall, and there are several excellent modern devices for their convenience. One is a sliding door hung on ball bearings, which can be operated without effort, while the door itself can be fitted with a sliding door lock, easy for the human, but impossible for the equine to operate. The door itself should be hung on the inside of the stall. This is neater in appearance and offers better resistance in the case of a kicking horse, as the door is then braced on each side by the heavy stall posts.

The stall posts of a box stall should be perfectly smooth on the under side so that a horse cannot injure himself in going out or in. The fastenings and catches should be of special patterns to insure this.

There are several new devices intended to prevent a horse from eating too rapidly, in the form of patent mangers. One of these consists of a sort of muzzle lying upon the grain, through which the horse can get only a small mouthful at a time. Others feed the grain out slowly by various devices. Such mangers are not necessary except in the case of horses which are inclined to eat too ravenously; but, in selecting the manger, it is well to get one that is easily cleaned, otherwise they become sour and dust accumulates in them. The best way to feed hay is from the floor; and the old fashioned hay rack, which compelled the horse to stretch his neck until he rivalled a giraffe, is now happily a thing of the past.

The old-time manger generally contained a lump of rock salt, thrown there because salt is beneficial to horses and is greatly enjoyed by them. But this interfered with the proper cleaning of the manger and usually formed a nucleus for an accumulation of stale and sour oats, dirt and dust, caused by the slobbering of the horse. This is replaced now by a neat rack holding a solid brick of white salt which the horse may lick at his pleasure, quite independent of his grain.

No stable is now considered complete without an oats cleaner. The amount of foreign matter contained in the ordinary bushel of oats would astonish the average person, and all this dirt accumulating in a horse's stomach interferes sadly with his digestion and ultimately causes colic and other complications. An oats cleaner costs about \$25, but will pay for itself many times over in the long run. Where a chute is employed for the oats, a modern device for automatically measuring a feed of oats is a useful adjunct. By a simple movement, exactly four quarts is emptied into the pan.

The arrangement of the carriage house is the point where many stable builders and architects make their greatest mistake. No matter how much room you have, if it is not so disposed that the carriages can be readily gotten at without moving all the others, much annoyance will ensue. Room for harnessing and unharnessing must be provided, and provision made for the washing of the carriages.

A pavement formed of cement, properly drained by a bell trap, is usually provided for this purpose. A carriage washer fitted into the ceiling, and so arranged that with a short length of hose any vehicle can be quickly and easily cleaned, is a great convenience. By means of this device the carriage can be reached from any point without dragging the hose around.

The newest and best harness racks have iron frames, fitted with wood wherever it comes in contact with the harness. They are practically of skeleton construction so as to permit the free circulation of air. This is a very important point as otherwise harness will not dry properly.

The harness room may be fitted with a swivel hook of modern invention, for cleaning and oiling harness, so arranged that the harness can be lowered or raised at will and turned in every direction. A harness washing sink is a great convenience. Such sinks are constructed especially for this purpose. They are on legs and vary in size from 36x26 inches to 48x30 inches. The swivel hook hangs directly over the sink, and thus all the sloppiness of the old fashioned bucket is done away with.—Suburban Life.

CARE OF HORSES DURING THE HARVEST SEASON

Horses during harvesting go up against a stiffer proposition in the way of hard work than they do at any other season, or at any other farm operation, and they require to be fed more carefully and to receive better attention than at any other time. A bunch of horses hung out in front of a binder and crowded every working hour of the day for every ounce of energy they are capable of generating, have no security as horse labor goes and need feed and care of the right kind to keep them up to the top notch in performance.

It should always be remembered that a horse cannot gulp down great quantities of grain and fodder in a short time like an ox can. He needs more time to feed. A horse working on a binder requires from an hour and

a half to two hours to take in sufficient food to sustain him at work until meal time comes around again. Some farmers in the harvesting excitement forget these things and end up generally with a badly emaciated, if not seriously shattered, outfit of horses. Others again gorge their horses with grain during the hard work time and end up in about the same condition. Following either of these practices is simply laying out ground for trouble. And after all, the time a fellow saves by this kind of hustling, if it's saved at all, doesn't total up during harvest time to more than the working hours of a single day. It simply doesn't pay.

Attention to the horses at this season includes nothing more than the attention they should receive at all times when working and it certainly should not be any less. Sore necks and blistered shoulders are the two commonest troubles one is called upon to deal with. These can be largely prevented by using collars that fit snug about the animal's shoulders and by making the collars fit all the time the horses are at work. A horse that's unaccustomed to work, as some are that are crowded on to machinery at this season, is liable to burn up quite a bit of tissue during the first day or two he's on the job, and a collar that fitted perfectly at the start would soon be in good order to chafe the neck or gall the shoulders. This can be prevented by slipping in a sweat pad if the horse gaunts down from the work. Whatever else is done, the shoulders should be well washed at nights, and at noon also if it is possible to do so. A good strong brine wash is excellent for toning up the shoulders after a hard day's pull. A horse is better for being washed off completely once in a while, but in the harvest season with the nights becoming rather cold some injury may result unless he's dried off and the stable's warm.—Ex.

THE KINDS OF LIME TO USE

On soils which are exceedingly rich in organic matter, such as peaty soils and other swamp soils, it would seem altogether rational to make use of caustic lime to hasten the decomposition of the soil and consequent liberation of nitrogen, if such treatment is necessary.

There may possibly be conditions under which soils contain large amounts of phosphorus and potassium which are too slowly available for profitable crop production, and in such cases it might be good farm practice for a time to make use of caustic lime to hasten the liberation of these mineral elements of plant food. We should bear in mind, however, that this use of lime on a soil which is already deficient in nitrogen, phosphorus or potassium only serves to still further exhaust the soil of its meager supply of these elements. Without a doubt this is the most common condition and the most common effect of the use of caustic (fresh burned lime or water slacked lime.) Probably no method of treatment will exhaust such lands more rapidly than heavy or frequent applications of caustic lime. It is true that the immediate effect is usually somewhat increased crops, but it should be borne in mind that when a farmer pays out money for caustic lime to be used for this purpose, he is purchasing only a stimulant which will ultimately leave his land in worse condition than before, especially in the loss of nitrogen and organic matter; and in the exhaustion of phosphorus and potassium from the soil. In other words, this use of lime, if continued, tends rapidly to exhaust the soil and ultimately to leave it practically ruined. In this connection it may be stated that gypsum, or land plaster, produces a similar effect so far as the mineral elements are concerned, although it does not effect the destruction of the organic matter as the caustic lime does.

As a general rule, we should use lime only to correct the acidity of the soil, and this is necessary only where there is difficulty in obtaining a good stand and luxuriant growth of a leguminous crop, such as red clover. As to the form of lime to use for this purpose, the farmer must be governed, somewhat by the cost of the material. Fine-ground limestone will be both the best and the most economical form of lime to use wherever it can easily be obtained. If caustic lime be used we should make special provision to maintain the humus in the soil.

It would be expected that burned lime would produce a greater increase in the crops for the first year or two than would be produced by the ground limestone, more especially where the mineral elements, phosphorus and potassium are not applied; for the reason stated that ground limestone produces practically no direct effect except to correct the acidity of the soil and thus encourage the multiplication and activity of the nitrogen gathering and nitrifying bacteria, whereas, the burned lime not only produces this same effect, but also acts as a soil stimulant, or soil destroyer, attacking and destroying the organic matter and decomposing the mineral constituents and thus liberating plant food from the soil, usually resulting in more or less waste of valuable nitrogen and humus. The use of ground limestone to correct acidity and increase the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen is certainly altogether legitimate and commendable, but to use burned lime to force the soil to give up plant food more rapidly than it would otherwise furnish, thus producing an increase in the first few crops, but ultimately leaving the soil more impoverished than before the lime was applied, is not thought to be advisable or profitable in the long run, unless the soil contains comparatively large stores of unavailable plant food and abundant organic matter, which is certainly not the case with most Illinois soils.—Ex.

Can England Be Invaded by Airships?

UNDER the caption "An Invasion by Airships—Opinions of Experts as to How We Should Best Meet It," M. A. P. in its issue of August 1st, has the following:

It cannot be doubted that airships of one kind or another will play a part, and probably an important part, in the wars of the future. After all, had anyone prophesied twenty years ago that motor cars would be used to the extent they are now he would have been laughed at. Admitting that airships offer far more difficult problems to the inventor than did the motor car, it is reasonable to expect great developments in them during the next few years. But is the aerial invasion of England practicable, or ever likely to be practicable? and if so, how should we best meet it? These are the questions answered this week by experts in warfare.

I.—Lt.-Col. W. H. James, Royal Engineers (Reserve.)

(The famous Army tutor)

If England is not invaded until it is done by airships, she will have to wait for some time to come, for at the present moment the dirigible balloon is an exceedingly fragile contrivance which can only take a very few men. For instance, Count Zeppelin's airship can apparently carry about eleven or twelve people—the number of such vessels required to transport 50,000 men with ammunition is a question of simple arithmetic which settles the problem of invasion. Such a force would be totally destitute of cavalry or artillery, without which no invading force could live for a day.

The danger we run from the airships is that they might be used for small local attacks in connection with overseas expeditions.

When the Government chooses to find money for our experimental staff we can equip sufficient dirigibles to render any attempt of the kind indicated ridiculous.

II.—Admiral of the Fleet Hon. Sir E. R. Fremantle, G. C. B., C. M. G.

(The distinguished sailor, also pooh-poohs the idea.)

The invasion of England by airships or aeroplanes may represent a problem of practical politics in the future, but it certainly need not trouble us today.

Airships like Count Zeppelin's or those of our French friends certainly afford subject for thought, and we should not only watch their development, but experiment for ourselves, so as not to be taken by surprise.

If they become formidable, I imagine that we should meet them with similar weapons, but at present and in the near future, an invasion of England by airships is about as practicable as the storming of a fortified position by a flock of sheep.

Assuming one hundred airships like Count Zeppelin's to be capable of carrying 100 men each, that would give 10,000 men—but England could scarcely be invaded by 10,000 men, even if they could carry with them a due proportion of guns and ammunition, not to speak of cavalry; while the cost would be enormous.

In short, it is about as practicable in the present state of aerial development as Jules Verne's voyage to the moon, and I have not heard that the inhabitants of our satellite, if there are any, have been much disturbed by the intelligent appreciation of future developments of the clever French writer.

III.—Dr. T. Miller Maguire

(A characteristic fulmination from the well-known army tutor, who is admittedly one of the most brilliant of military lecturers and professors.)

War has been conducted on land and sea since the first annals of recorded time. How

is invasion by land resisted? Only by superior land forces, properly trained, and battalions equal in every way to the invader or, if inferior in numbers superior in skill and armament and moral force.

How were Persian fleets driven from Greece, and the Carthaginians from naval command of the Mediterranean? How were the Mahomedans deprived of sea power, and the Spanish and French? Only by superior force or skill, or both. You assume that there will be some danger of England's being defeated by airships. Surely a nation that could conquer enemies at sea could conquer enemies in the air and by means most associated with England's past history; but certainly no longer probable with a nation insanely devoted to spectacular and gladiatorial games. If Ger-

pass them in energy and scientific skill and enterprise and courage, the nation that has held command of the sea against all rivals since 1588 can hold command of the air. My own opinion is that unless all classes of English change their habits of life and worship science and knowledge and Bushido instead of as at present sport and luxury, they will most assuredly lose their Empire anyhow. If they cease to be ball players and become men they could not only counterstroke each invading airship by double numbers, but also mutilate the ships by specialized ordnance and seize each ship that ventured to land a force anywhere.

After all, the final decision will always be on the surface of the land. Mother Earth will not be ignored, neither sea power nor air

methods of annihilating every airship, but we would not be able to cope with any kind of power in any respect, land or sea or air, till we get rid of party in military affairs, and the disastrous incompetence it nourishes.

But we are not prepared to publish details of our schemes, nor are we prepared to deal with the war office, well knowing that the army council would spoil any plans, however simple and wise. You may accept the doctrine, that a nation that could not be conquered by sea and land power will never be conquered by air power, unless it lets itself be surprised. We have received ample warning; will we let ourselves be surprised and ruined as was Austria in 1866, and France in 1870? You should demand an answer to this

Of course if the latter are so far developed that they will be able unexpectedly to drop large bodies of men in undefended districts, they being provided with the strength and all the necessities of an army, this country would be no safer than any other. The same would be the case if, as it is feared by some timid persons, a large German or other army were suddenly and without warning landed in England. To me both hypotheses are irrational. At the same time for means of observation, and possibly for dropping dynamite shells and the like, airships must be regarded as practical factors in war, and we should not neglect the matter, nor be unable to retaliate by means of similar amenities.

V.—Major B. F. S. Baden-Powell.

(The inventor of man-lifting kites, says we shall need new inventions.)

The question is a very large one to reply to in a few words. To combat the airships of the future we shall undoubtedly have to introduce new guns, air torpedoes, and many other inventions. The dynamite flying machine will without doubt eventually be paramount over the propelled balloon, and when that has been ousted we shall again want more inventions.

VI.—The Hon. C. S. Rolls

The famous motorist and aeronaut, says we must have an aerial fleet of our own.)

Now that international law allows the discharging of explosives from balloons and airships in warfare, we should undoubtedly be prepared for the possibility of having to reckon with one or two Continental war airships in the event of a European war, although the fear of anything in the nature of an invasion on a large scale is, in my opinion premature.

It is important that special practice in firing projectiles at aerostats should be made, but our greatest security against enemies' navigable balloons is to have a fleet of the same vessels ourselves. For this purpose it is money from government that is required, for in Colonel Capper and his staff we have at Aldershot the best possible material and knowledge on this subject that we or any other nation could wish for. It is at present simply a question of being handicapped by insufficient facilities and funds for the construction on a large scale of airships of a suitable size and system.

VII.—General Sir Richard Harrison, G. C. B., C. M. G.

(The distinguished Royal Engineers officer who was formerly Inspector-General of Fortifications.)

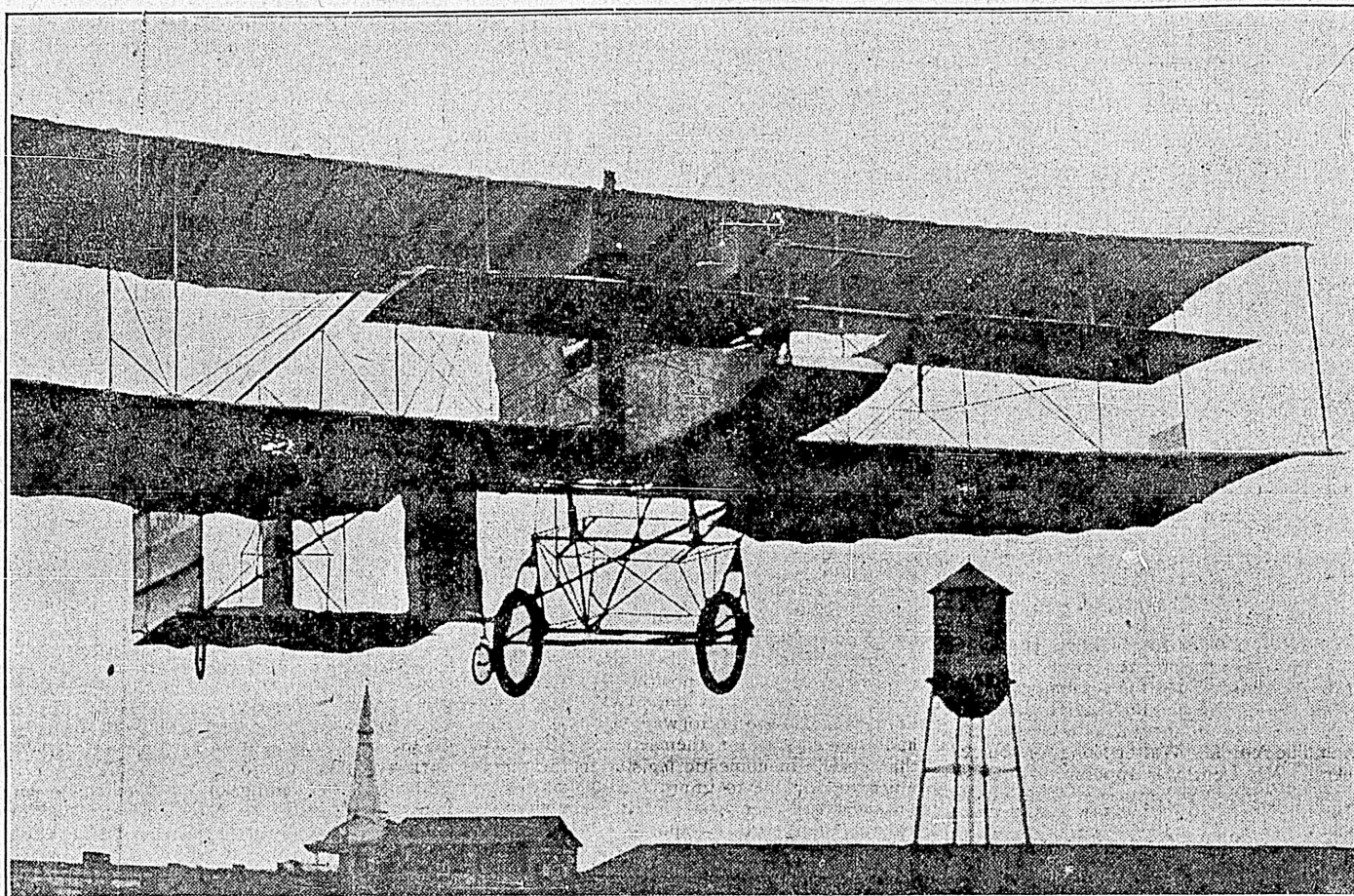
No doubt airships will, in the future, as they have done in the past, take part in civilized war. To what extent depends on the progress they make.

I expect that for some years to come their primary use will be to reconnoitre over land and sea.

VII.—Sir David Solomons.

(The eminent electrical engineer, advocates conscription.)

I view the possibility of balloons and other aerial machines being employed in warfare at a date not far distant; even today, with good weather fortune, they are a menace. A fleet would run enormous risks, even with protecting devices, such as nets stretched overhead and other shields of the nature of "deviators," and means to attack the aerial machines. This latter proceeding is not easy, for mischief may be done before the destruction of the airship is accomplished. There is only one practical way to protect our country, namely, by adopting conscription at once and crushing all we believe to be our enemies without delay, before they get too strong.



Farman's Aeroplane in Flight at Brighton Beach

many has superior brain power, force of character, numbers, and scientific skill, of course she will prevail in war by land, by sea, or in air. There is no mystery about the matter. After a great victory at sea, troops must land and beat the land forces, or there can be no successful invasion. So with airships; plenty of forces must decide the issue on land after aerial battles.

It would require a very enormous air fleet to bombard London or Liverpool as effectively as Richmond or Vicksburg or Plevna was bombarded, and yet these were in no hurry to yield. Neither Paris nor Metz yielded to bombardment; they were starved out.

Surely unless the English have allowed—as many say is the case, by reason of the cult of games and ignorance—the Germans to sur-

power can live long at sea or in air. If sea power never alone conquered any resolute nation, the same strategic and tactical methods with no material alteration will dispose of all aerial invasion, of which, beyond all doubt, exaggerated notions prevail. On the other hand, we must take no risks, and we must be prepared to chase every other fleet out of the sky, as well as out of the sea once it begins to be the least threat to our security. If we are not up to this standard of wisdom, we will perish soon in any case.

There is not the least doubt that I am right in principle. Details can easily be worked out; let any other power try and navigate an air fleet, we would only be too glad if they tried next month or, better still, when Parliament meets again. We have thought out

question from the committee of Imperial defence, and not from me.

IV.—Major-General Sir Alfred Turner, K.C.B.

(The distinguished soldier who was formerly Inspector-General of Auxiliary Forces is not one of those who think that the evolution of airships will render the invasion of this country more possible than it is now.)

As you say, airships will be undoubtedly used in warfare, but I do not think that the transport of large bodies of men, sufficient to invade another power, will ever be possible, for the risks are too great, and a disaster to an airship means a holocaust. If invasion by such means were attempted, I think that obviously the most effective way of opposing it would be by means of guns, which, well served and opportunely placed, would make short work of airships.

How to Attain Long Life

READERS who desire to attain the ripe old age of two hundred years will be gratified to learn that no less eminent an authority than Wu-Ting-Fang, the Chinese minister to the United States, declares it is quite possible to do so. There have been in China, he says, men and women who have attained that age, and he is not without hopes of living two centuries himself. In order to have some playmates of his own age, Minister Wu gives to the world his dietary system, in the hope that it will do for others what he expects it to do for himself.

Minister Wu begins the day without breakfast, and eats only twice a day. He is a vegetarian, and takes only rice, whole wheat bread, fruit, nuts and vegetables. He eschews all coffees, teas, cocoas, condiments and rich foods. He has also given up salt, because it tends to make the bones brittle, liquors are tabooed, and at meals nothing is drunk. He believes in drinking between meals rather than at them. Every mouthful of food is thoroughly masticated before being swallowed. That is the Chinese expert diet. In addition, he practices deep breathing, and takes moderate exercise. With many it will remain a question whether extreme longevity thus attained is not bought at too great a price. The probability is that most of us would rather meet an untimely end at 175 or 180, having experienced the delights of the table, than hang on 24 years longer and live like Minister Wu.

Those who take no particular joy in living and would be content to die off at 100, can adopt a less exacting regimen than that of Minister Wu. Sir Henry Thompson, a famous doc-

tor, who attended royalty, prescribed a set of rules for would-be centenarians. These rules he himself followed, and it is rather disappointing to note that while his book, "Diet in Relation to Age and Activity," was going through the press, Sir Henry passed away, aged 86. However, his advice is valuable, although it does clash with that of the Chinese philosopher. For instance, Sir Henry advises four meals a day. Nor does he advocate a diet composed exclusively of fruit and vegetables. They agree with each other, and with nearly every other authority, in declaring that we eat too much rather than too little. An old man should be lean and live on slender rations. Before rising in the morning an old person should sip a cup of weak tea and milk. Breakfast should be eaten about 8.30, luncheon at 1, dinner at 7, and a little refreshment should be taken at 11, if desired.

Sir Henry continues:

"Following this course, the animal food supplied for breakfast and at luncheon may include an egg or fish cooked in various well known ways. At luncheon a little tender fowl may be taken, unless it is preferred to reserve it for dinner, in which case fish and a farinaceous pudding may be substituted. This last-named meal should commence with a little good consommé, often substituting a vegetable puree, varying with the season, and made with a light meat stock or broth, or both, or a good fish soup as a change. Then a little fowl or game and a dish of vegetables according to the season of the year. Of bread eaten at meals it may be said that, whether brown or white, it should be toasted; the white, as containing

too much starch, should be toasted thoroughly, so as to be quite brittle.

We in this age are extremely skeptical over the claims of phenomenal age, and authenticated records are rare. However, despite our incredulity, there are cases as well authenticated, perhaps, as that of Methuselah, though not to be compared with this veteran's career on any other ground. Old Parr, the most famous of old men, was 152 years old, and had his last few years been characterized by as much frugality as the rest of his life, he might have lived much longer. Harvey, the famous anatomist, and discoverer of the circulation of the blood, dissected Parr and found nothing the matter with any of his organs, save a slight accretion of fat, brought on by the easy living of his last few years. It was Parr's ill-luck to attract the kindly attention of Thomas, Earl of Arundel, who made him a domestic servant in his London establishment. The old fellow simply ate and drank himself to death.

Henry Jenkins, once butler to Lord Conyngham, is said to have been 169 years old, and his case is well attested. At the age of 100 he was a fisherman, and made his living on the sea, and fifty-seven years later he was a witness in a lawsuit, and gave his testimony with as much intelligence as the average witness. He was not, however, a man of much mental attainment, although he knew enough to live so long. His food was of the coarsest description, and he drank plenty of sour milk. The latter fact is particularly interesting in view of the modern claim that sour milk is the one perfect diet. It is alleged that Thomas Carn, who died in London, in 1588, was 207 years old, and according to the St. Petersburg Gazette, of 1813, a Russian, whose death was announced, was more than 200. In all there are said to have been a score of men and women who lived to be 150 years old.

The Balloon in War Time

PHOTOGRAPHING the camps and defences of the enemy from balloons by means of a new apparatus for taking pictures at long range, and sending intelligence to headquarters by wireless, is, says the New York Post, one of the possibilities of the warfare of the future held out by Lieut.-Col. Geo. P. Scriven, chief of the United States signal corps, for the Department of the East.

That aerial manoeuvres are to play an important part in fighting hereafter has been accepted by most of the civilized nations, and the tests to be held by the War Department in August at Fort Myer indicate that not only is the dirigible balloon regarded as having attained a practical position, but the flying machine is looked upon as having been developed far enough to warrant the expenditure of time and money in trying it out.

Col. Scriven himself does not think that the flying machine has shown enough yet to entitle it to consideration, but believes that the experiments made for several years in Europe with the dirigible balloon, as well as lesser ones here, have proved that these ships of the air will be valuable as a means of collecting information about the enemy which has heretofore been impossible.

"By means of a balloon and wireless communication," he said in discussing the subject, "scouting parties may get near to the enemy's camp and send all details to their headquarters. Further than that, they can probably get an almost complete photographic picture, showing fortifications and the distribution of forces. This can be done by means of the telephoto, a

new instrument with which, by the use of an extra lens, it is possible to focus on objects at a distance of perhaps a mile and get an amount of detail which makes the picture seem as if it had been taken at a few hundred feet. It would be possible to use this apparatus automatically. That is, your camera could be placed in the bottom of the balloon and operated by clockwork, and by sailing around above any given spot of which a record was desired, its details could be reproduced almost entire. Of course there will be some danger to such scouting parties, for they claim to have demonstrated in Europe that a balloon can be destroyed by gun fire at a height of a mile in the air, which is about its limit of ascent. At the same time, the wrecking of a balloon at such a height would require the greatest skill on account of the fact that there would be no perspective to help in taking aim, and gauging the distance would be largely guesswork.

In addition to its value as a means of collecting information about the enemy, Col. Scriven thinks the balloon is likely to play a direct part in warfare, in that it can be used to tow explosives through the air, and drop them down on the enemy's strongholds.

"It is true," he said, "that the United States agreed at The Hague conference that balloons should not be used for this purpose, but I believe it was about the only nation that did, so that I do not believe the idea will become operative. Even if it was accepted by the leading nations, it is likely that, under the stress of war, it would be broken, just as the dum-dum bullet has been used, in spite of the provisions against it."

International Free Trade Mr. Churchill's Ideal



R. WINSTON CHURCHILL, M. P., president of the Board of Trade, opened the first debate at the International Free Trade Congress. The subject of discussion was "Free Trade, in Its Bearing on International Relations," and Mr. Churchill dealt with it at some length. In the course of his speech he was several times interrupted by suffragists.

Lord Welby occupied the chair, and, in declaring the congress open, said it was fitting that the first gathering of that kind should be held in the country which originally made Free Trade the maxim and principle of its government. The Cobden Club, which had organized the congress, was proud to receive so many economists and representatives of the doctrine which they held in common. It was true that at the present moment the prospects of Free Trade throughout the world might be said to be somewhat cloudy, and that protection was advancing in very aggressive fashion. But although in the ebb and flow of public opinion the tide for the moment seemed to be set against them, yet Free Traders had unflinching faith in their creed and in the conviction that the cause which promoted liberty at home and friendship and peace abroad was a cause which must ultimately triumph. (Cheers.)

Mr. Churchill, who was heartily cheered on rising to speak, said that he was glad to be able to sincerely welcome on behalf of His Majesty's Government the representatives of so many countries who had gathered in support of a great international cause. It was a source of pleasure to them that this country at the present moment should be the scene of such a meeting, and hold out hands which were grasped in return to Free Traders in every other land. So far as the first subject of discussion was concerned, Great Britain, he thought, had a substantial contribution to make. When they were asked to consider Free Trade in its relation to international affairs, they in Great Britain at any rate could produce a substantial object lesson; that it was possible for a nation to pursue a Free Trade policy and yet remain prosperous and powerful. (Cheers.) They brought to this discussion in the first place the evidence of a successful experiment. During the last 60 years this country had indulged in no tariff wars; it had fallen back on no elaborate devices, or too shrewdly calculated plans for negotiation or retaliation. Yet they found their goods entering all other countries of the world on as good terms as had ever been secured by any nation through the most elaborate use of fiscal weapons. (Cheers.) We did not levy discriminating duties, nor did we seek artificially to stimulate our exports. Yet we found ourselves with a rich and fertile home market, and we found ourselves able, man for man, to export to foreign countries, in spite of their tariffs, more than twice as much as had ever been achieved in the history of the world. (Applause.) In spite of the fact that we levied our customs duties on a very small number of articles, we found no difficulty in raising an enormous revenue.

At this point Mr. Winston Churchill was interrupted by a suffragist who demanded political freedom for women. She was requested to keep silence, declined, and was removed from the hall.

So far as our colonies were concerned, Mr. Churchill continued, we had found that the extending to them, without any demand or request for exclusive preference in return of all that we might justly give from this country, had secured for us loyal, prosperous and profitable colonies. (Cheers.) It had enabled us when we came to consider those great tropical or equatorial possessions and protectorates, to secure for them, and for our control over them an immense support from public opinion all over the world, because they were thrown open freely to the commerce of mankind to buy and barter as they would. (Cheers.) Lastly, he found that without making any provision to protect our coastwise trade, without embarking upon subsidies for shipping lines, we had been fortunate enough to procure and preserve in unexampled measure the greatest share in the carrying trade of the whole world. That, he held, was a substantial contribution to the discussion of Free Trade in its international aspect. After sixty years of being ruined (laughter), after years of being walled in by hostile tariffs, of paying the taxes of all other people beside our own (laughter), we found ourselves still unrepentant, still conducting business on an unexampled and gigantic scale, and still with a shot in the locker for a rainy day. (Applause.)

But we could not close our eyes to the fact that many of the most curious delusions still claimed a large measure of popular support. They knew how numerous was that school of thought, and how powerful in every country, which believed that a balance—an adverse balance—of imports must be defrayed by an immense drain of golden sovereigns. They knew how largely spread was the opinion that there was in the world a definite, limited heap of trade for which all had to scramble, and which, when it was exhausted, left unfortunate competitors absolutely starving. They knew that the delusion that it was possible for a nation to raise its revenue at the expense of other people in lands far beyond its territorial sovereignty or control was still widely and persistently shared. How evil in their nature, how injurious in their character were all these suspicions and superstitions. (Applause.) Did they not every one of them march towards a common point of ill-will and distrust between nations of the world?

Another woman rose in the audience, and shouted: "Give us freedom; let us have freedom for women before Free Trade." There were angry cries of "Turn her out," and the interrupter was quietly removed, protesting vehemently. They believed, Mr. Churchill continued, that all these misconceptions, which were so sedulously fostered, tended only to disunion, but they could only delay the march of mankind towards a more harmonious synthesis. (Applause.) How absurd it was continually to employ the language of war and the metaphors of war, in relation to the peaceful transactions of commerce. (Hear, hear.) (Yet another woman arose and cried: "Let women have freedom; we only come here to claim the political right you are claiming." The interrupter was turned out.) Proceeding, Mr. Churchill said that whereas in war both parties lost, whoever won in commerce out of every peaceful transaction, there was an advantage for both parties. (Applause.) Every transaction that took place between nations rendered a fresh transaction possible. If exchange were multiplied goodwill was increased and there was increased international security. (Hear, hear.) We were often invited to suppose that nations traded with one another as nations. That was a misconception. Individuals in different nations traded with one another, and the most severe competition which the manufacturer had to face was not the competition of the foreigner, but of his fellow countrymen. The welfare of nations must be judged relatively. It did not matter very much that a man should be able to say, "I have had a better dinner than you." What mattered was that he should be able to say, "I have had enough." (Applause.) Of all these points of view, was there a single one from which it could be said that Free Trade did not increase good will, trust, and mutual confidence between races and different peoples of the world; and was there one among the counter propositions of the protectionists which did not arrest and delay that great and noble programme? He was prepared to admit, however, that there was a certain conflict between the international and cosmopolitan conception of Free Trade and the highly nationalized—crudely nationalized—embattled ambitions which they saw around them in the modern world. There was a difference unquestionably and it must be the part and constant duty of the Free Trader to labor to abate undue national rivalry, and to dissipate all forms of national jealousies. There was no form of international rivalry so destructive, so perilous, so crushing, and so burdensome as the interna-

tional rivalry in respect to armaments. (Cheers.)

Some further interruption came at this point from another suffragist, who protested against "injustice to women." "How did she get in; that's the question?" was asked, while the interrupter was conducted outside.

Mr. Churchill went on to say that the bearing of Free Trade upon international relations was expressed in one word—peace. The fundamental idea of Protection was exclusion and isolation; the fundamental idea of Free Trade was unity and interdependence. The arrangement of the Great Powers which the protectionists contemplated was that there should be a number of powerful self-contained states, producing within their own border everything necessary for peaceful industry or warlike preparation; independent of their neighbors, requiring scarcely any services and rendering but few in return, and the complete breaking up of commercial or diplomatic relations with the minimum of inconvenience. The conception of the European arrangement to which the Free Trader looked forward was a co-operative commonwealth. (Cheers.) A great combining together of all the peoples of Europe, of Christendom, ultimately of all the world, so that their affairs and interests should become inextricably interwoven, so that they

would not be able to trade apart, even if they would; a vast interdependent federation. This Free Trade policy was not only the surest, but the only road to international peace. (Applause.)

As to clouded prospects, he never had been more confident than now. (Cheers.) Never more confident of the triumph in this country and in the world, of the ideas which they exalted and respected in common. With every improvement in inter-communication, with every decision of The Hague Tribunal, with peace congresses and international congresses of every kind, the doctrine of the interdependence of civilized modern communities was advancing steadily and irresistibly. (Cheers.) The solidarity of the world grew stronger from year to year, and the men in all the lands had become necessary to one another. (Hear, hear.) This process of consolidation and amalgamation was going on irresistibly and without the slightest loss of national traditions, or love of national characteristics, and without hindering the culture and development of each community in itself and for itself.

What was it that preserved the peace of Europe at the present time? Ministers could do much; kings and presidents could do much—and they took every opportunity of recognizing the services many of those who occupied great places had rendered to the cause of international peace. He asked their foreign friends, who were gathered there, to pardon British insular pride if they placed as the leading spirit among sovereigns in the movement King Edward VII. (Cheers.) But in spite of all the efforts which were being made—and which were growing from year to year—by individuals and sections of this country or that, he would not feel the assurance which he did of the peaceful development of international politics, if it were not for the blessed intercourse of trade and commerce binding nations together in spite of their wills very often, unconsciously and unceasingly weaving them into one solid mass. During nearly 40 years no two great, highly organized, commercial Powers had drawn the sword upon one another. Crises there had been, and quarrels and disputes, great headlines in the newspapers, long faces pulled by wiseacres, flashing of teeth by fierce military and journalistic men. (Laughter and cheers.) But something always happened at the critical moment to smooth away the difficulty before it broke into actual rupture. What was that something? It was the prosaic bond of commerce, in which all civilized and commercial states were becoming involved. Sure he was of this that thoughts of the certain impoverishment of every one, of the crash of exchanges all over the world, of the widespread ruin which would go through neutral lands, of the arrest of trade, of the collapse of credit upon which modern communities depended, all these tremendous factors imposed an effective caution and restraint upon the most reckless and intemperate of statesmen. They found that the great force of capital, the great, subtle, omnipresent influence of capital was engaged and interested through every channel in averting the opening of hostilities. And if capital was enlisted on the side of internationalism, what of labor? Was there not a similar movement on the part of the workers, was there not an assertion on the part of the toilers that they were members of one family, bearers of one burden, and that they would not allow masses of human beings to be precipitated at each other's throats in fratricidal strife. (Cheers.)

Looking to the Future

He did not think they need be afraid of the clouds which, perhaps, had gathered. They had gathered before, and had been dispersed before, and Free Trade had always emerged the stronger for every attack made upon it. They might look forward, he thought, with confidence to the days when the rivalry of nations would be confined to a struggle for just pre-eminence in the arts and sciences, in learning and in peaceful industry, when their pride would be to boast of the highest development and the widest extension of comfort and culture among the masses of the people, when customs house officers and those engaged in the purposes of warlike preparation would have followed the mammoth into a deserved extinction. When that time arrived it would be the pride of those gathered at that congress to have taken a part in the advancement of such glorious and happy conclusions, and he trusted that it would be their part in this small island to have kept the lamp of economic truth burning brightly and steadily during years of doubt and darkness and delay, feeling confident that under the mild calm rays of that lamp the time would come when all the nations of the earth would dwell together in justice and in peace. (Cheers.)

As soon as Mr. Churchill had resumed his seat two more women rose, shrieking "Votes for women." They were promptly removed.

In the course of the discussion which followed, Prince de Cassano spoke of the position of Free Trade in Italy.

An old couple in Glasgow were in a very depressed state owing to dull trade.

Thinking their son in America would help them, they wrote, stating their trouble, and that if he did not help them they would have to go to the poorhouse.

Three weeks passed, and then came a letter from their son, saying:

"Dear Mither and Faither—Just wait an' they fortwaicht an' I'll come hame an' gang wi' ye. Your affectionate son."

Mr. Long on the Unionist Policy



R. LONG, M. P., was the principal guest at a dinner given by the 1900 Club at the Prince's restaurant. Mr. Chaplin, M. P., the president, occupied the chair, and proposed "The Guest of the Evening."

He said he could have no more congenial task. Mr. Long entered Parliament in 1880. He remembered remarking of their guest after hearing him make his maiden speech that he was a man who would be a great light of the Tory party—for there was no Unionist party in those days. When Lord Salisbury formed his Government in 1895 he asked him (Mr. Chaplin), as one who in his previous Government had been Minister for Agriculture, who was the best man to appoint as the new minister, and he replied, "Walter Long, of course." (Cheers.) Mr. Long was appointed to the office, and filled it with a success that was remembered to this day. From that day to this Mr. Long had pursued his political career in much higher offices with equal success in every one of them. At a moment's notice and at a most critical time he took upon himself the extremely difficult and most onerous and responsible position of secretary to the lord lieutenant of Ireland. It was an open secret that at that time he had been offered a far higher position—namely, the head of the admiralty. He was a lover of sport, and there was no member of the Unionist party at the present moment who was more personally popular than he. (Cheers.)

Mr. Long, who was warmly received, in response, after thanking the members of the club for the cordial way in which they had honored the toast, expressed his belief that the Government's misdeeds formed a much more eloquent exposition of their incapacity to govern than any statement which could be made by public speakers. (Hear, hear.) It was much more important for them to consider what was the position that the Unionist party was called upon to assume than to criticize the legislation of their opponents. We had in politics today a third party, which was industrious, assiduous in the prosecution of its aims, and by no means incompetent in the way in which it approached its labors. The Labor party was able

to present a policy which was not altogether unattractive to many people, and although it was the fashion in some quarters to laugh at it, he believed it would be wiser to face it as a reality in public life. Above all, they should face this fact—at least he believed it to be a fact—that if the two great parties in the state were found wanting in power to govern, whether from a sense of hopelessness or from a desire to try something new, the people of the country might be led in despair to turn to another and a new party, and if they were to do that, he for one believed that the future of this country would be dangerously imperilled. (Cheers.) Therefore, he held that the Unionist party must face the position as it really existed, and make up its mind, whatever might be the sacrifice, to go forward to the goal they had marked out for themselves. What was that goal? In domestic legislation there was much to be done to improve the condition of the masses. (Hear, hear.) That could be done, must be done, without appeals to the cupidity and selfishness of the people themselves. If the Unionist party were going to win—and a victory meant more than a mere party triumph, it meant the whole future of this great Empire—they would do it by one method alone and that was by realizing that the working classes were not the sordid, selfish-minded people that their opponents might lead one to suppose. (Hear, hear.) The working classes were as great Imperialists as they themselves were, and if they appealed to and had placed before them the great ideals represented by the Empire, they would not shrink from supporting the efforts to carry on the work of the Empire. He believed that it was from the conviction of the importance of our Imperial destiny that the greatest colonial minister this country had even seen initiated the policy which was now known as fiscal reform. (Cheers.) No doubt he had in mind also the necessities of this country for a greater share in the prosperity of the world in connection with her trade and industry, but the governing idea in his mind, as a study of his speeches would show, was that something must be done to bring the colonies closer to the Mother Country. (Cheers.) The problem that this country had to face—and the problem, he believed, would be solved only by the Unionist

party—was some scheme of Imperial federation which would make this country in reality a great Empire. If he were asked why it was that he had been a warm and cordial adherent of the policy of fiscal reform, he would reply in one sentence—Because he believed that the policy of preference was the first and strongest step towards Imperial federation and the great ideal for which they should all work. (Cheers.) This subject had produced some differences in their own party. He had been one of those who had said all along that these differences were to be overcome by the process of time, by persuasion, by argument, and not by force. (Hear, hear.) How wonderful had been the progress of this movement in the country in the last three years. It was a pathetic thing that the great statesman who gave utterance to the first views—at all events, in their later form—of this question should be debarred by ill-health from taking any part in the present movement (hear, hear); but it must be to him a source of very great satisfaction to know that the seed which he had sown was already bearing fruit. (Cheers.) Why was it progressing? Was it because hope was held out that if the policy were adopted home industries would be strengthened and encouraged? No doubt that had some effect, but he believed the reason which moved men's minds more than anything else was based upon the conviction that the colonies and the Mother Country must be united, and that that was one of the ties which would unite them. (Cheers.) He did not believe that any man in this country who entertained the policy of fiscal reform or of Imperial federation would give one vote or say one word which would have the result of rendering the position of the working classes in any degree harder than it was at present. What they held was that the United Kingdom could not go on in the present changed conditions as it had gone on in the last 50 or 60 years. We must face the change which was necessary if we were to make the colonies and the Motherland really one. It was because he regarded preference as a step in that direction that he believed in it as a great reform which this country would be called upon to adopt. (Cheers.)

The health of the chairman was afterwards drunk, at the instance of Sir Joseph Lawrence.

Reviewing the History of Infantry in War



REVIEWING the book just issued by Colonel E. M. Lloyd, "The History of Infantry," the London Standard says: The subject chosen by Colonel Lloyd is so vast that when one finds it dealt with in a volume of less than 200 pages, the origin and development of the foot soldier. The anticipation is strengthened when the period reviewed is found to open with the days of the Spartan nation in arms and the chronicles of Herodotus, and that it is closed with criticisms of the Manchurian campaign of 1906. This opinion is, however, speedily dispelled by a perusal of Colonel Lloyd's work. Concisely expressed, and written in admirable style, it is a compendium of most valuable information concerning the organization, arms, equipment, and achievements of infantry from the earliest times. As a rule, the tendency with authors of historical reviews of this nature is to clog their writing with over-much quotation. The extent to which Colonel Lloyd must have been tempted in this direction can be judged by the long list of authors consulted which he appends to his book; but the excess is never indulged in, quotations are rigidly excluded unless it is necessary for illustration or emphasis, and it is never allowed to interfere with continuity of narration. To the student of national military characteristics and to all who are interested in the evolution of tactics, manoeuvre, and the development of the science

of war, Colonel Lloyd's work will afford a fund of information and prove a valuable book of reference.

The following passage from one of Bacon's Essays is, perhaps, as perfect an epitome of the History of Infantry as could be devised:

"The changes and vicissitudes in wars are many, but chiefly in three things—in the seats and stages of the war; in the weapons; and in the manner of the conduct. . . . For the conduct of the war at the first men rested upon number. They did put the wars likewise upon main force and valor. Pointing days for pitched fields and so trying it out upon an even match. And they were more ignorant in ranging and arraying their battles. After, they grew to rest upon number rather competent than vast. They grew to advantages of place, cunning diversions, and the like—and they grew more skilful in the ordering of their battles."

In those lines we have a précis of Colonel Lloyd's review and a short statement of the facts from which he derives the most salient lesson of his book that throughout the changing ages the main principles of tactics and the essentials of military success have remained unaltered.

Alexander trusted to irresistible weight in attack. The mediæval Frenchman relied on the valor of the individual knight. The strength of the contemporary Englishman lay in skilful archery. The Swiss achieved renown by dash

and mobility. The Spaniard by aptitude for warlike instruction. The Dutchman by stubborn courage. But whatever the nationality and age, Colonel Lloyd traces the application of the same fundamental laws, modified only by the accident of varying topography or development of weapons. Whatever the period, and whatever the nationality of the combatants, success attends discipline and training. Epaminondas was but an early exponent of the same military system and school of thought, in which, two thousand years later, Gustavus Adolphus became the first great European expert—consummate both in training troops for war and in handling them on the stricken field.

One point to be gathered from the history of infantry deserves special note. At no period of the centuries reviewed can any instance be discovered of a nation deliberately postponing its training for war until the gage of battle had been thrown down. The nearest approach to such a situation is perhaps that of Gambetta's "popular army" in 1870-71, concerning which Moltke wrote: "An armed crowd is very far from being an army." The American civil war might be suggested as another instance, but it scarcely holds good owing to the unique circumstance of both sides being equally untrained.

This is but one of the reflections which are suggested by Colonel Lloyd's book. Many are the vistas which it opens up.

The Sign From Beyond—A Short Story



MRS. HARKIN sat in her drawing-room at Hampstead waiting for the door-bell to ring, for Mr. Kingdon had a reputation for punctuality. She was dressed in a dazzling variety of blue and violet, and her hair was really pretty. The fringe alone had cost thirty-five shillings, and the coil at the back was such a perfect match that it must have made a rather large gap in Mrs. Harkin's saving bank book—that is, assuming that she had such a thing. Some people have no savings bank book, and they don't seem to be very much more unhappy than those who have.

Mrs. Harkin was a widow of—thirty-eight. Some say fifty, but then they hadn't seen the new fringe. If a lady isn't entitled to take a year or two off her age when her hair suddenly changes from streaky grey to a rich shade of brown, when is she entitled to make the reduction? I shall not pause for a reply, as I want to do all the talking myself.

The Harkins were not rich, though most people casting a searching eye over the house at Hampstead would have concluded that there was enough money in the family to keep carking care off the front doorstep most successfully. But Mr. Kingdon was rich, if you like. It made some people nearly cry to think of a man like Kingdon having all that money, while they themselves had to rush about for a mere living. The late Mrs. Kingdon, who had died a year or so previously, had worn frocks that had been the envy of all the north of London; and when you know that her premature death had been traced to over-indulgence in rich food, you can understand how dismal her rivals felt as they sat down to mere cold mutton. To think that one should have to scramble through life on plain food while other people are able to die from the effects of high game and oysters! The social inequalities of the day are fast assuming the proportions of a public scandal.

Mr. Kingdon, on the principle that a man is as old as he feels was forty-five. He had obtained permission from Mrs. Harkin to call on a matter of great importance to his happiness; and as Mrs. Harkin read his letter over a second time she half regretted that she hadn't spent another five shillings on her fringe so as to have a kiss-curl thrown in for the extra money. For anybody could see that he was coming to ask her to marry him. No sane person could put any other construction on his letter. Miss Julia Harkin, indeed, had already told her mother that such a match would be perfectly lovely. And when a modern young lady says a thing is perfectly lovely, we know she has sounded her vocabulary of praise to its uttermost depths. Julia had told Jack Sanson about it, and had hinted that her prospective step-father would probably settle a dowry, or something comfortable like that, upon her. And when she had said good-bye to Jack at the garden gate on the previous evening, she—but, I beg your pardon. That is really no business of ours.

Mr. Kingdon came up to the house on his bicycle. Strictly speaking, this is perhaps hardly the correct way of paying an afternoon call. But, as Shakespeare says, nice customs courtesy to great kings, and Mr. Kingdon was so dreadfully rich. He could, of course, have driven up in his motor car; but a bicycle gives the impression of rollicking juvenility, and Mr. Kingdon was sure he looked more youthful in knicker-bockers. Besides, that turn-over at the top of the colored stocking gives an extra body to the calf which no one short of an Adonis dare affect to despise.

While her mother waited in the drawing-room, Miss Julia watched Mr. Kingdon's arrival from behind the curtains of one of the front bedroom windows. He came up the slight incline in the road in a rather erratic way which seemed to indicate either that he was relatively a novice at bicycling or else that he really wasn't as young as he felt, after all. As he approached the house a fine instinct seemed to inform him that he was being watched, and he stuck an arm akimbo just to show that when necessary he could steer his bicycle with one hand, just as all the other clever people do. If he had left his display of proficiency at that, all might have been well. But, as Shakespeare says (again), his vaulting ambition over-leapt itself. He decided to dismount with one hand, and a moment afterwards there was a frightful scene of disorder. A passing policeman kindly separated him from his bicycle and recovered his hat for him, and trusted he wasn't hurt. Mr. Kingdon ridiculed the suggestion that a mere fall from a bicycle could affect an active young man like himself; and he limped up to Mrs. Harkin's door and gave his machine to the maid and was then shown into the drawing room. By a stroke of good fortune he happened to look down at his right leg before he had crossed the passage, and just had time to readjust his colored stocking so that the gaping hole that had been torn in it as the result of his fall should be adroitly concealed from Mrs. Harkin's eye.

Mrs. Harkin gave her skirts a scientific twitch at the knee before she rose to receive her visitor. She had rather a nice ankle still, and these first impressions go such a long way. The greetings were over when Julia came into the room. She was blinking her eyes rather nervously, as if she had either been weeping a little or laughing very much. When one remembers that she had been at the window watching Mr. Kingdon's glorious sprawl, perhaps the last theory is more likely to be the correct one.

"I hope you didn't hurt yourself when you

fell," she said, with an expression of deep sympathy which looked as though it wouldn't come off. "I happened to be looking out of the window."

"Did you fall off your bicycle, Mr. Kingdon?" interrupted Mrs. Harkin in a tone of alarm.

"It was nothing," insisted Mr. Kingdon. "Just a side slip. The most expert riders get 'em you know. Perfectly scandalous the way the roads are kept in Hampstead. I shall write to the Times about it."

"Some people say it's so very unlucky to fall in front of a house where you're calling for—a particular purpose," said Mrs. Harkin, patting her fringe down tenderly and pushing an ankle into the foreground of the picture. "But I'm not a bit superstitious. I don't even believe in ghosts or anything like that."

"Perhaps you've never seen a ghost," said Mr. Kingdon, solemnly, "But I have."

"How awfully interesting," said Julia, as she paused at the door on her way out. She had had very precise instructions to leave her mother with Mr. Kingdon at the first convenient moment.

"One doesn't like to speak too freely of such things," said Mr. Kingdon with a slight shiver. "I can only say that I was once going on a voyage, and the night before I was due to sail I was sitting alone in the drawing room. All at once the lamp went out of its own accord, and at the same moment a shadowy, white figure came to the window and motioned me back—back—back!"

"Weren't you awfully frightened?" inquired Julia, shrugging up her shoulders as Mr. Kingdon dramatically imitated the movement of the spectral hand.

"Not in the least," said Mr. Kingdon, with a nervous laugh, which belied his assumption of bravery. "But I interpreted it as a warning that I should not take that voyage. And I was right. For the ship I was to have sailed by was lost a few days later with all on board."

"Weren't you glad?" asked Julia, a little obscurely.

"Glad?" echoed Mr. Kingdon, mystified for a moment. "Oh, you mean glad I didn't sail by that ship? Oh, yes, of course." And as he turned to talk of Mrs. Harkin, Julia slipped out of the room.

About half an hour later Mr. Kingdon took his leave. Julia, who knew of his departure

instantly by that fine feminine instinct which some regard as prescience and others as a mere result of expert spying from unsuspected corners, bounced into the room.

"Well, mother?" she said expectantly. Mrs. Harkin swallowed a lump in her throat and somewhat impatiently brushed an expensive curl back from her forehead. "He didn't come about me," she said, in a tone that implied her pity for the poor creature's taste. "He came about you, Julia."

"For me?" echoed Julia. "Why he's old enough to be my grandfather. What rot!"

"I think I have asked you before to be a little more ladylike in your remarks," replied Mrs. Harkin rather severely.

"But," insisted Julia, "you know I'm almost engaged to Jack. He's only waiting for that appointment in India and then—"

"You'll have to put all that nonsense out of your head," continued Mrs. Harkin. "I never heard such a thing! Mr. Kingdon is rich enough to marry any girl he cares to choose, and I should have thought you would have jumped at him." And Mrs. Harkin looked as if she considered that a girl who would refuse such an offer as that of Mr. Kingdon would be capable of throwing away her chances of heaven.

"Besides," the lady continued, "Mr. Kingdon knew your father's affairs pretty well. He is well aware that we can't afford to go on living here for long. We haven't the means. He has very generously proposed to settle an allowance on me, and you, of course, will be provided for most handsomely. He is going to call this evening, and you will see him here and treat him with every consideration."

Julia muttered something that sounded suspiciously like "rats!" but when her mother asked her what she had said she replied that she had said nothing. So it would be useless to pursue the matter. After she had looked out of the window long enough to satisfy herself that the garden was still in the same place, she turned to her mother and said she would go for a walk, and return in plenty of time to dress for dinner. She went upstairs and scribbled a little note to nobody in particular, and about an hour later, whom should she meet at the corner of the road but Jack Sanson. The small coincidences of life are very extraordinary when you come to think of them seriously.

The Problem of Mechanical Flight

FOLLOWING is the second of the series of articles contributed by Mr. F. M. Lancaster to the London Times on "Mechanical Flight."

The question of stability constitutes the chief factor that makes velocity desirable, so that the chief difficulty at the present time is that of supplying sufficient h.p. to attain the minimum velocity of stable flight. This difficulty is one that has scarcely yet been solved; the machines at present successfully flown need continued skilled manipulation in order to prevent their pitching to a dangerous extent, and, in some cases, the duration of the flight has been limited owing to the physical exhaustion of the aeronaut from this cause.

In order that a flying machine should be entirely successful its velocity should be but little, if anything, short of 40 miles per hour; with a properly designed machine at this speed the equilibrium ceases to give trouble and may be made automatic.

The h.p. required at this speed is as yet a serious difficulty. Thus assuming a gliding angle of 15 per cent and allowing a margin of 5 per cent for an actual upward gradient, the total weight, or the work done per second per 100 lb. sustained is 1,200 ft. lb., or, with allowance for propeller efficiency is 1,800 ft. lb. representing approximately 3.3 h.p.

It is more than likely that the above figures are an under-estimate; the gliding angle will probably not be much less than 20 per cent, and it may be found necessary to the safety of the machine to have a greater margin than 5 per cent, as representing the actual rate of ascent; thus, instead of 3.3 h.p. per 100 lb., it is desirable to provide 5 h.p. per 100 lb.—that is to say, 1 h.p. for every 20 lb. gross weight.

If, as a rough approximation, we suppose the weight of a machine to be made up of motor, 25 per cent; "chassis" including wing spread, 25 per cent; propulsion mechanism, 15 per cent; fuel, etc., 10 per cent; aeronaut, 25 per cent—100 per cent—and, taking the weight of the latter at 150 lbs., the total machine in flying order will weigh 600 lbs., and the power of the motor will need to be from about 20 to 30 h.p. on the basis given.

To obtain the desired velocity on the lower figure would require unusually good design, the total weight also would probably require to be greater (until considerable experience has been gained) for a given dead-weight of aeronaut, fuel, etc. It is, therefore, evident that a motor of at least 30 h.p. should be provided when constructing a machine of the weight and proportions suggested above.

In the designs at present employed the most obvious defect is the small size and consequent inefficiency of the propellers, rendering it necessary to use motors of higher power than actually needed.

The place that the flying machine will occupy in the future is a debatable question.

Just as is the case with other kinds of locomotive appliance, it has its own peculiar limitations. The motor car needs roads and has to be fitted with brake mechanism; the flying machine needs no roads and requires no brake, for it carves its own road in three dimensions and loss of velocity means destruction. The flying machine will require landing stages—large open level plains like a sandy foreshore or a prepared space like a "county" cricket ground—these it must have, just as the larger birds require similar but less extensive spaces from which to start their flight.

The question is sometimes asked, "What will happen if the motor stops from some mechanical failure?" This question is easily answered, the machine will come to earth, not suddenly, but by a gradual and regulated descent at its natural gliding angle. How it alights will depend upon the skill of the aeronaut, and the limitations to which he finds himself subjected. If the machine is at a height of 1,000 feet he will have a radius of approximately 5,000 feet in which to choose a place to land; if he is at a higher altitude he will have a proportionately extended radius. It is thus evident that the place for the flying machine is at a considerable altitude and not in close proximity to the earth's surface.

As to the uses of the flying machine it is more difficult to speak. In all probability when once the initial difficulties are surmounted there will be a certain number of patrons of the new mode of locomotion, men of an adventurous disposition to whom the sensation of flying will appeal and will prove as irresistible as the mountains are to the alpine climber; but, for a very considerable period at least, it is a mode of locomotion that can scarcely become general. The more probable future of aerial flight is to be found in military and naval scouting, for which purpose a machine should have a sufficient velocity to be capable of holding its own in all weathers without risk of being upset or blown away; this will naturally be the highest velocity that the aeronautical constructor can guarantee, and may be expected, before very many years have expired, to run up to perhaps 60 or 65 miles per hour, though with present motors such speeds are scarcely obtainable.

The opinion which has been freely expressed that the whole problem of mechanical flight is already solved is scarcely justifiable. The motors of the present machines are not efficiently cooled, in many cases they only run while the water is being boiled away. It may be anticipated that it will be necessary to adopt direct air cooling at an early date; the weight of the water cooling system to be effective is in itself a most serious handicap. The "radiator" alone, as commonly used on motor vehicles, weighs half as much per h.p. as the total weight reasonably disposable as motor mechanism, and we must regard such an appliance as an almost intolerable burden.

Before dressing for dinner Julia took the housemaid into her confidence. She set out a couple of sheets, a small hand-mirror, and a box of powdered chalk, and explained that Mr. Sanson would call at the back gate during the evening. This miscellaneous collection of dry goods was then to be handed to him without comment, together with the key of the bicycle shed. If, a little later in the evening, the maids should happen to see a ghost emerging from the bicycle shed and looking extremely pale, they were not to shriek or to send for the police, as the ghost would be quite tame and wouldn't hurt a fly.

Somewhere about nine o'clock Mr. Kingdon arrived. This time he came in his motor car, and he was correctly attired in evening dress. He still limped a little as the result of his fall in the afternoon, and it is sincerely to be hoped that he was not as old as he felt at the moment, otherwise his age might have been put down as ninety at the very least. Julia received him in the drawing room, and as she noticed that he sat down very slowly and with extreme care in the arm chair facing the window, she expressed the hope that he was not still feeling the effects of the bicycle fall.

"Oh, dear no," said Mr. Kingdon, as he crossed his legs and set back with an amazing display of juvenile sprightliness. "A little thing like that doesn't worry me in the least. I daresay your mother has given you an idea of my reason for calling this evening, my dear Miss Harkin?"

"Oh, yes," replied Julia. "She told me all about it, don't you know. Still, I thought—"

"Allow me," interrupted Mr. Kingdon, leaning forward suddenly, and then putting his hand to his back, as though he felt a sharp twinge there. "This is a very serious step for a man to take, and it has always been my rule in life, when taking any great step, to satisfy myself that all the auguries are favorable. I am not a superstitious man by any means. Some people would say that my fall this afternoon was a bad sign. But that's all rubbish. Directly I got home, I threw a pinch of salt over my left shoulder, and—"

"Well," said Julia sweetly, "everybody knows that that's the right thing to do. You are quite safe then."

"I'm glad you look at the matter so sensibly," continued Mr. Kingdon. "It is an extra proof to me that I am making a wise

choice. I need hardly, I think, assure you that as my wife you—mercy on us! What's that?"

A low, sepulchral moan came from the window. Jack Sanson had got just the right key, and was pitching it with a fine accuracy.

"What's what, Mr. Kingdon?" inquired Julia with a charming affection of surprise.

"Did—didn't you hear anything? It seemed to come from outside the window."

"I heard nothing," said Julia, not altogether truthfully. "However, we'll soon see if anything's there." And walking to the window, she threw back the curtain and peered out. It might have been by accident that, on returning to her seat, she forgot to draw the curtain again. But as a matter of fact it was sheer, premeditated design.

"I think you must have been mistaken, Mr. Kingdon," she said as she sat down near the piano and struck a note three times with apparent aimlessness.

"Perhaps I was," assented Mr. Kingdon, wiping his forehead with his handkerchief. "I am not at all superstitious; but naturally one accepts the evidence of one's senses."

"Naturally," concurred Julia.

Mr. Kingdon looked a little nervously at the window. He evidently did not like to see it uncovered. When you've got a curtain over a window at night, you're safe from harm; but when it glares at you, naked and unashamed as it were, anything might suddenly appear on the other side of it—especially the things that aren't really there. And everybody knows that those are the worst things of all to contend with.

"You were saying, Mr. Kingdon?" said Julia, by way of diverting his attention from the window.

"I beg your pardon; yes, of course," said Mr. Kingdon. "I was talking about spirit voices—no, no. I was explaining my position, wasn't I? To put the matter briefly, Miss Harkin—may I say Julia?—I have come to ask you—"

Mr. Kingdon stopped short, clutched the arms of his chair and drew himself back. He had been unable to resist the temptation of giving a nervous glance at the window, and his worst fears had been realized. A tall, ghostly figure, with half-closed eyes and suffering apparently from acute anaemia, stood there in the semi-darkness, swaying itself mournfully to and fro. All at once it slowly raised a hand as marble-white as its face, and motioned Mr. Kingdon back—back—back.

"Is anything the matter, Mr. Kingdon?" "Don't you see it?"

"See what?" asked Julia, with her handkerchief conveniently near to her lips for fear her amusement should betray her.

Mr. Kingdon turned to her and said in an anxious tone. "Don't you see a dim, white figure on the other side of the window? Now it's going back. Now it's gone."

"I really don't see anything," said Julia, staring hard at the phenomenon in question.

Mr. Kingdon passed his hand over his eyes, and then he gave a nervous laugh. "It—it was only a little joke of mine," he said, keeping his eye fixed on the window. "I—I pretended there was a ghost there—just to see how you would take it. Of course, I didn't see anything, either. But some people are so superstitious, and it's always amusing to see—er—how they take things."

"Oh, I'm not a bit superstitious," said Julia airily. "I thought you must be joking, because I was looking at the window all the time, and I couldn't see anything."

"Naturally," concurred Mr. Kingdon. "There was nothing there to see. But if you would excuse me," he added, rising and holding on to the back of a chair with a trembling hand on his way to the door, "I should like to get back home. I'm not quite myself—if you'll make my excuse to Mrs. Harkin—and—"

By this time Mr. Kingdon had got to the hall, and before Julia could make any arrangements for letting him out he had torn open the hall door and bolted. Julia subsequently explained to her mother that the reason why she hadn't accepted Mr. Kingdon was because he hadn't proposed to her. Which, in its way, was a fairly good and sufficient excuse.

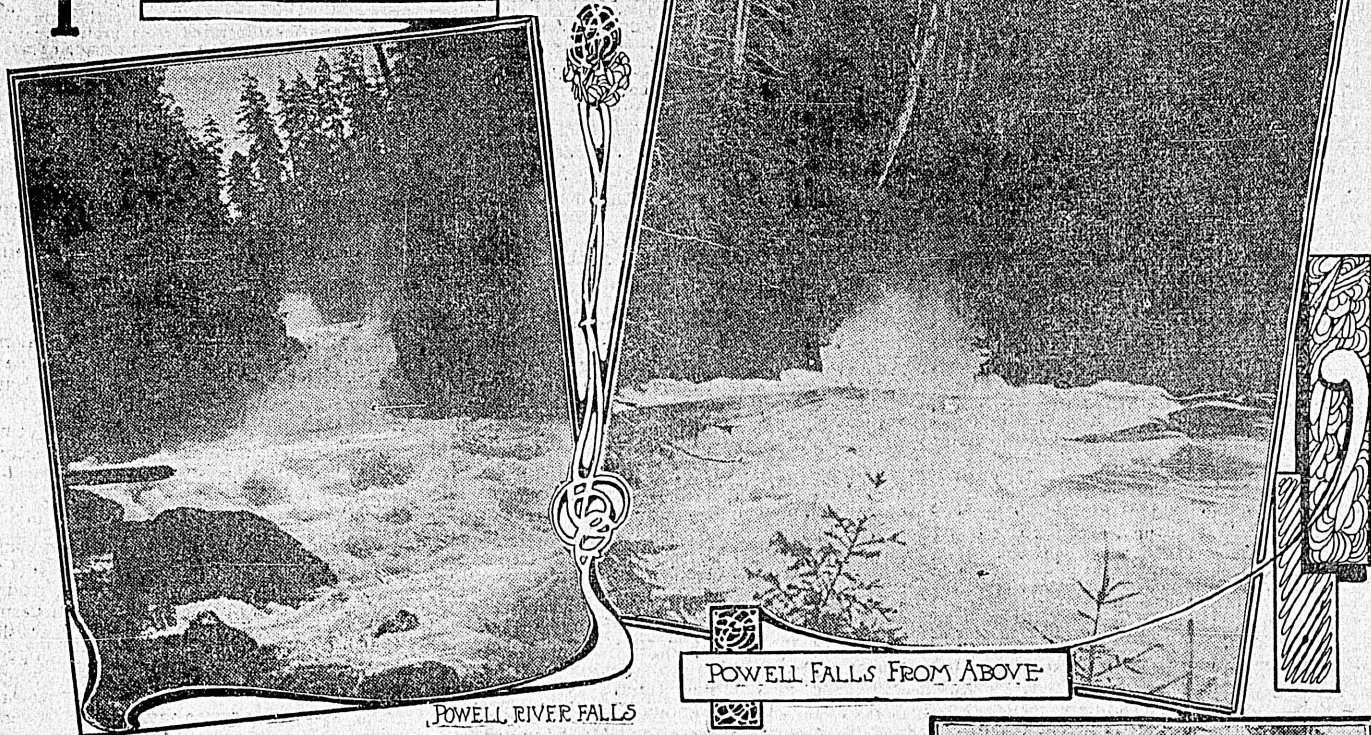
On the following morning, Mrs. Harkin received a note of apology and explanation. "The fact is," Mr. Kingdon wrote, "I was just about to ask for your daughter's consent to our arrangement, when I heard a strange noise like the moan of a spirit in pain. Your daughter assured me she heard nothing; and I am therefore satisfied that the sign was intended for my ears alone. It was a hint that I was taking a wrong step. A moment afterwards there appeared at the window the identical apparition that came to warn me before; I recognized it at once. I asked your daughter if she saw anything, and she replied in the negative. I was not altogether surprised, as it convinced me that only my eyes were intended to look upon it. One does not like to speak of these things too freely, but although I am not, as you know, a foolishly superstitious person, I accept the evidence of my senses. It is not given to everybody to understand these things, and we who know are not always at liberty to explain. I shall proceed no further with my suit for your daughter's hand, and beg you believe that nothing but a sense of my duty prompts me to this course."

Later in the day, Julia showed the letter to Jack Sanson in the summer house and they laughed over it together, and then—but, as I think we agreed before, it is no business of ours.—Arnold Golsworthy, in M.A.P.

MR. BRYAN'S STRENGTH

Mr. A. Maurice Low in one of his letters from Washington to The London Morning Post, gives this estimate of Mr. W. J. Bryan: I have said that Mr. Bryan is no ordinary man, and that is proved by what he has been able to accomplish. A discriminating but not partisan writer has called him "one of the marvels of the age." Really, what he has done is almost the marvellous. Alone, without money, without organization, without the assistance of rich or powerful friends, he has by the force of personality first won and then retained his dominance over a great political party. When he began all the machinery of the party was in the control of his enemies. The bosses, the leaders, the men who manipulate wards and caucuses and states, had everything in their own hands, everything except the people, and Mr. Bryan had nothing except the people, to borrow an epigram. Now Mr. Bryan has the people and a part of the machinery. Not all the machinery and not all the people, for if he had we would not have to speculate as to the outcome of the election. A man who has done that, who has been twice nominated, who passed into eclipse and then emerged, must indeed, be an extraordinary man. What gives him this power? He has been called a great orator, and that he undoubtedly is, but something more than eloquence is required to enable a man to sway his fellow men, to make them follow him, to make them resolute to overcome obstacles, to inspire them with faith and courage. Back of the words, back of the eloquence, back of the magic charm that is the gift of the great orator, but which is a gift that defies analysis, there must be something more than the music of expression. Something more than that is required, and that something is a moral purpose, a self dedication to a cause, the zeal of the fanatic, and the humility of the disciple. These qualities, which may be summed up in the one word, personality, constitute Mr. Bryan's strength. No matter how cynical and indifferent the people may be, or how carelessly they may tolerate dishonor in high place, they never lose their respect for the primitive virtue of honesty or are unmoved by sincerity. Bosses they submitted to, although they knew that the bosses were dishonest and turned politics to their personal profit. Then came a man who would submit to no dictation, who looked not to the bosses for his orders, but who claimed a mandate from the people, and who acknowledged only them as his master.

HALF A DAY'S SPORT ON POWELL LAKE



(By Richard L. Pocock.)

JUST opposite the Northern end of Texada island, in the gulf of Georgia, Powell river enters the sea, the outlet of a lake of about thirty miles in length, which, by a caprice of Nature, has just missed being one of the numerous arms of the sea which cut into the coast line of this province.

From the sea to the lake is a bare half-mile, while, in the last few hundred yards of its short course, the river falls some hundred and twenty feet, thus forming a barrier to any fish and effectually preventing their run from salt to fresh water and vice versa.

Some years ago it fell to my lot to make an exploration of this lake which, save to a few prospectors and timber cruisers, was known to very few white men, and the greater part of which was represented on the official map of the province by a dotted line signifying that it was unsurveyed and its limits undefined.

I was not out on a hunting trip, but was there for business purposes, but accompanied as usual by the weapons of the chase, so that when I did get a chance to use them, it was an even greater satisfaction to find what excellent sport was to be had in a short time.

Landing on the beach from the old S.S. Comox, the good friend of many an old-timer on the coast (and I believe still doing excellent service,) we were forced to stay a day or so to get a canoe, which we purchased from the Indian village of Sliammon and packed on our shoulders above the falls and the log-jam to the lower end of the lake. In the river and the lake were, and doubtless still are, countless fine trout, easy to capture and delicate of flavor, and we took full advantage of this fact.

As I said, we were not on a hunting expedition and had little time to spare, but the account of one afternoon's hunt in the country of the lower half of the lake will suffice to give some idea of the wealth of game that was to be had for the trouble of hunting it.

It was the first day on the lake; an early start had been made in calm weather, but, as the sun climbed the heavens, the wind freshened, until by a little before noon we were shipping small seas in our heavily loaded dug-out, and were glad enough to turn into a little bay for shelter, and make camp until the wind should moderate sufficiently for us to proceed on our voyage of exploration up the lake.

After the pork and beans, I seized the opportunity for a little hunting, and taking a rifle, left the camp at about one o'clock, thinking there might be an off chance of bagging a deer. The going was rather bad for a while, as there had been a fire through the country, which had caused a tangle of small fallen timber and a thick second growth of scrub which was rather trying to the patience. Getting to the altitude which took me out of this into a steep rocky country occupied quite a large slice of the afternoon, but, once events began to happen, they happened rather rapidly. The first game I saw was a fine fat blue grouse sitting on a rock regarding me with a mixture of indifference and curiosity.

Being somewhat out of breath after the climb, I took my time before pulling the trigger of the rifle and scored a bull's eye on his neck at a range of about ten yards. After bestowing him in my pocket, I proceeded on my way, to see a small army of his relatives also regarding me with the same expression of mingled indifference and mild curiosity, but I contented myself with returning the compliment and refrained from further rifle practice on this kind of target, as I wanted to get some venison and had not yet got rid of my old fallacy of thinking that the noise of the rifle would spoil my chances. I wandered round the hill a bit without seeing anything, except some

more blue grouse, and had just made up my mind to shoot the head off the next grouse that gave me an easy chance and go back to the camp content, when I heard a slight noise below me, and looking down, saw a big buck leisurely climbing a game trail and coming straight for me. Almost as I spotted him, he must have spotted me, as he stopped and looked up to where I was standing, and as he did so, received a bullet from the Winchester full in the chest, which reached his heart, and with one last leap into the air he was my meat.

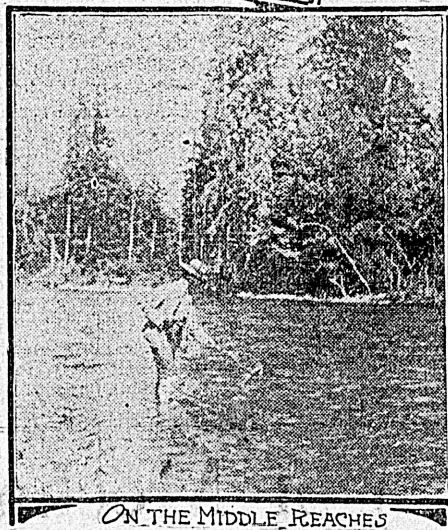
This sounds like a good climax, but the Powell lake country had to go one better than that. As I reached the deer and was about to gfallch him, my attention was once more attracted by a rattle of stones, and as I looked up, I perceived a mountain goat doing his best to put distance between himself and myself in a short space of time. He was just about to disappear over the top of a ridge when I got a snap shot at him with the Winchester; with but little hope in my mind of having hit him, I hurried to the ridge on the chance of getting a second shot, when, much to my astonishment and no less to my satisfaction, I found him stone dead in a little hollow within a few yards of where he had disappeared from view.

Not such a bad bag for one afternoon—a grouse, a deer, and a mountain goat—left camp at one o'clock and was back at five with the skins and heads; and no fluke either, as I have proved by subsequent visits to the same country.

I think the trip round Powell lake was one of the most fascinating that I have ever undertaken on this coast and I have made a good many. The country is unique in the variety it affords. At the low end of the lake the slopes are gentle and the hills not very high. Paddling along the shore I have seen deer so tame that they have even lain down while I was watching them from the canoe, and calmly chewed the cud as they watched me paddle by within a distance of fifty yards. The blue grouse there were plentiful and the country an easy one to shoot them in; as you proceed up the lake the hills that skirt its shores become higher and larger, until you reach the large island in the middle, itself a curious freak of Nature, being formed of a mountain which I have seen snow-capped in June and surrounded on all sides by deep water. Even on this island the goats are to be found and are common on all the mountains of the mainland which surround the lake. Half way up the lake are some good specimens of the curious paintings of an older generation of Indians, high up on the flat surface of a rocky bluff.

The upper half of the lake is entirely different in the character of the country from the lower as you turn a corner you seem to take a plunge into the heart of the mighty mountains of the coast range, their sides coming sheer down in solid walls of rock to the water's edge, with scarce a landing place for even a canoe, and towering for hundreds of feet before they split into peaks enclosing fields of ice and snow, truly an awesome country for many miles before you reach the head and gaze in admiration and astonishment at a wonderful cascade tumbling for more than one thousand feet down a sheer precipice into a green and flat stretch of land, until after one more sudden fall of sixty feet or so its waters are lost in the mighty lake.

The almost level valley at the lake's head comes as a welcome relief after the sheer walls of rock, a relief to mind and eye as well. Here are beaver still, black bear are numerous, and marten fairly so. In the lake are lusty trout; but the solitude is vast and oppressive and it was with a sense of relief that we left behind the dizzy walls of rock which seemed to hold us as in a vast prison and returned to the lower half of the lake with its green hillsides and less awesome scenery.



LOCAL NOTES

Mongolian Pheasants

It will be of interest to sportsmen to learn that a syndicate of British Columbia sportsmen have made arrangements to import a shipment of Mongolian pheasants, with the intention of ultimately turning them out on the Island and the mainland.

These pheasants are a larger and more handsome variety than the common Chinese ring-necked pheasant which we now have. They have been introduced into some English coverts during recent years, and have given great satisfaction, being said to give even better sport than the varieties already in the country, and to be less addicted to running, which is of course a very important point in their favor.

There are only a limited number in the market; it was found impossible to get any from China, as the dealers had all the birds they could deliver booked in advance, and the price of the European breeder who has almost a monopoly of them in the Old World was prohibitive. Lord Ernest Hamilton, who is interested in this Province, has consented to supply forty birds at a low price from his own stock, and has taken upon himself to see that they are properly started on their journey to their new homes. Half will go to mainland farms and half to island farms, where they will be kept in pens, the plan being to keep them in confinement until they have multiplied considerably, which it is confidently anticipated they will do. They are a very hardy bird and used to harder winter weather than they are ever likely to get here; they are also a very fertile variety.

The enterprise that is responsible for the importation of these birds deserves a successful issue, and the experiment will be watched with great interest by all true sport lovers.

Motor-Boat Poaching

In the issue of the Colonist of July 10th, I published a letter from Mr. H. McDonald, of Nanaimo, calling attention to a shameless account of shooting British Columbia game out of season by a party of Americans in a motor-boat, and I remarked that there is good reason for believing that the same sort of thing is still going on. As I remarked, in commenting on the letter, that a good many sportsmen were asking how long the authorities were going to keep their eyes shut to this sort of thing. I ought, perhaps, to say that I was unaware at the time of writing that the matter had been reported on by the game warden of the province, and that he had done all in his power to catch the offenders and bring them to justice. No reflection was intended on the zealousness or vigilance of the existing staff of wardens, the only trouble is that at present their numbers are totally inadequate to cover the whole ground, and it is obviously ridiculous to expect a man to patrol the coast and chase poachers in a row-boat.

The point that it was intended to emphasize was just this fact, and the suggestion in Mr. McDonald's letter seems the only reasonable one to cope with the question, viz., "that the Government should equip and operate a fast boat from a central point to run down a few of these marauders and bring them to account."

I have heard on undoubted authority that the same thing is going on right now, and I hope to hear soon that the Government have deemed the matter of sufficient importance to make them accede to the request for a good motor boat for the use of the game warden. The recent convictions obtained for the offences against the game laws are evidence that the authorities are on the alert, but as I pointed out in last week's page Government cannot give adequate protection to the game of such a big country without relying largely on the co-operation of all good sportsmen.

Campbell River Salmon.

The salmon fishing at Campbell river is reported to be better this year than it has been for some years past, and the presumption is that it is due to the successful representations made to induce the authorities to prohibit the use of seines at the mouth a couple of years ago. This is a matter for congratulation, as the fame of this river for big salmon has spread far and wide, and sportsmen travel long distances to attempt to beat the record made by Sir Richard Musgrave. At least one salmon of seventy pounds has been killed there this season, with rod and line, and several of over fifty pounds.

Cowichan Bay.

Salmon trolling is good at Cowichan Bay now. It is getting late for trout there, and there are very few except little ones about. The big ones are up the river spawning, the few large trout landed at the bay lately being full of roe.

The Hungry Farmer.

It is a poor advertisement for the farming industry of the Island when a farmer living a short walk of the E. & N. line finds it necessary to shoot a brace of pheasants before breakfast in August for the sake of getting fresh meat. Said farmer must be making a poor living out of his land if this excuse is a genuine one.

Convictions Under the Game Act

Shooting grouse out of season seems to have become an expensive form of recreation in the New Westminster district, at any rate. The reports in the daily press of the recent convictions should help to deter offenders. One man has been fined \$100 and costs, and another \$50 and costs after being in jail for four days. The game warden of that district seems determined to make the way of the transgressor as hard as possible, and, doubtless, his activity in the discharge of his duties will have a salutary effect in other districts also, where the wardens are apt to get busy at any time to try and emulate his example.

THE FESTIVAL OF "ST. GROUSE"

"The Twelfth" is one of the great time marks in the lives of the leisured classes of England and their guests. Ever since the Christmas holidays came to a close in the old country houses, folks have been flocking to London for "the season," and the past season has been the gayest that London has ever seen. The houses of Parliament have been in constant session ever since February, and this necessitated the presence in town of the peeresses and the ladies of the families of the members of the House of Commons. The court, too, has been in residence the while at Buckingham Palace, and King Edward and his consort have revived much of the attractive ceremonial and state pageantry that was in vogue before the widowhood of the late Queen Victoria.

To those in London society the months from February to the end of July are arduous and trying; and it is a case of going, almost day and night, if one is to keep pace with one's engagements. Besides one's private entertainments, there are many public functions, such as "The Derby," Ascot, Henley, the Eton and Harrow cricket match at Lords, and a hundred and one other fashionable events, at which one must be seen if one wishes to be considered anybody.

Towards the end of July the whirl begins to slacken; hostesses have lunched and dined and given their garden parties almost en surfeit; and the fervid rays of the July sun begins to warn the legislators of the nation that it is time to cease from their labors for a season and seek relaxation.

Hence, the popular "Feast of St. Grouse," to the coming of which all eyes are now turned.

Nature has provided on the upland moorlands of the north of England and Wales, but more especially on the highland moors of Scotland, the heather—a plant that seems to have been designed solely for the purpose of providing food and cover for the little brown bird, the grouse. And the laws of England, long years ago, elevated the grouse into the list of "game" birds, and decreed, under heavy penalties, that, under no circumstances, should gun be leveled at him until the sun rose on the morning of August 12 in each year.

Now, after the trials and hustle of the London season, it is essential that those who took part therein should seek, if not rest, at least a change from the smoke of the town to the pure and bracing air of the countryside. In the pre-railway days of the regency, when old King George III had sunk into a dotage and the prerogative of the crown was vested in the person of his son the prince regent, afterwards George IV, Brighton-by-the-Sea, Bath, an old inland "cure" station of the Romans, and Leamington Spa in Shakespeare's country, were the chief centres of this relaxation (not to forget Tumbidge Wells) by the pure accident of the fact that the Romans had made military roads to these places, and they were fairly accessible. Then when roads and

railways began to spread all over the land, bringing the grouse moors within easy reach of London, grouse shooting became a fashionable sport, and, hey presto, the "Feast of St. Grouse" a firmly established festival in the realm of society and wealth.

It is a remarkable sight to be present at when the height of the exodus to the north is reached at one of the great London termini, say Euston, the terminus of the London and Northwestern Railway. The movement north begins to be heavy about the third week in July. The day trains, likewise the night trains, are crowded with prospective grouse shooters, their families, their servants, their gamekeepers, and often their dogs—pointers and setters. Tons upon tons of personal luggage are rushed to the station and have to be handled in right smart time by the perspiring and dust-begrimed porters; whilst from the vast number of gun cases in evidence—often three or four, or even more, the property of one individual—the uninitiated might be pardoned for fancying that the brave defenders of the country were on their way to repel an invader somewhere on the north or west coast.

But this is really only the beginning. Take the last few days. There be those, and always will be those, who leave all to the last moment; there are also others whom affairs of state or vast business interests have detained in town much against their wills. The crowd is beyond comprehension; the railway men, however, are equal to the occasion. The 10 a. m. train for Perth, for instance, right in the heart of the grouse country, is filled and sent on its way; then a second, a third, a fourth, and a fifth if required, is backed up to the platform, filled and sent off at intervals of a quarter of an hour, until the vast assemblage has melted, as it were, into the summer atmosphere.

Next morning the daily papers will gravely state that "London is empty"; but to the mere man in the street, there does not appear to be any appreciable diminution in the ordinary traffic. Go, however, to Mayfair, or visit Belgrave, where are the town seats of the high and mighty, and one will soon find that this is literally true of the West End of the town. Doors that erstwhile yawned a hearty welcome and promised hospitable treatment inside are now fast shut and barred; windows are closed in with heavy blinds, and an odd peep into interiors here and there reveals the fact that the furniture fittings are all swathed up in winding sheets of canvas to sleep the sleep of oblivion until society shall return to its own again next February, when the king and queen go forth in state to reopen the business of the country at the houses of Parliament.—The Argonaut.

TAKING CARE OF GAME

There is one feature of the outing of sportsmen that is seldom touched upon in the literature of the field and stream, but which is becoming very important, and should have attention. This is getting the game home, where it can be made useful, and a source of delight to the hunter and his friends. This branch of the outing business is becoming more and more important, as the sportsman is yearly being compelled to go further and further from home to find the game.

With a little care and labor, at the right time, game can be taken long distances and be in perfect condition when the hunter has arrived home and sits down at his own table to a game dinner, with a few good old friends, who have been denied the pleasure of the outing, but who enjoy a double pleasure in eating the game, and hearing the doughty sportsman tell of his delightful experiences in the faraway fields, where he alone had the pleasure of finding and bringing the game to bag.

The grouse and prairie chicken of the Western plains and sandhills are generally killed in the fall months, and when the weather is warm, and to keep them and get them home in fine condition is quite a task, and the result quite uncertain, unless the proper care and labor are bestowed at the right time.

The first step is to pull your grouse as soon as you can get to it. If pulled as soon as shot and given a good shake, all of the blood will have left it; then as soon as you get to the house, hang it up by the head. If you throw your grouse into the wagon and depend upon drawing it at night when you get to the house or camp, the game has become thoroughly cool and will not bleed when drawn, and if the weather is hot, you need not try to take it home, it will not be good. Allowing the bird to cool with the entrails in it detracts very much from its quality when you come to eat it, no matter how soon afterward. This is especially true of the sandhill grouse, which gets no grain to eat, but lives upon the weed seed, and bugs, grasshoppers, etc., that they pick up.

When ready to pack for the home trip, do your packing in the early morning. Wrap each grouse in newspaper, and pack not less than twenty-five grouse in a telescope or grip which can be roped tightly.—Forest and Stream.

SLIPPERY, BUT HARD TO SWALLOW

According to Mr. Vandersnickt, eels always go tail first when endeavoring to pass through any small opening or to escape through the meshes of a net. Not long ago the water in a pond was found to have risen about 20 inches above its usual level. An inspection of the grating at the overfall—which was about 30 inches square and consisted of a series of iron cross-bars and about one-third of an inch apart—revealed the fact that it was almost completely blocked by the heads of a number of small eels which, in endeavoring to pass through tail first, had stuck fast and had been drowned. In order to clear the grating, it was necessary to cut off the heads of the eels and draw their bodies out one by one.—Sports Afield.

If the foregoing rules were carried out, fewer teeth would need to be extracted, and the maid with "pearly teeth" would be a being less confined to poetry, and more to be met with in the every-day world than she is at the present time.

A PAGE FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

CURRENT TOPICS

The American fleet is nearing the shores of Australia. The people of New Zealand could scarcely have given the visitors a more hearty reception. Kind messages were cabled to the president of the United States and a grateful and friendly answer received.

While Commander Peary is on his way to the North Pole an expedition is leaving Havre, France, to hunt for the South Pole. Although all the Coast in northern regions has been seen by explorers and much of it named, little is known of the Antarctic regions.

In Portugal there are signs that there is discontent among the people and that arms and ammunition are being secretly taken into the country. It is feared that those who planned the murder of King Carlos and his son are again plotting against the government.

The young queen of Spain has gone to visit her mother, Princess Beatrice, of Battenberg, at the beautiful Isle of Wight. Queen Victoria will be glad to lay aside the cares and the forms of the Spanish court and to live simply in her mother's home with only her babies to remind her that she is no longer a girl free from care.

A very terrible but a very grand sight must be the blazing oil well at Tampico, Mexico. It is said that the flames reach a height of five hundred feet. When the fire began a child's hand could have covered the hole from which the oil came. Then it became a volcano whose crater measured 100 metres across. These rivers of oil beneath the earth's crust are very wonderful things.

Last week all lovers of cricket had a chance of seeing some excellent play at the champion tourney. Each of the public schools should get up at least one eleven. The private schools have cricket clubs and there is no reason why public school boys should not engage in a game which brings out all tastes and all ages and when fairly played. But play, after all, is not for either boys or men the chief business of life. So long as this is remembered neither boys nor girls can take too much pains to excel in sport.

Those who have lately visited Vernon say that the country is very beautiful and fertile. Already peaches, grapes and apricots are raised in Peachland, Summerland and many other districts, while there are fine orchards of apples and other hardy fruit. One gentleman declared that the day would come when the sides of the mountains would be clothed with vineyards. A convention was held there last week to study the best methods of watering the land and many of the speakers told how the desert can be made to blossom as the rose.

England, Newfoundland and the United States have agreed upon the terms on which American fishermen will be allowed to catch and export fish during the season of 1926. The codfisheries of Newfoundland have been a source of trouble between England and France ever since the treaty of Utrecht. In later years United States fishermen have made claims which were considered unjust by the people of the island. The matter is soon to be settled by arbitration and the present agreement is meant to prevent trouble during the present season.

After remaining in the water for more than twenty hours, T. W. Burgess, who tried to swim across the English Channel, was forced to give up the task. Though only a mile from the French Coast the current was so strong that he could not make way against it. Is the world any better for such tests of endurance? No man should refuse to venture his life in a good cause but whether the fame of having won the Marathon race or swim across the channel is worth the risk a man runs who strains every muscle and nerve in his body to the utmost does not seem so certain.

At Le Mans, in France, Wilbur Wright has been sailing up into the air with his aeroplane. Count Zeppelin says he is pleased with Wright's success but believes that his motor balloon is better than Wright's aeroplane. Neither of the inventors is easily discouraged, and if any man can take voyages through the air both of them will be remembered with honor. When Watt or Stephenson or Hudson were trying to make engines, railroads or steamboats, there was no telegraph to tell all the world of the failures of the inventors and it was only after they had succeeded that they became famous.

The British government has passed a law which will give all the very old people in the kingdom enough to keep them from want. There are statesmen who fear that if people are sure of support in their old age they will waste their money in their youth and others who do not think England can afford to spend so much money on the aged. David Lloyd George, who has the management of the revenue of Great Britain has gone to Germany to see how pensions are paid there. There are some who say that he has gone to find out if England and Germany can agree to spend less money on their armies and battle ships. Whether this is so or not, it is a good sign to see that the statesmen as well as the kings of Great Britain and Germany are on the best of terms.

King Edward, after bidding good-bye to his nephew, the German emperor, went to Ischl in Austria, where he met the aged ruler Francis Joseph. Here, he was entertained with the greatest hospitality during his short stay. What the result of his visits will be or whether they will have any effect, time alone will tell. Of one thing there can be no doubt, and that is that the king of England believes war to be a terrible evil and that he thinks no honorable means should be left untaken to keep peace between the nations. In this he differs from the kings of old, who looked upon it as their duty to send or lead their armies against their enemies. Our king ought to have the love of the mothers of his great empire whose eyes are turned to them in their old age. He has well earned the title of the Peacemaker of Europe.

From all accounts the harvest on the prairies will be a bountiful one in spite of the hot dry weather. The winter wheat has been harvested and before you read this thousands of immense threshing machines will be preparing the grain for market. Though, reaping, binding and threshing are all done by machinery the work of harvesting needs many hands. The farmers' wives and daughters are very busy cooking for the crowd of men that follow the steam threshers from one farm to another. If the weather is good it is a happy time, notwithstanding the hard work, but if continued rain falls the farmers are anxious lest the wheat should be spoiled, while frost means great loss. The farmer of the middle west is a happy man when the last ear of wheat has reached the elevator where neither rain nor frost can injure it.

President Castro of Venezuela, who has used the English and Americans as well as all other foreigners doing business in that country so badly, has insulted Holland by driving out the minister who represented her at Caracas. The government of that country has determined to punish the insolent ruler. It was thought that the United States would interfere to protect the South American Republic. It has come to be understood that no foreign country will be allowed to rule on this continent if the United States can help it. However, the United States government feels that President Castro deserves no help and the president has said that, so far as the United States is concerned, Holland may punish Venezuela as she sees fit, if she does not seize any territory. It is many years since the Dutch warships were the terror of all nations but we are sure that the brave people will, whether they fight or not, keep not only their own respect, but that of the world.

It is a shame to have to tell of the disgraceful behavior of the young men, who on their way to the prairies from the maritime provinces robbed hands

and stores and hurt and frightened respectable people. If this noisy drunken mob had been Galicians or Italians we would have said they were unfit to be Canadian citizens. It adds to their disgrace to know that many of them were the sons of honest God-fearing parents. In Springfield, Illinois, the next day, a race riot began which was more terrible but not less unreasonable. One negro committed a crime and a mob drove unoffending men with their wives and little children out of the city, destroyed property and took life. The soldiers who were called out had to charge on the crowd with their bayonets before they could disperse them. For days the soldiers were obliged to guard the city and if it had not been for the resolution of the governor many more crimes would have been committed. Fatted is a terrible master and the men who yield to it are more dangerous than wild beasts.

There seems to be rebellion going on in China all the time. We have very little idea of the extent of this great country and cannot form any notion of its immense population. When we read of a thousand rebels we must remember that this is a very small number indeed compared with the hundreds of millions of peaceful people. It is another matter when we hear that Japanese merchants are supplying the rebels with rifles and ammunition. It is but a few months since the seizure of the Tatsu Maru and China has not forgiven Japan for forcing her to apologize for the insult to her flag. Now another Japanese ship has been seized in Chinese waters. The other day Japanese officers tried to arrest a fellow countryman in the city of Peking, whom they suspected of being a spy and a traitor, and when he would not yield, shot him. This the Chinese government looks upon as an insult. Germany would not dream of allowing officers to arrest a German rebel in London.

Each part Japan is determined to be ready to fight any enemy. Word comes from Berlin that she is building two more fine battleships. Whether these are to defend her own country, to conquer more territory or only to show the world that she is prepared for battle, time will tell.

The flower show delighted all who saw it. Many more children might have gardens of their own. There should be more school gardens on the island and in Victoria. There is no reason why the school grounds should be so bare as most of them are. If next year, there is plenty of water the good example set by the High School and Kingston Street school should be followed.

Earl Dudley, lately appointed Governor General of the Commonwealth of Australia, took passage on the Aorangi last week. Another very distinguished visitor to Victoria was Pole Carew, one of the British officers who served in the Boer war.

On Monday schools will open again and the boys and girls will come back ready for work. Of course, they would have liked another week's holiday, but then they have enjoyed a delightful summer. In all the world it is much to be doubted if the children of any city have had as good weather and as much room for play as the boys and girls of Victoria during July and August. The grown people may grumble as they will about the dust and the scarcity of water but the children who have the beach or the fields to play in with plenty of cool fresh air are to be envied. And the rest of the year will have its pleasures. All healthy children like school. There is the satisfaction of learning something new every day, the companionship of classmates and the discipline and regularity of it all. Then whether they acknowledge it or not boys and girls enjoy the teacher. It is a good thing to spend some part of our time with one wiser than ourselves. It would be a poor world if we had not some one to look up to. Every boy should have a chum who is the bravest and truest lad in school and every girl a friend whom she can love and trust. Some of our most valuable lessons in school were never printed in any book. The editor hopes that all the boys and girls in the province who commenced work tomorrow will have a successful school year.

Now one word about your page. Many thanks to Miss Hill for her pretty verses published today. There are not many children who can write poetry. Many can, however, write nice compositions. All have had little adventures during the holidays. Send in a description of what you have been doing and where you have been. The more simply the account is written the better.

Do not forget that if you like to see drawings on your page you should contribute towards it. It is not fair to let a few children do all the work, good as it may be. Please do not draw on colored paper and if you can, draw with pen and ink. If not, use a very soft pencil. There are many of the older boys and girls who draw well who have not yet sent in a sketch. It is nearly a year since your page was started. Next year it must be more interesting and every reader should do something to make it so.

DOSIA'S DAY

(By Margaret Johnson, in St. Nicholas)

It has been so slow in coming that it did seem as if it must have lingered on purpose—the provoking, dilly-dally Day which had glimmered like a star down an endless vista of ordinary, every-other days; and then, after keeping them all on pins and needles of anxiety lest it should rain or snow or blow, as days of doing in our fickle climate, it turned out, as it probably meant to do all the time, a blue, bright, soft, sunny, perfectly dazzling Day. "A darling day!" said Dosia, coming down to breakfast with eyes as bright as the last of yesterday's raindrops twinkling in the sun. And Rob nodded a vigorous assent, his mouth full of cakes and syrup. It might have been supposed that it was Cousin Alicia's Day, Cousin Alicia being the bride; but everybody knows that being the bride's maid of honor is next door, at least, to being the bride herself. "If indeed, it isn't even more important," said Cousin Ralph-to-be, who dropped in while the Harises were at breakfast, with his best man, Mr. Tompkins. "You see, Dodo, you're the only person to walk up the aisle all by yourself, and the only one, as I understand it, to wear a peachblow gown. All the rest wear just plain white—even the bride. As

if anybody couldn't wear white, any time! And then, the responsibility!—the bride's bouquet, and her train, and her smelling salts!—oh, well, she might need them! It is a good thing you have a trusty little hand on your shoulders. I only wish Mr. Tompkins were half as reliable!"

"I am," protested Mr. Tompkins, aggrieved. "Quite as reliable! Except that I'm a little—sometimes—absent-minded."

"A little!" echoed the bridegroom. "Hear the man! I give you my word, he's afraid now that he'll mislay me somewhere before the ceremony, and not know where to put his hand on me when the time comes!"

Cousin Ralph-to-be tried his best to frown, and failing, went on looking as if the world was all made of chocolate ice-cream, and he was just about to sit down and eat it up. This simile was Rob's, and was much applauded by Mr. Tompkins.

"Miss Dodo looks a good deal that same way," he remarked, glancing at Dodo's sparkling face.

"Huh!" observed Harold, loftily, "that's because she's going to a ball—wedding—a ball—wedding of the world!"

Harold was seven, and was a little bitter, as well as lofty, because he was going to be left behind. Dodo's hands would be full enough, Mrs. Harris had declared, without having her little brother falling downstairs or getting lost—Harold was forever getting lost—out at Cloverfields. Mrs. Harris herself was away, traveling in the South with her invalid husband, and Rob and Dodo were taking care of each other and of Harold, with trusty Nora to look after them all.

"Never mind, dear," said Dodo, soothingly. "Be a good boy, and you shall go to a wedding, too, some—"

"Honk! honk!" Mr. Tompkins' automobile was tooting merrily at the door, and every one jumped up to look out.

"I'm going to take Ralph up in the machine," cried Mr. Tompkins. "I can keep my eye on him that way. And mind you and Rob take an early train, Miss Dodo, so that you will have plenty of time to put on that peachblow gown!"

"We will!" cried Dodo, sparkling more than ever as she thought of what Rob called her "trousseau," the lovely, lovely peachblow chifton, with all its

rilly without. "We're off!" shouted Mr. Tompkins, putting his head in at the front door. "We'll take it along, and then you won't have anything to carry but the baby!"

He was off, in the midst of a protesting roar from Harold. Then the toilets were finished, lunch was eaten, Nora was left to shut up the house, and after a wild final scurry to catch the train, Dodo, found herself, exhausted but safe, flying away through the sunshine toward Cloverfields.

An hour, more or less, and then there was the church, there was the wide old house, there was the velvety green between, across which the bridal party was to walk, in pretty rural fashion. On the very threshold the wedding gaily leaped out and caught them. Everywhere was sunshine and fragrance and the delicious stir of expectancy and excitement. Bridesmaids were arriving by twos and threes, caterers were bustling to and fro, and servants hurrying to obey their orders, larded over by black Dinah, one beam of complacency and importance; expressmen were driving up with packages; ushers were appearing from everywhere and nowhere, and begging to be told exactly what they should do; Aunt Esther, majestic, eagle-eyed, indefatigable, was directing matters from garret to cellar, and continually stumbling over poor, dear, handsome Uncle George, who had n't the least idea what to do himself, and was forever getting in the way of everybody else. And in the midst of it all, dear Cousin Alicia, serene, laughing, dimpled, looking like any dove herself in her little blue gingham frock, was as unruffled by the flurry about her as if it had been black Dinah's wedding instead of her own.

"I've lived in a breeze all my life," she declared, "and I expect to get married in a breeze. It would n't seem natural any other way. You can't have the blue room to dress in, Dodo, don't ask a room to herself for my little peachblow maid of honor! Look at the presents? Yes; and go up whenever you like. Your bag is there."

A song came bubbling over Dodo's lips, when she ran up the stairs at last. Cousin Alicia was so dear, everything was so gay, so delightful! Harold was safe with Dinah. Her Day was beautiful, after all! It was early to dress yet, but she would just shake her head. Lips smiling, eyes shining, heart too full to notice what hands were doing, she unstrapped the suit case, threw it open—and fell back, gasping, on the bed.

Instead of peachblow chifton, prim, starched folds of purple calico; instead of tiny, high-heeled slippers, stout Number Seven shoes; instead of lawn and lace and all the frilleries of her "trousseau," the sensible and frugal outfit which she had herself packed that morning for Nora's visit to her sister! Bob in his haste—oh, it was plain enough—had set Nora's bag instead of hers in the hall, and Mr. Tompkins had gone off with it unsuspecting.

There was no mistake as to the hopelessness of the situation. Everybody realized that, at once. When Dodo flew down to the parlor, to tell Aunt Esther, it happened that everybody except the bride was there, gathered for some last consultation, and after the first moment of speechless dismay, everybody began to make suggestions, all at once, and all equally frantic and impossible. Couldn't they send back and get the other suit case? Couldn't they telephone and have Nora bring it? Couldn't somebody lend Dodo a gown? Couldn't she go as she was?—that was dear, kind, dim-sighted Uncle George! Everybody knew all the time that it was really too late to go or send back, as Nora would have left the house by this time, taking the other bag with her; and nobody had a suitable dress to lend; and as for going as she was—Dodo turned pink at the thought. Cousin Alicia's maid of honor in a dark, traveling suit and clumping common-sense shoes!

"I just can't be in it, I guess," she said bravely, though not quite steadily. "It's all right, only—poor Cousin Alicia!"

"I should say so!" cried Cousin Ralph-to-be. "Who's to hold her bouquet, I should like to know, if her smelling salts, and all that?"

"Couldn't you hustle round and get another maid of honor?" ventured Rob, from the remote corner where he hovered in a vague and ineffectual anguish.

"Great—Moses!" said Cousin Ralph-to-be. "I should as soon think of hustling round to get another bride! It's to be Dodo, or nobody. I'll tell you that! If it comes to the worst, I suppose, Alicia can just throw her bouquet on the floor, and Tompkins can pick it up when he's through with the ring. But, look here, I should think, among you, you might rig up some kind of a dress—"

(To Be Continued)

EXPERIMENTS

Will had come home from college for a few days, and as it was a rainy day, he called his small sister into the library.

"Nothing doing today, Bess," he said. "Don't you want me to play with you?"

"You wouldn't care for any of the sit-still games like dolls and things," complained Bess.

Will thought for a moment. "No, I haven't played dolls since my freshman year in college," he said. "I think I'm rather too old for that now. But once, when I was sick, I got a lot of comfort out of just fussing round with things, and I learned to do some experiments—at least, I called them that—and I'll show some of them to you now. First run and get me a silver teaspoon and some string, and I'll teach you how to ring the 'Bells of Cologne.'"

When Bessie had brought them to her brother he took the spoon, tied the thread round the lower part of the handle, and wound the long ends round Bessie's forefingers.

"Now, just put your fingers tight in your ears," he said. "Then stand off, and hit the bowl of the spoon against the table."

The little girl did as she was told, and her face lighted up with the happiest, most surprised smile. Any one in the room would have seen only a little girl knocking a spoon with a jingling-jangling noise; but in her ears sounded long, glorious peals of silver bells, each note different, and more beautiful, she thought.

"Do you hear it, Will?" she cried. "Do you hear it, too? Oh, isn't it lovely?"

Her brother smiled. "No, I can't hear what you do," he said. "You see, that's what they call an experiment in sound. The sound-waves run up from the bowl of the spoon all along the string into your ears."

"For a long while Bessie rang the 'Bells of Cologne'; then Will showed her how a drop of mercury could be separated into a hundred parts, and yet join together again in a round, shining drop that ran round and round the saucer, 'Just like a quick little silver bug,' Bessie said.

"I like experiments, Will," said Bessie. "Don't you know any more?"

"Not any that I could do now," said her brother. "But some time, if you'll soak a piece of shoe thread all night in very, very salt water, and then dry it out, I'll tie a ring to one end of it, and the other end I'll fasten round the electric fixture. Then I'll light it and let it burn all the way down, and still the ring won't fall!"

"Why won't it, Will?" demanded his sister. "Well, just because the salt crystals are so placed that they are strong enough to bear the weight even when the thread is nothing but ashes. That's all I can tell you now. You'll have to wait until you take a course in chemistry and physics before you really understand."

"And when I get to college I'm going to," said Bessie, as she ran back to ring again her new-found Bells of Cologne.—Alice V. L. Carrick in Youth's Companion.

WITH THE LITTLE TOTS

The Little Old Man in the Automobile

You surely have heard of the old Woman, I know, who lived in a Shoe, oh, so long, long ago! She had such queer notions and terrible ways—What would we all do if she lived in these days—

As all of her children were supple and young, She packed them in closely, pulled up the shoe's tongue, And then laced the shoestrings across, very tight, And her children all slumbered until it was light.

A little Old Man, who is popular here, Has a way of his own, that is almost as queer—His house is not mostly of leather—but steel; And, instead of a Shoe, it's an Automobile.

And as for the children, there's room for each one, (They all are so happy, so brim full of fun!) What sport by the roadside to picnic each day—Pick berries and flowers—then up and away!

Some morning you'll see them—oh, such a big load, Just flying along, like a wind, on the road! You cannot mistake them for all in the car, Are singing and shouting wherever they are.

Their laughter and noise can be heard half a mile, But every one nods or responds with a smile, I'd far rather ride with this Man—wouldn't you? Than dwell with the "Woman who lived in a Shoe?" —St. Nicholas.

Rags and Tags and Velvet Gowns

"N' there was a new boy at school yesterday, 'n' he had great patches on his knees; 'n' when we choosed up the boys didn't choose him; 'n' his face got red. Oh, as red as fire! 'N' he asked away 'n' stood lookin' off the water at the ships. Served him right, I say!"

Ted had been rattling on in this fashion for at least fifteen minutes; and mamma, who was reading up for the next club paper, hardly heard a word, but this last caught her attention, and she looked over the top of the book with a little start.

"Perhaps he was watching for his ship to come in," said she, quietly.

If Ted could have seen the rest of her face he would have done something before he said any more. "His ship! 'Tisn't likely a boy like him would have a ship—is it now? Course he can't help the patches, 'n' patches," said Ted, condescendingly, "but he oughtn't to come to a play school with us. Harold Winston said it wasn't suitable; and so did all the other boys. He ought to go to the public school, where the patches are."

Mamma's brows went up in a fashion that would have alarmed Ted if he had happened to look at her, but he was stroking the spoolless knees of his own velvet trousers.

"I used to know a boy who wore patches and bare brown feet, and a hat without any brim."

"Was he a nice boy?" Ted asked, doubtfully. "I think, taking everything into consideration, he was the nicest boy I ever knew," said mamma, with an emphatic little nod.

"And I ought to know, for I went to school with him for years."

"N' when the boys choosed up did they leave him out?" asked Ted.

"Oh, dear me, no!" said mamma, decidedly. "They wouldn't for the world have done anything so impolite."

Ted looked blank for a moment. Then his face grew red, oh, as red as fire!

"His ship hadn't come in then," continued mamma, "but it has since. He owns a big factory now."

"Y-w-what's his name?" sputtered Ted. "John Hartley Livingston."

Mamma nodded. "All boys who wear patches and bare brown feet don't become rich men; but I fear they are more apt to become something worth while than boys who wear velvet suits, because they are used to hardships and dirt and disagreeable things. Men who amount to something have a great deal of hard, disagreeable work to do."

"Is his my best suit, anyway," cried Ted, twisting in his chair. "I don't always wear velvet. You know I wore it 'cause it was Friday and speakin' day."

Mamma went back to her book, and Ted stole away and lay down on a fluffy white rug with his feet on the seat of the sofa—a favorite position of his when he wanted to think. Monday night he came home greatly excited, and stood before his mother with his feet crossed.

"The boys choosed again, 'n' I choosed the patched boy, 'n' they wouldn't let him play, 'n' we went off 'n' played mumble-peg by own two selves!" he cried, the words fairly tumbling over each other. Then he uncrossed his feet and swung the under one forward. There was a jagged hole in the knee of his trousers. "N' I want that patched," he cried, with a defiant ring in his voice. "If you please, mamma," he added in gentle tones.

"Very well," said mamma, soberly, but her mouth was smiling behind the book.

"The boys have all come 'round, mamma," Ted announced, cheerfully, a week later. "Harold Winston came 'round today. He held out two days longer 'n' any of the rest, 'n' he did hate to give in, but he got tired of walking 'round all by himself."—Mary Marshall Parks, in The Christian Guardian.

WITH THE POETS

The Soldier's Funeral

Slowly the tread of marching feet Comes to my ear as I listen; Loud, the crash of drums as they beat, While helmets and bayonets glisten, Louder the solemn music swells, Louder the tramping feet; Then sadly and slowly the funeral bells In their solemn voices speak.

Now softer and fainter the music sounds, As the sad train wends its way Up over the hill and far beyond. Oh God! how sad the day!

Amy Hill, age 16.



Service at Greenwich in Memory of Wolfe



It was a happily inspired idea that on the day the historic Plains of Abraham, outside Quebec, were being dedicated as a national memorial by the Prince of Wales a religious service should be held at home in commemoration of General Wolfe, who, by his genius and valour on those far-off battlefields, retained Canada for England; and by his death, at the moment of victory, fittingly crowned his own romantic and heroic military career, says the London Times. The idea was as impressively carried out as it was happily conceived. No more fitting place for the commemoration could be chosen than the parish church of Greenwich, where the national hero, in life, often attended Divine service, and where, in death, he was laid to rest with his father and mother. Wolfe was ten years old when his parents removed from Westerham, the Kentish village of his birth, to Greenwich; taking up their abode in a large house, known as Macartney house, which still stands at the junction of Chesterfield walk and Croom's hill, close to Greenwich park. Wolfe himself passed three or four years at Greenwich before he set out on the military career which was to culminate, when he was but 33 years old, in the glory of his being the chief and triumphant figure in one of the greatest events recorded in national history.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Alfege, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was slain by the Danes at Greenwich in the eleventh century, stands in the centre of the old riverside town. It was built in the reign of Queen Anne, to take the place, on the same site, of the ancient parish church, which had fallen into ruin. It is a solid and strikingly imposing structure, built of Portland stone in the Roman style of architecture, cruciform in plan, and has a tower terminating in a spire. As the church is closely surrounded by shops and houses, no glimpse is to be obtained, even from the spacious flight of steps of its facade, of the fair prospect of the Thames and Greenwich hospital which delights the eye when viewed from the heights of the adjoining park. Wolfe's father, Lieutenant-General Edward Wolfe, was the first of the family to be buried in the crypt of the church. He died six months before his son. Mrs. Wolfe survived her son for five years, during which she resided at Greenwich. The body of the hero was brought from Quebec on board the war vessel, the Royal William, and was landed at Portsmouth on November 17, 1759, about two months after the battle. Three days later the interment in the crypt of the church took place. It is recorded in the parish register by the following simple inscription: "Major-General James Wolfe, November 20th, 1759."

Around the church yesterday, as noon approached, a great crowd gathered to watch the arrival of the congregation invited to the service. The Union Jack floated from the flag-staff of the church in the brilliant sunshine; and the bells rang a merry peal. There was nothing funeral in the aspect of things. It was an occasion of national rejoicing. The service, as will be seen later, was bright and joyous, with just an appropriate undertone of solemnity. The people of the town, in their desire to take part in the commemoration, fittingly hung colored bunting from their windows.

The interior of the church is spacious. It has a broad nave with a central passage and two side aisles. Deep galleries extend along two sides. The fittings are of dark oak highly carved and polished. In an arched recess stands the altar surmounted by a stained glass window with a representation of the Crucifixion. The solemn dimness of the church was relieved by the rays of sunshine streaming through the deep-set windows; and when the congregation, so representative of naval, military and civil life, was assembled for the service it was a bright picture that was presented, not wanting even in a touch of gaiety contributed by the light summer costumes of the ladies. In the top pew of the middle aisle, on the right hand looking towards the altar, sat the representative of the King, Field-Marshal Sir George White (the defender of Ladysmith), in full dress uniform, and wearing the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, with many medals. To his left was Mr. Bryce, British Ambassador to the United States, in morning dress.

The service was characterized by a fine sense of what was appropriate to the occasion and an exquisite taste. The feelings it excited were not the noisy spirit of ambition, or the turbulent love of war and conquest. But stirring through it was the moving appeal of love and country; and thanksgiving for great men who serve the nation, and insistence on the nation's duty fittingly to honor its heroes. The music of the service was provided by the band of the Coldstream Guards (by permission of Col. Maxse), reinforced by extra drums from the 2nd Battalion, the whole under the direction of Lieut. J. Mackenzie Rogan, Mus. Doc. As an opening voluntary they played "Benedictus" (Sir Alexander Mackenzie), and its solemn strains inspired, at once, the mingled reverence and exaltation appropriate to the commemoration. At its conclusion the clergy and the choir appeared at the west door. The clergy present were the Rev. S. Martyn Bardsley (Vicar and Rural Dean of Greenwich), the Rev. E. V. Evt, the Rev. W. W. Fearon, and the Rev. T. R. H. Sturges (assistant clergy), the Rev. G. Elder (Chaplain to the Mayor of Greenwich), Canon

Rhodes Bristow, the Rev. H. Landsell, D. D., the Rev. S. Kenah, R.N., the Rev. C. Moore, R.N., the Rev. H. E. Heinekey, the Bishop of Niagara, Bishop Taylor Smith (Chaplain-General to the Forces), the Bishop of Woolwich, and the Archbishop of Toronto. As they proceeded to the middle passage to the choir, the hymn "Fight the Good Fight" was finely sung to the splendid accompaniment of the band, the roll of the many drums being particularly striking and impressive. The opening sentences, general confession, and exhortation were read by the Vicar. Then Psalm CXLIV. was sung.

The Lesson, "Let us now praise famous men and our fathers that begat us" (Ecclesiasticus xlv.), was read by Bishop Taylor Smith, Chaplain-General to the Forces. The Apostles' Creed, Lesser Litany, Versicles, and Collects were followed by Kipling's "Recessional"—

God of our fathers, known of old,
Lord of our far-flung battle line,
Beulah whose awful Hand we hold
Dominion over palm and pine—
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

The splendid singing of this hymn to the tune generally associated with "Eternal Father, strong to save," stood out as one of the most moving features of the service.

The Archbishop of Toronto then entered the pulpit to deliver the address. But first he read the following telegrams, which had been received since the service began, from Lord Grey, Governor-General of Canada, and Lord Roberts:

Archbishop of Toronto, Greenwich, England: "Owing to the generous interest in the Plains of Abraham, expressed in Canada, England, and elsewhere, we are able to celebrate today their dedication by the Prince of Wales as a monument of race fusion and peace; and we are much interested in hearing that you are holding at the same time a service at Greenwich, and so we hope that its result may be the early erection of a monument worthy of our hero."

The telegram from Lord Roberts was received by Mr. Grenfell. It ran:

All here delighted to hear of honor paid to Wolfe at Greenwich.

The Archbishop then spoke as follows taking for his text the words: "I have fought the good fight, I have finished the course, I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me the crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give to me at that day; and not only to me, but also to all them that have loved his appearing." (II. Timothy, iv., 7-8.)

Wolfe's glorious victory—the subject of the present commemoration—achieved a result which places it in the first rank of the triumphs of British arms. It gained for England the greatest of her, colonial possessions, the brightest gem in her Imperial crown. The story is too familiar to Englishmen to need more than the merest sketch of its outlines. James Wolfe was born at Westerham Vicarage, Kent, on January 2, 1727, the eldest son of General Edward Wolfe. Receiving his commission at the age of 16, he was engaged during 15 years in various services on the Continent and in Scotland, but chiefly on garrison duty. In 1758 Pitt gave him, with the rank of colonel, the command of a brigade in the expedition against Cape Breton under General Amherst. In the expedition, the capture of Louisbourg was mainly due to Wolfe; and the minister, who was then scheming for the expulsion of the French from Canada, chose him to command the expedition for the capture of Quebec. In February, 1759, he sailed from England as Major-General, with 9,000 men, and landed opposite Quebec on June 26. Louis Joseph, Marquis de Montcalm, had assumed command of the French troops in Canada three years before, and had captured the British posts of Oswego and Fort William Henry. Later on, he had, with a small force, successfully defended Ticonderoga against 15,000 regular and provincial troops under Abercromby. On the loss of the French of Louisbourg and Fort Du Quesne, Montcalm moved into Quebec, and at the time of Wolfe's landing, was prepared to defend it from a British attack, with 16,000 troops, mainly militia and Indians. For nearly three months all Wolfe's attempts upon the naturally almost impregnable stronghold were foiled by the vigilance of its defender. He himself was suffering from wretched ill-health, and appears to have been vacillating in his tactics; but at last he found a point insufficiently guarded; and at day-dawn on September 13, with 5,000 men, scaled

the heights and gained the Plains of Abraham. In the battle which followed; the French were driven back upon the city in disorder; Montcalm, in the effort to rally them, was born back by the rush, and mortally wounded, dying the next morning; the French were routed; Quebec capitulated; and Canada was won for England. But at a heavy cost. The youthful victor died in his 33rd year, the soldier's noblest death, in the hour of victory, with the shout of triumph in his ears. His body was brought to England and buried on November 20 in the crypt of this parish church. His fame is imperishable on the roll of England's greatest sons who have given their life's blood to win her glory and extend her Empire; and his example will remain an undying inspiration to generations of British subjects at home and abroad, to sentiments of patriotism and deeds of self-sacrifice and valour in the service of King and country. The occasion of this commemoration is that today the Heir to the Throne, representing by special commission His Majesty the King, is dedicating the battlefield—the Plains of Abraham—as a memorial park, the gift of the people of England and Canada, to celebrate the 300th anniversary of the founding of the city of Quebec by the heroic Samuel de Champlain. This truly statesmanlike and patriotic idea was the conception of our most able and universally beloved Governor-General Earl Grey. His motive was to bind together in yet closer ties of attachment to each other, and of allegiance to the crown, the two races, French and English, fellow citizens of the great Dominion. In this celebration the two heroes of the battle of the Plains of Abraham are equally honored, as they shared the same glorious death and are immortalized in the same public monument erected in Dominion-square—Wolfe and Montcalm. They strove with equal valor for the mastery on this historic spot; and each nationality accords ungrudging recognition to the high qualities of the other. Englishmen extol the bravery and chivalrous character of the older and more tried soldier—Montcalm; and Frenchmen admit without envy the dash and skill with which the younger and less experienced Wolfe snatched the victory in face of apparently hopeless odds. All animosities and rivalries of a racial kind are a thing of the past, have been happily buried. Since Canada obtained from the Imperial power the right of

responsible government, and all the provinces were confederated in 1866 into the one Dominion, the French population of the lower provinces have shown themselves thoroughly and justly contented under British rule. That rule has secured to them all that they most prize—their own religion, their own laws, their own language, their full share in self-government; and no section of the community is more loyal today to the Empire than they, no statesman more patriotic in his support of Imperial policy than the French-Canadian Premier of the Dominion—Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The Motherland to which they look with dutiful affection is no longer France, but England. All their traditions and national pride are not of the Republican France of today; but of the old Imperial regime which has passed away. The very language—the stately, old-fashioned Court French—retained by the seigniorial families and the educated classes, separates them from their kinsmen across the seas. When, brethren, we commemorate today, in a service of praise, the heroic deeds of the young Kentish soldier on the Heights of Quebec, which added to Britain's transmarine possessions a vast and prosperous nation, offering home, security, and wealth to millions of the teeming denizens of the Old World; when we reflect that, at this hour, our gracious Sovereign's Son and Heir is, in his name, consummating a solemn pledge of perpetual amity between the old time contestants for this splendid heritage, does it not become us to raise heart and voice in praise to God for this priceless blessing of peace, and in earnest prayer that He will pour out on this united Dominion His best gifts of wisdom and righteousness, of temporal and spiritual prosperity, that it may long endure among the nations a praise and glory to His Holy Name?

"The Last Post"

After the address, the hymn, "Onward, Christian Soldiers" was sung. Again the accompaniment of the band, with the roll of the drums, was very stirring. Prayers for the King, the Royal Family and the Empire were said; the blessing was given by the Bishop of Woolwich, and the National Anthem was sung by the large congregation with deep feeling. But there remained what was really the most thrilling incident of the service, an incident all the more striking inasmuch as it was totally unexpected, being apparently the outcome of a happy afterthought. This was the sounding of "The Last Post" by the buglers of the Brigade of Guards over the spot where in the vaults below lies the body of Wolfe. This spot is at the west end of the church. It was indicated yesterday by a large Union Jack, the bright red, white and blue colors of which stood out in striking contrast to the grey old stones of the church. Upon the flag were laid three wreaths. The first was of laurels, as befitted the commemoration of a hero. It was sent by the Wolfe and Montcalm Memorial Committee and bore the inscription, eloquent in its simplicity, "Major-General James Wolfe, In Memoriam, 1759." The second was of white lilies, carnations, tuberoses, and asparagus fern, tied with a white watered silk ribbon, which bore the words in gold letters, "The paths of glory lead but to the grave." From George Wolfe of Fornaughts, "The third wreath, composed of red, white, and blue flowers, was from the Blackheath branch of the Victoria League. It was here, then, that the buglers of the Brigade of Guards, 24 in number, drew up in double file, and in perfect unison sounded the beautiful and mournful notes of "The Last Post." The martial music rang out through the grand old church with electrical effect, and many of the congregation were visibly moved by this splendid soldiers' lament for one of England's greatest sons.

The service was now at an end. As the processions, clerical, military and civic, reformed to leave the church, the band played Sir Edward Elgar's "Land of Hope and Glory," the strains of which, in their mingled wistfulness and triumph, seemed to epitomize the history of the nation. The congregation then slowly dispersed, passing out into the bright sunshine amid the joyful pealing of the church bells.

The Archbishop of Toronto subsequently sent the following reply to the message which he had received from the Governor-General of Canada:

Earl Grey, Quebec.—Your much-appreciated message read to crowded and representative congregation. Heartly congratulations and blessings on dedication of Plains.—Archbishop of Toronto.

At Westminster Abbey

Wolfe's monument in the North Ambulatory of Westminster Abbey was visited by a number of people yesterday, and two wreaths were placed upon it by the Dean's vergers. One was a wreath of laurel from the Memorial Committee, and to it was affixed a card inscribed "Major-General James Wolfe. In glorious memory, 1759." The other wreath, which was composed of red and white roses, tied with ribbon, came from the Royal Society of St. George, and attached to it was a card inscribed, "Let us now praise famous men and our fathers that begat us." The wreaths were placed on the lions at the base of the monument. The monument itself bears the following inscription: "To the memory of James Wolfe, Major-General and Commander-in-Chief of the British land forces on an expedition against Quebec, who, after surmounting, by ability and valor, all obstacles of art and nature, was slain in the moment of victory on the 13th of September, 1759. The King and the Parliament of Great Britain dedicated this monument."

Horrible System of Torture In Russia

INFORMATION concerning the terrible measures of repression taken by the Russian government in order to maintain autocracy is continually reaching the English press, writes the New York Evening Post. However, one has seldom at his disposal such a striking indictment against the present rulers of Russia as the "Statement, No. 19, to accompany a Question made to the Ministers of Interior, War, Navy, and Justice, concerning the Illegal Action of Military and Civil Authorities in the Baltic Provinces," signed by thirty-one members of the present Duma, which was laid before the Duma on May 2 (15), 1906, says Prince Kropotkin in a letter to the London Times.

After having given a general sketch of the causes which produced in the year 1905 an insurrection in the Baltic provinces, the "statement," which covers forty-three pages in quarto, goes on to enumerate, one by one, for every district and canton of three Baltic provinces, the really incredible acts of murder and torture which have been committed there by the "punitive expeditions," from December, 1905, down to March 1, 1907.

After order has been restored—that is, in the middle of December, 1905—military punitive expeditions began to sweep over the Baltic provinces. . . . Armed with lists of proscriptions made by the landlords themselves, the punitive expeditions began burning the farms and the properties, not only of those whose names stood in these lists, but also of their relatives. Very often, when some person named in the list was missing, his parents were taken and either flogged or shot.

Throughout the month of December, 1905, and the first three months of 1906, the punitive expeditions acted with especial brutality, not only in the Lettish portion, but in all the Baltic provinces, as also to some extent in the provinces of Vitebsk.

Men and Women Shocked

Besides burning and devastating the farms and the properties of the peasants and the agricultural laborers, the military expeditions, without any trial or inquest, flogged and shot men and women absolutely innocent, either separately or in groups. The reasons for such flogging and such shooting remained in most cases unknown, because the heads of the military expeditions gave no explanation, even to the victims.

After having given this general description of the condition of things, the "statement" I am quoting from proceeds to give detailed lists of men and women who have been executed or tortured in the Lettish provinces. Each district and canton of these provinces is taken separately, and the names of the victims, as well as those of the executioners and torturers, are given in full, and such an enumeration goes on for thirty-four pages (sixty-seven columns). I will only give a few examples taken at

random:

Government of Livonia, district of Riga; canton Stockmanshof, December 27, 1905 (o.s.).—At mid-day a working man named Berzin was arrested in the field, and four hours later, without any trial or inquest, and without any reason, he was hanged on a pine tree close to the cantonal house—"as a warning to others," the head of the military detachment said. There and then, also, without judgment or inquest, was shot I. Radzyn.

On January 8, 1906, also without trial or inquest, were shot the peasants Skudruts and Lapin; on January 17 the schoolmaster Berzin and Chr. Donner were shot; on January 25, under the orders of the captain, whose name is given in full in the statement, Jacob Brenzis and A. Krigal (from the Sausen canton) were shot and their corpses thrown into the Duna; in February the student Zemur was shot, along with several others. The reasons are in all cases, unknown.

The student Zemur had received from the Governor of Livonia a certificate stating that he had taken no part in the revolutionary movement. And so it continues, for this canton, for a full column which is concluded with these words: "Besides a mass of persons submitted to cruel flogging with birch rods and Cossack whips." Taking every canton of this district one by one, the statement of the thirty-one members of the Duma continues to give similar facts. . . . In most cases all this shooting went on because the names of the victims stood in the lists communicated to the military commander by the German landlords, or by the noblemen constabulary who volunteered to accompany the punitive expeditions. The flogging, directed by these German noblemen, very often took the most abominable forms.

Killed Without Trial

All these facts of torture are confirmed once more in the statement of the thirty-one members of the Duma. As to the items of the executions, they are simply horrifying. Thus it appears that, in the Lettish part only of the Baltic provinces, the number of persons executed from June 1, 1906, to February 20, 1907, attained the figure of 475 persons shot and hanged, out of whom 187 only were executed in accordance with sentences of field courts-martial. The remainder were executed without any semblance of judgment. No insurrections whatever took place during that period.

For the district of Wenden the figures from June 1, 1906, to February 20, 1907 are 61 persons executed, "but it is absolutely impossible" the statement adds, "to establish who was executed in accordance with sentence of military courts and who was never brought before a court. It is only known for certain that every one of these persons was submitted to most cruel tortures before being shot." In the Canton of Old Pebalg, on February 18, 1907 Herr Von Raden and the non-commissioned Cossack officer Rassin submitted the peasant

Jacob Skalbe to the most terrible tortures, including roasting on fire."

I cannot describe here the exactly similar facts of wholesale killing, flogging, and robbery which took place in the different districts of the provinces of Courland and Esthonia, and which are mentioned in full in the "Statement No. 19." . . . So I limit myself to a summary of the conclusions of this terrible document.

"Altogether, from the middle of December, 1905, to June 1, 1906" the 31 members of the Duma writes, "the punitive expeditions under Gens. Orlof, Bezobrazof, Vershimin, Wendt, Salonia, and others, in the Lettish part only of the Baltic provinces, according to data which are still far from being complete, have shot, hanged, and killed without any trial or inquest, and without giving any reasons, no less than 1,170 peasants, farmers, and hired laborers; more than 300 peasant farms have been burnt with all their property, representing a value of at least £200,000 to say nothing of the losses supported by the population in consequence of plundering and other unlawful actions of the military commanders and the administration."

All Abuses Not Recorded

"As to the number of those who have been flogged and otherwise tortured, it cannot be established; one thing only is certain that this number is several times larger than the number of killed."

"When the first Duma was convoked, the unlawful executions and flogging which were carried on by the punitive expeditions were notably reduced in number, but as soon as the Duma dissolved they began again with new force. Moreover, the punishments began to take, from August, 1906, the character of true inquisition tortures, which were carried on in concealment, not to inflict pain, but to obtain 'confessions' from the arrested persons, and consequently to deliver them to the field military courts. However, it happened very often that such 'confessions' could not be obtained, and then the persons arrested were simply shot, or killed with bayonets, without any semblance of trial. In such cases it was ordered to report that the prisoner was killed 'while making an attempt to escape'; but even this excuse was not always resorted to; many were killed quite openly."

During the session of the second Duma, especially after a question was put to the Ministry about the tortures in the Baltic provinces, the tortures and executions were again reduced in number. However, they still continued, and the document which I analyze gives facts to prove this statement. But as soon as the second Duma was dissolved the tortures, the flogging and very soon the executions without judgment and inquest were renewed again. The police station at Riga was a centre to which men and women were, and still are, brought from all the Baltic provinces, in order to be submitted to torture.

BIRTH OF A NEW AUSTRALIAN SENTIMENT

FOLLOWING is the fourth of a series of articles contributed to the London Times by its special correspondent:

Many Englishmen, perhaps—indeed, most Englishmen—will confess to a regret that the new Australian sentiment has taken what seems to them so unnecessarily headlong and self-assertive a form. This impression proceeds almost infallibly from what they hear and read about the subject outside Australia, and it is usually confirmed in a hasty visit to the country itself. Mr. Keir Hardie, for instance, after a tour of such a character that he can hardly have seen, much less seriously investigated, anything for himself, is found boldly asserting that "colonial loyalty is merely a surface sentiment, and the idea of Empire arouses no enthusiasm at all." Mr. Keir Hardie's opinions are, no doubt, inevitably colored by the unfortunate exigencies of party controversy at home, but they are held by many in a milder form. Other Englishmen, who will only confess it much against the grain, do in fact leave Australia with a similar impression. If the impression then is misleading and unjust to Australia, as it certainly is, it needs to be explained.

The explanation is two-fold. In the first place, the majority of English visitors to Australia leave it with only a limited experience of Australian life. Mr. Keir Hardie's experience was naturally confined to men of his own political creed. Other travelling Englishmen (and these are a majority) know Australia mainly through the clubs and the circle of older families to which they are commended for hospitality and enlightenment. If the enlightenment they receive in such circumstances were at all equal to the hospitality, their judgment would have little excuse for going astray. But it is not. Political differences in young countries are all-pervading and intense; not only that, but there is a gulf fixed between society (in the technical sense) and politics, which is bridged by only a few. Finally, society, or the older part of it, is identified with hopes and dreams for the future of the country to which the modern movement is antagonistic and utterly abhorrent. It follows that the political commentary upon which Englishmen happen amongst the most congenial and hospitable of their Australian friends is seldom of a nature to throw the kindest light upon the modern aspirations of young Australia; but in all good faith they carry that commentary home to confirm the opinions formed by Mr. Keir Hardie from a different point of view. The evidence thus seems to acquire a cumulative plausibility which it is difficult to resist.

All such evidence, however, is vitiated by one fact—that there is no body of opinion in Australia which can be said to represent Australian feeling as a whole. In older countries, despite the cleavages of political conviction or religious belief, it is easy to fix upon a minimum of common opinion and sentiment uniting a great majority of the people of the land. In Australia nothing is more difficult. There is, in fact, only one point on which public opinion is for practical purposes, unanimous and clear—that is, the duty at any cost of keeping Australia white. No other sentiment exists of sufficient range or depth to be called distinctively Australian. In so far as Australian sentiment is Australian, it is, indeed, rather negative than positive. Australians, that is, are determined that Australia is to work out her own future, but they are greatly divided as to what that future is to be. To a visitor who experiments with conversation on coaches or in trains or any casual meeting-place, Australian sentiment seems at present to exist only by opposition to the rest of the world. Australians have reached the first stage of national consciousness distinguished by ethnologists; they feel themselves a chosen people, different from and superior to any other race. But there at present the process stops. Confine the conversation to Australia, and the casual acquaintance of the railway carriage or the coach seems to shed the national sentiment like a cloak. He is no longer an Australian, but a Queenslander, or a Victorian, or a selector, or a labor man, or a farmer, or a pastoralist, with a political horizon bounded by his own desires and the interests of his class. Cavour's great declaration on behalf of United Italy, which I applied to Australian sentiment, suggests a formidable and determined unison of popular ideas; but in that sense it is not applicable to Australia at all. She has achieved real unison upon only one note. That, let me repeat, is the white Australian ideal. In other respects—if the musical metaphor will bear the strain—the chorus is so far from anything resembling unison, that the various voices are almost wholly concerned in reaching their own top notes.

What part is borne in this extremely modern music by Imperial sentiment? I should answer, none at all. But to say this is not to agree with Mr. Keir Hardie's diagnosis—far

from it. "Colonial loyalty," which he describes as "a mere surface sentiment," is not, in fact, observable upon the surface in any form, and "the idea of Empire" not only "arouses no enthusiasm," but does not even enter the lists. No one, however, who knows the country well enough to see below the surface of everyday life can doubt that the sentiment of British solidarity is deeply rooted in Australian soil. How deeply, it only needs another Imperial emergency like the Boer war to show. There is, indeed, only one imaginable contingency in which that sentiment could be overstrained—the contingency of being forced to choose between separation and the abandonment of the white Australia ideal. For the moment, however, it is more a rooted popular instinct than an articulate political creed,

all the requirements and activities of civilized life.

The chorus is so eager and so universal that observers have some excuse for being misled; but the sum total of these aspirations is not, nor can it ever in itself produce, a truly national ideal. Biscuit makers may claim the exclusive privilege of supplying Australia with biscuits, furniture makers the exclusive privilege of supplying her with furniture; but the biscuit maker's ambitions, added to those of the furniture maker, do not constitute a united national sentiment. It should be realized that the eager introspective activity of a new country with almost unlimited natural resources to exploit is not by any means to be confounded with a movement of political separatism. And, if the advocates of such a move-



QUEEN VICTORIA MARKETS.

fundamental indeed and only needing a crisis to prove its strength, but taking no place amongst the Leitmotiven at present shaping Australian activities. It is no wonder, then, that visitors who have neither time nor opportunity for a wide study of Australian affairs are misled by the many independent currents agitating the surface only, the stream at present might be flowing anywhere. Neither in actual politics nor outside them is it possible to trace a current of opinion and conviction sufficient in depth and strength to maintain a national policy for the whole of Australia. This is apparent not only in the conflict of ideas between the Commonwealth and the various states. In the federal arena itself affairs have now been entrusted for more than three years to a statesman who is both an Australian and an Imperialist, and who has put the national and Imperial idea before Australians with all the resources of an acute and powerful political intelligence. But, for all the force of his eloquence and the breadth of his ideas, Mr. Deakin remains in power only by virtue of a personal ascendancy in Parliament which no one can challenge. For actual support, when any measure comes to the vote, he can look to no benches thronged with a united majority of Australian nationalists, but only to a precarious coalition of very dissimilar elements, in whose opinions neither the national interests of Australia nor their relation to the Empire play any considerable part. Labor as an organized political force is federalist for its own purposes; but it is so far from having attained a national point of view that it is entirely absorbed in pursuing its own ends. And the Labor propaganda is the only definite political creed, articulate, efficient and organized, that has yet made itself felt in Australian politics. Mr. Deakin's national policy has no determined and coherent Parliamentary support. The Opposition, disorganized by the fiscal struggle, in which a waning minority still maintains an impossible loyalty to free trade, has taken refuge in the negative cry of anti-Socialism. Until Socialism presents itself in some less vague and distant form, this cry is not likely to arouse much enthusiasm, even as a negative. Beyond all this there is nothing but a welter of conflicting interests. Individuals, corporations, classes, States, in the dearth of any reconciling influence of adequate power, devote themselves to a healthy preoccupation with their own respective interests; and out of this rises the cry of Australian goods for Australian shops, Australian workmen for Australian work, Australian seamen for Australian ships, and so on through

ment do in fact find their account in that activity, they may be left to do their worst without unnecessary anxiety. Australian speakers in England usually make a point of denying the existence of this school. The Premier of South Australia did so not long ago. Commenting upon his declaration that "there is no party in Australia which is disloyal to the Empire," a leading Australian newspaper remarked that "ordinary observation of public affairs tells us that there is such a party, a party which never misses an opportunity of denying the Imperial connection and belittling Great Britain." There certainly is, and for the time being it is able to make capital out of many tendencies which are not by any means its necessary allies. A certain class of Australian reformers, for instance, who would certainly not profess secession as a deliberate article of their creed, do in a sense decry the British connection as involving a subservience to ancient social forms and obsolete political ideas. The movement against British State governors is a case in point. Labor, again, is apt to believe that British influence will always serve as a clog upon the wheel of what it regards as social and economic progress. Other impulses of a similar character are to be observed. A kind of perverted self-consciousness is in the air, which makes the public mind intensely anxious to prove its determination to order things in its own way, and intensely jealous of anything resembling interference or advice. In this condition of affairs the least disagreement between Australia and the British Government is grist to certain mills, both in politics and in journalism. If the tone of some publications were to be taken seriously, Australia might seem to count on entering the council of nations within the next ten years as a full-fledged Pacific power.

It is as well to state these things quite plainly, if only to put them in their true light. Taken by themselves, they are manna to Little Englanders at home and a serious discomfort to Imperialists, who are usually disposed to ignore them for lack of any more satisfactory method of reply. Perspective, however,



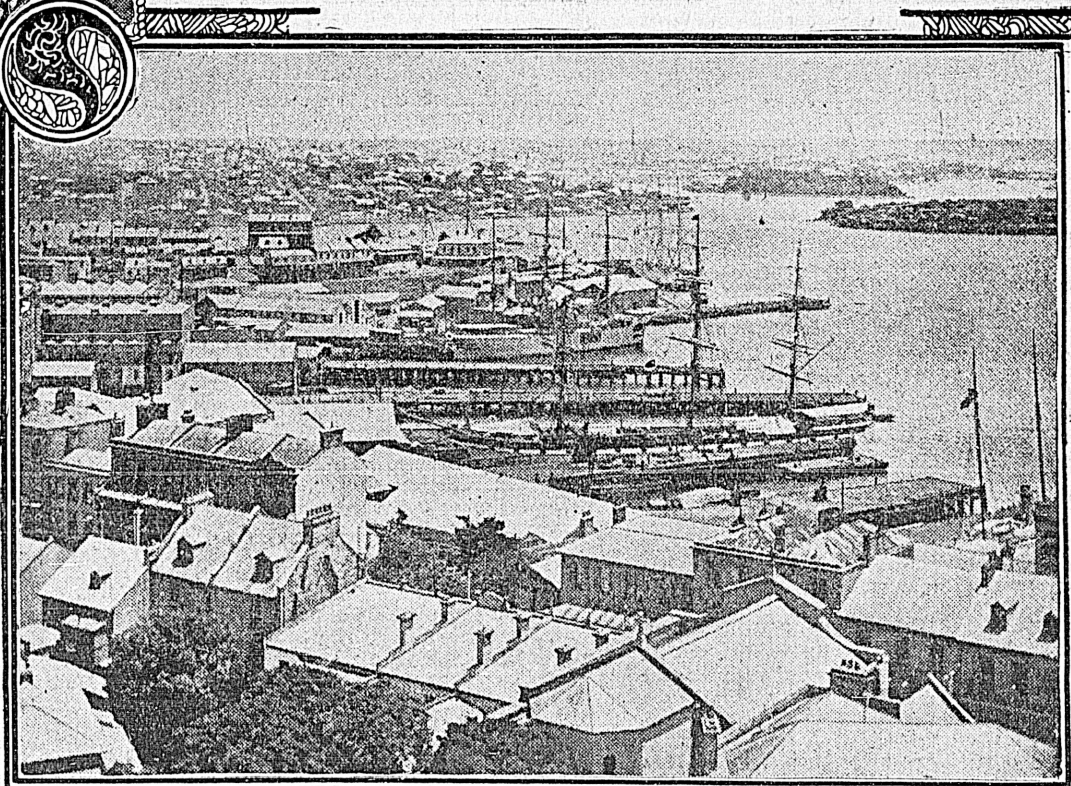
MARTIN PLACE and G. P. O., SYDNEY

is all that is required, this whole movement of ideas in Australia being in reality no more than the excess of a good thing. Twenty, fifteen, even ten years ago Australia seemed to have no courses open to her but two—either definite separation or else the parasitic existence of a colonial dependency. Men who remember the tone of public opinion in the years preceding the Boer war can testify how greatly the apparently inevitable character of that dilemma stimulated the popularity of the "cut-the-painter" school. Then came the war, and with it a marvelous transformation of popular ideas. The dormant sense of British solidarity sprang to life

eager for development is in complete possession of the field, and Australians, awakened to the potentialities of their own life and land, are almost exclusively concerned and interested in themselves.

SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES

The remarkable development of Sydney is a familiar topic just now. It is rapidly approaching a population of 600,000, and indications point to vastly greater growth in the future. The electric tram system, which has undergone such continuous extension in the past five years, is today unable to cope with re-



MILLER'S POINT AND DALMAIN, SYDNEY

and took complete possession of the people. Hitherto Imperialism had seemed to Australians to mean little more than ordering themselves reverently and buying British goods. Long inculcated, and inculcated with waning effect, as Australia's duty to an Empire which guaranteed her very life, Imperial sentiment drew sudden strength from the Empire's need of her. So vital was that awakening to any realization of their dreams that Imperialists may regard with equanimity Australia's present tendency to extremes. The older notions of Imperial relationship have almost completely lost their hold, and the newer ideal is still too vaguely apprehended to influence her attitude towards the immediate problems of her expanding life; but the sense of British solidarity, even if in the press of today's business it reverts to the dormant state, remains a fundamental instinct, upon which Imperial statesmanship can absolutely rely. It only needs another Imperial crisis of such moment as the Boer war to sweep the separatist propaganda once more out of sight. Meanwhile the natural materialism of a young country,

requirements, and in order to deal with the main suburban traffic it is stated that a circular city railway, partly underground, will be necessary. Extra wharfage accommodation, bigger markets, wider streets, and the creation of a great export depot at the waterside are problems also to be dealt with.

BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND

The Counsel for Italy, Mr. J. P. Wilson, on his return from a tour in the north, described how he has been engaged in making special inquiries concerning the Italian workers employed in the sugar plantations and mining fields. The information he received was reassuring. Wherever the Italian immigrants settled they have proved industrious and thrifty while they have adapted themselves splendidly to the conditions prevailing in the canefields. Many of them are employed in tin mining, and are likely to become very useful settlers. Mr. Wilson will make a report to the Italian Government.

THE VEILED EAST ONCE MORE

The Tragedy of Korea. By F. A. McKenzie.
From Peking to Mandalay. By R. F. Johnston, M.A.
F.R.G.S.



EVERYTHING about the Far East has always possessed, and so far as human foresight can judge, is destined to possess, a still greater degree of interest as time passes, says the Belfast Whig. The prevailing state of ferment, the conjectural tendencies, the well nigh impenetrable veil which few Europeans have peered behind, all make the contention reasonably correct. Even if Japan had not totally upset the balance as between Europe and Asia, which has been steadily maintained for generations chiefly through the costly medium of the sword, or the wholesome respect for it, then there would in any case have arisen the clash of commercial rivalry in due course. And the main result of the Japanese successes, which culminated in the stupendous engagement in the Straits of Tsushima, has been to bring it nearer by a decade or two. Or looking at them from another point of view, they have opened to her a path to a rapid development which could hardly have been gained so unmistakably in any other fashion. Mr. McKenzie has written a good deal about Japan as well as Korea, and appears to tackle his subject with so swift and penetrating a touch that all he has to say is well worth hearing with attention. Japan he distrusts—on precisely what grounds one need not stop to consider—and hence his views as regards Korea have a peculiar interest. The country in any case has proved a useful pawn in the diplomatic hands of her island neighbor. Its history as recounted by him is a somewhat unhappy, but at the same time an interesting one. Less than thirty years ago Chosen, now known as Korea, was a country which still resolutely shut itself off from the outside world.

"Its land borders to the north had for centuries been edged by a lawless region, where bandits were allowed to live without molestation, and through which ordinary travelers could not pass. Even Chinamen who crossed the River Yalu were quickly decapitated by the stern yamhans on the Korean side. Its long, rocky and forbidding coast was carefully avoided by most foreign ships. . . . Du Halde, the great geographer of the eighteenth century, described the people of Korea 'as generally well made and of sweet and tractable disposition. They understand the Chinese language, delight in learning, and are given to music and dancing.' He further told that their manners were so regulated that theft and adultery were crimes unknown among them," so that there

was no occasion to shut street doors at night."

Mr. McKenzie, in fact, in an excellently condensed chapter under the title of "The Hermit Kingdom" traces its history practically down to current dates, when the country, for better or for worse, has been opened up to outsiders. As it happens it was the tortuous Far Eastern policy of Russia which struck the first note of alarm, and in the long run gave to Japan the pretext for interference. There were, it is true, internal dissensions at work. But, with a prescience which she has displayed frequently Japanese agents were already in the country, even when Europeans had failed to gain admission. So long ago as 1876 a treaty was concluded—with a Japanese fleet of two men-of-war and three transports conveniently anchored off Seoul—by which among other points, Korean independence was at least formally recognized. Discussing the coming of the foreigner Mr. McKenzie writes:

"When I first entered Korea," said one of the earliest foreign residents to me, "it seemed as though I were stepping out of real life into the veritable wonderland of Asia. Everything was so fantastic, so very different from any other part of the world, so absurd, so repulsive, or so bizarre that I had to ask myself time after time whether I was awake or dreaming." In many respects Korean institutions as seen by Europeans and Americans when they first arrived in the country resembled those of China some five or six years back. . . . The women of the better class lived absolutely secluded lives, and regarded the strictness of their seclusion as proof of the esteem of their husbands. The women of the poorer classes worked hard, in many cases supporting their families. They wore an extraordinary dress, by which the breasts are freely exposed, and the chest above the breast carefully covered. Although the women were kept in subservience, the morality of the country was on the whole good, and would certainly bear very favorable comparison with that of Japan."

Obviously enough the volume is capably written, with a good eye for effect. By perceptible degrees of course the independence of the country has been reduced to a mere nothing. The strong hand of Japan has made itself felt, and, if one is to accept in perfect good faith Mr. McKenzie's summing up, accompanied by a tyrannical suzerainty, in which he thinks he perceives the undoing of Japan. In short, a weak people unable to judge themselves are judged to have fallen to a hard taskmaster. As an instance of personal investigation, Mr. McKenzie undoubtedly makes out a strong case against the Japanese. He writes, it must be conceded with fairness, his

command and marshalling of a budget of pertinent facts and information are extremely direct and striking. Whether he is right is another consideration. The volume at all events is profoundly interesting and its value enhanced by many excellent illustrations.

"From Peking to Mandalay," needless to say, shifts the point of interest to the Asiatic mainland; and, unlike Mr. McKenzie's study, is as far as possible removed from a lively history of a conquered and a conquering people. It is, in point of fact, an account of a journey made by Mr. Johnson from North China to Burma, through Tibetan Szechuan and Yunnan. It was not undertaken in the special interests of geographical or any other science, or in the Government service; as possibly may be conjectured from the author's connection with the Geographical Society. His chief object, it appears, was to gratify a long-felt desire to visit those portions of the Chinese empire which are least known to Europeans, and to acquire some knowledge of the various tribes subject to China which inhabit the wild regions of Chinese Tibet and North-western Yunnan. The course taken by him, so far as he is in a position to decide, has never before been traversed by a British subject, and of which no description in book form has hitherto appeared in any European language. One is probably correct in thinking that very little is actually known of these regions by Europeans at any rate, and certainly hardly any country is more difficult of access on various grounds, but as events are moving nowadays, chiefly from the difficulties of mere traveling, high plateaus and deep valleys being practically enclosed between parallel ranges of lofty mountains—

"From the ethnological point of view," Mr. Johnston writes, "the Chinese Far West—to which the greater part of this book is devoted—is one of the most interesting regions in the world, and presents problems the solution of which would settle many of the vexed questions relating to the origin and inter-relations of the Asiatic peoples. As for its geographical interest, it may be sufficient to say here that the principalities of Chala and Muli contain what are probably the highest spots inhabited by man on the face of the globe, and that several of the passes crossed by my little caravan are loftier than the highest of the passes existing along the route traversed by the British expedition to Lhasa. . . . There are enormous areas in that country—that is, the wilderness—covered with primeval forests, in which man's foot has never trod, lofty mountains whose peaks are crowned with sparkling diadems of eternal snow, grand and savage gorges in which nature has carved for herself

in indelible letters the story of the world's growth, and gloomy caverns through which rush the mighty rivers that carry to the Indian ocean, and the Pacific shores that melted on the white roof of the world."

Nor is the human interest less arresting to the mind. It is a mistake, Mr. Johnston contends, to regard the Chinese as essentially a prosaic race, caring only for material things and nothing at all for what Europeans regard as things of the spirit. On the contrary, discussing the same pertinent point, he considers that if they have less power of creation than the Japanese—and that he seems to question—they are quite as sensitive as the people of any other race to the magic of beauty in either nature or art. They take a vivid delight—like Ruskin in his simile which brings the fact home to one with singular force—in the loveliness of mountain scenery. It is worth noting, too, that his experiences on the journey lead him to the unusual admission in traveling in Chinese territory as a rule, that the assistance of the various local officials and the friendly spirit shown by the people enabled it to be carried out with success in spite of being subjected to minor disappointments. While the journey has many points of interest for the lover of a book of travels brightly recounted, the scenery—of which something has already been hurriedly indicated pretty much in the author's own words—the incidents, the people, their ways, habits, and character, even the railways, still more may be justifiably associated with what is said regarding other considerations. Among them undoubtedly the ethnology of these regions.

"Most of the tribes disclaim any connection with each other, but it is impossible to believe that they are all of independent origin. Probably the scattered threads of their history will never be gathered up until scholars have found time and opportunity to study their social, physical, and linguistic peculiarities by prolonged residence among them. . . . Our knowledge of Tibet has till recently been of a very fragmentary nature, and the veil of mystery that hung over that secluded land until it was partially torn away by Lord Curzon's Lhasa expedition and by such enterprising travelers as Sven Hedin, has prevented us from realizing how far the Tibetans are from being a homogeneous race. The inhabitants of Tibet are a mixed people. Long heads and broad heads; swarthy faces, white faces, and yellow faces; long noses and flattened noses; oblique eyes and straight eyes; coal-black hair and brown hair, and many other peculiarities differentiate the people of one Tibetan district from another just in the same way as they differentiate the various races of India and Indo-China."

That interesting passage forms at once an indication of Mr. Johnston's style and of his grasp of his subject matter. Of matters Burmese he writes in much the same well-informed and intelligent fashion, concerning which one must be content to refer the inquiring reader to the volume itself. Apart from these aspects of the volume, he speaks most favorably of the Chinese people—one would like to have Sir Robert Hart's comments by way of corroboration or otherwise—after nine years' residence, during which time he has traveled in ten provinces, and strange as it will seem, remembering the general consensus of opinion, he avers he has never suffered inconvenience from their notorious hatred of foreigners. Of Buddhism, or perhaps it would be more exact to say of certain aspects of that religion, he was also favorably impressed. He has appended some highly illuminating notes to the volume—which includes a map, many illustrations, and his itinerary—dealing with the nature of Nirvana, antiquities, the language test of race, female chiefs, archaeological work, the Burmese labor question, the military qualities of Orientals; and, finally, what is tantamount to a most remarkable opinion on the yellow peril. The last, he states, "is no mere myth; let so much be granted. Yet the recognition of its existence need not drive us to utter pessimism, so long as our faults are not irremediable, and our virtues not reduced to inactivity. The shaping of our fate lies, to some extent at least, in our own hands, and after all the outlook from the West is not entirely gloomy. . . . The East has begun in recent years to learn some valuable lessons from the West; is it not time that we returned the compliment? If we could but bring ourselves to do so, perhaps at no very distant period the yellow peril might turn out to be the white salvation." These are wise words, and it is a pity that Charles Henry Pearson did not live to read them, for to him, almost more than to any other writer of the same rank or powerful insight, is a good deal of the scare due. Mr. Johnston has not only written a delightful volume of travels—that goes without saying—he has done more in giving food for sane reflection, the thoughtful writer's reward in many ways.

Young Roller—I think I'll spend that money I saved up; I've been thinking of a trip to England.

His Mother—But you were to save that for a rainy day.

Young Roller—Well, I'm going to London; I'll be sure to find a rainy day there.—Philadelphia Press.

William E. Curtis Describes a Visit to Historic Youghall



YOU can run down to Youghall from Cork by rail in only thirty minutes and the train passes through a very pretty country, writes William E. Curtis in the Chicago Record-Herald. Shortly after leaving the station it dashes by Black Rock Castle, now a light-house and a storehouse for extra buoys and cables and lights for the harbor-master, the place from which William Penn embarked for America. His father lived at Macroom, about thirty miles west of Cork, where the great Quaker was born. On the other side a little farther down, as we follow the banks of the River Lee, is Tivoli, an amusement resort, which was once the home of Sir Walter Raleigh, and Lady Raleigh lived there while he was off on his final expedition to America. "Wood Hill" was the home of John Philpott Curran, the great orator and barrister, whose daughter was the sweetheart of Robert Emmet.

Ballynacorra is the estate of Viscount Midleton, better known to the world as Mr. Broderick, who was secretary of state for war in the Salisbury Government. There is a famous classical school near by at which Curran and other prominent Irishmen received their preparation for the university. It was founded by Elizabeth Villiers, sister of the famous Duke of Buckingham. She was afterwards Countess of Orkney. The institution is endowed with lands forfeited by their Irish owners at the time of the "Flight of the Earls" to France.

At Coogely station is the beautiful seat of the Earl of Shannon. He has a picturesque castle, restored from an old ruin built by Henry Boyle, a grandson of Richard Boyle, the great Earl of Cork, who succeeded to the confiscated lands that were given to Raleigh. These same lands are now being divided up and sold to the tenants who till them.

Lord Barrymore, who as William Barry was the object of one of the most severe and extended boycotts ever attempted in Ireland by his tenants and his neighbors near Tipperary, has an estate in this neighborhood. His wife is an American. She was Elizabeth Wadsworth, daughter of the late General Wadsworth, of Genesee, N.Y., and a sister of James W. Wadsworth, recently a representative in Congress from that district.

That there are some satisfactory landlords in Ireland is proved by the fact that the tenants of Ahadoc, the ancestral estate of Sir Capell Brooke, near the village of Killeagh, have occupied the same holdings generation after

generation for more than six hundred years, and the estate has remained all that time in possession of the same family. About a hundred years ago one of the Brookes went out to Borneo to shoot big game, and found the native tribes at war. For self-protection and from benevolent motives he persuaded them to make peace and love one another, which they agreed to do provided he would remain and rule over them. And he is there still, in the person of a grandson, the third generation who have been absolute autocrats in northern Borneo, and have carried on a benevolent despotism that is almost ideal.

Youghall is a summer resort. There is sea bathing and boating and delicious salt air which gives one a lazy feeling and takes away his eagerness for antiquities and history. The only thing in the town to attract strangers is Myrtle Lodge, the old home of Sir Walter Raleigh, and St. Mary's Protestant Church, which is said to be the oldest house of worship in which service is regularly held in all the world. It remains practically unaltered from the eighth century, and one of the transepts dates from the sixth century.

There are tombs dating back to the eighth and ninth and tenth centuries, and a slab of marble upon the altar is said to have been taken from a Druid temple which stood on the same site.

Four holes about five inches in diameter have been made in the walls each side of the chancel about two-thirds of the way to the roof opening into large chambers within the walls. The verger told us that this was an invention to relieve an echo and had been entirely successful. I have never seen it anywhere else, and he insisted that it was unique.

He also pointed out Masonic emblems on the tombs of the twelfth century. He showed us the sarcophagus which contains the dust of the great Earl of Desmond and that of Lady Desmond, who lived to be more than 100 years old, and several quaint epitaphs. One of them was as follows:

A burial for Cristas Harford
Here is made,
Where he and his intend
For to be laid.
His life is known
Both what he was and is.
Who hopes to end the
Same in Heavenly Bliss.
1618.
Mayor of Youghall and Knight,
Knight of the Garter.

The tomb of Sir Edward Villiers, brother of the great Duke of Buckingham, is decorated with his lance and his banner. He died "Lord President of Munster, Anno Domini 1620," and his epitaph reads:

Munster may curse
The time that Villiers came
To make us Worse,
While leaving such a Name
Of noble Parts
As none can Imitate,
But those whose Haris
Are married to the State.
But if they Press
To imitate his Fame
Munster may Bless
The time that Villiers Came.

Mrs. Charles Fleetwood, daughter of Oliver Cromwell and widow of General Ireton, who died from wounds during the siege of Limerick, is buried in the centre of the chancel. Cromwell had his headquarters here for some time and appointed his son-in-law, Fleetwood, lord deputy in 1649.

Raleigh was 28 years old when he came here from Devonshire in 1579 as captain of a levy of troops, and Youghall is the only home he ever had so far as we know. He sailed from here upon his last and fatal voyage on August 6, 1617.

There is still another association which will appeal with force to the majority of the masculine readers of these lines. From Myrtle Lodge, Sir Walter Raleigh introduced tobacco into the United Kingdom, having brought it home from the West Indies where the Spaniards found the natives smoking it at the time of the discovery of America. Columbus and his followers carried it back with them to Spain. Fifty years afterwards Sir Walter Raleigh introduced it at the court of Queen Elizabeth and brought to Youghall the first tobacco ever seen in Ireland, which he smoked under a group of four wonderful yew trees while he read the manuscript of Edmund Spenser's "Faerie Queene," which had been submitted for his criticism by the author. A considerable part of the fourth book of the poem was written at Myrtle Lodge while Spenser was Sir Walter's guest, and the remainder at Kilkenny Castle on the river Blackwater. The poem was never finished, but its publication is due to Sir Walter, for he took the manuscript to London, placed it with the printer and provided the means to pay the expense. He thought so highly of the

poem that in a double sonnet, composed while Spenser was visiting him at Youghall, he says: All suddenly I saw the Faerie Queene.
At whose approach the soul of Petrarch wept.

It is, therefore, very natural that Spenser should reply in these lines:

Thou only, fit this argument to write,
In whose high thoughts pleasure hath built
her bower,
And dainty love learnt sweetly to indite.

Spenser was a man of delicate sensibilities and great refinement of character, but lacked the masterful spirit, the ambition, the energy and the dominating will of Raleigh. The latter, however, had rare literary talents. He is better known as soldier, adventurer, sailor and explorer. Spenser called him the "Shepherd of the Seas," but some of his sonnets are immortal. They rank with those of Shakespeare in poetic fancy, delicacy of expression and sublimity of thought, and his prose work, especially the history of the world, which was begun at Myrtle Lodge and finished while he was a prisoner in the Tower of London, ranked among the literary triumphs of his day and generation.

Sir John Pope Hennessy, to whom I have already referred as the former owner of the home of Raleigh at Youghall, spent several years in an investigation of state papers and other historical material relating to the administration of Irish affairs during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and does not leave a fragment of Raleigh's reputation as a man of honor. He has written a book entitled "Raleigh in Ireland," which is begun and finished in an unfriendly spirit, and holds Raleigh responsible for all the troubles that occurred in Ireland in his time and since. He insists that the cruel and unreasonable policy of the Queen toward her Irish subjects was dictated by him, and says: "In addition to the women and children there were helpless and innocent objects to be rooted out as enemies to Queen Elizabeth, and no man cut down and destroyed more than Raleigh."

He admits Raleigh's bravery and energy and describes a fight which took place at a ford where he alone held a column of Spanish soldiers at bay. He gives other incidents to show Raleigh's personal courage, but accuses him of wholesale assassination, and quotes from the official reports of the capture of Smethwicke Castle, which surrendered on the 10th of November, 1580:

"When the captain had yielded himself and the fort, Captain Raleigh, together with

Captain Cackworth, entered into the castle and made a great slaughter, the most part of them being put to the sword. All the Irish men and women were hanged and more than four hundred Spaniards, Italians and Bisciaes put to death, the coronell captains, secretaries and others to the number of twenty being saved for ransom."

If one-half that Hennessy tells of Raleigh's work in Ireland is true, he was a man of treachery, untruth, unbridled passion and monstrous cruelty, but this is no place to discuss that question. Raleigh was a prisoner in the Tower of London with James, Earl of Desmond, successor of the man whose estates he confiscated and occupied. The death of the Earl prompted Raleigh in a letter from the Tower, to say:

"Wee shall be judged as wee judge—and bee dealt withal as wee deal with others in this life—if wee believe God Hyme sealf."

Myrtle Lodge remains very much as it was when Raleigh lived there. Few historical houses have been altered so little or have been preserved with greater care. "Sir Walter's study" is hung with an original painting of the first governor of Virginia and a contemporary engraving of "Elizabeth, Queen of Virginia." The long table at which he wrote, an oak chest in which he kept his papers, a little Italian cabinet filled with old deeds and parchments, some bearing his seal, two bookcases of vellum-bound volumes of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries and all of the furniture dates from his time. We are assured that there is nothing in the room that was not in the house at the time he occupied it. The dining-room is one of the choicest examples of fifteenth century domestic architecture that can be found, having a deep projecting bay window and porch, an orioled closet, a wide arched fireplace and walls wainscotted with rich, ripe Irish oak. The drawing-room has a carved oaken mantelpiece which rises to the ceiling. The cornice rests upon three figures representing Faith, Hope and Charity. In the adjoining bedroom is another mantelpiece of oak, and the fireplace is lined with old Dutch tiles. Behind the wainscoting of this room, while repairs were being made fifty years ago, an ancient monkish library was found, which, it was thought, was hidden there to escape the covenanters at the time of the Reformation.

It is also an interesting fact which does not appear in history that Sir Walter sold a portion of his Irish property to Sir Richard Boyle, afterward the first Earl of Cork,

THE MARATHON RACE FROM WINDSOR TO THE STADIUM

THE London Times thus describes the Marathon race at the Olympic games:

If not so intensely dramatic as the finish in the Stadium, the scene along the course of the Marathon route yesterday was one that will not easily be forgotten by those who were privileged to follow the race.

Over 26 miles of roads from Windsor to the Stadium, all—with a few unimportant exceptions in the "real country," where for a few hundred yards there was only a sprinkling of spectators—lined with people. In some cases there were a single row, in others three or four rows; in the towns which one passed through, indeed, over all the last part of the course, when one got on to tram-lines and between rows of houses, the spectators were packed as tightly as possible, and then only leaving a part of the road open, but enough to ensure no discomfort to the competitors. And every one excited to see the runners go by. Many, no doubt, were able to get to the Stadium and see the finish as well; for it was possible to do so from many points of the course, notably Uxbridge, Ickenham, and Ruislip. But the great majority only just saw the runners pass. It was a memorable day, and there seemed to be a feeling that this, after all, was a thing to be seen in one's own country probably only once in a lifetime; for it will be many years before the revived Olympic games are again held in England. As one went past, too, one noticed, of course, all kinds of nationalities and color; a "turbanned" Turk near Ruislip was watching with intense interest; Japanese, Indians and negroes were scattered here and there.

A glorious hot July afternoon, with hardly a breath of wind, ideal for a bathe or a game of cricket, perhaps, but terrible for a feat of endurance of "wind," stamina, muscle, and feet, and the task of the men—26 odd miles over roads in many and with the sun blazing down for long times together—seemed to the writer perfectly appalling.

As we followed the race in a motor-car, now near the leader, now alongside the second or third, or further back, it was amazing to see how many of the men seemed comparatively untroubled by the conditions. Early in the race several had a word to say as we passed, but later on it became a more grim performance, and one could sympathize with what the men must be feeling.

Windsor presented an animated appearance long before the race started. The officials, easily distinguishable by the green ribbons round their hats, were here, there, and everywhere; there was suppressed excitement in the air, and the talk was all of the race. Shortly after 2 o'clock—a large crowd had then collected—the competitors began to file leisurely up to the gates close to the East Terrace, from where the start was to take place. Lord Desborough, the value of whose work in connection with the Olympic Games cannot be over-estimated, traveled down by the 10.55 from Paddington to Windsor, and was early on the scene. It seemed a long time waiting until half-past two, the time when the 55 starters—57 were expected, but two scratched just before the race—were to be sent out on their long journey; for every one was by now keenly excited.

The Start

It was just after the half-hour when the Princess of Wales started the race—the men were grouped in four rows—by pressing an electric button which gave the signal for the pistol to be fired, and so the men were off for the Marathon race of 1908—distance 26 miles 385 yards—which will become famous in the history of athletics.

After the first outburst of excitement one could settle down and take some stock of the surroundings. Down to Barnespool-bridge and on through Eton one could see little of the competitors ahead. Eton turned out in force to see the men go by—the famous wall where so many historic games have been fought out was crowded—and the boys seemed most interested, if not wildly enthusiastic. On the long stretch of road past Agar's Plough to Slough, some of the motor-cars which followed the race were able to get past the hindmost runners, and of course as time went on the gaps widened out.

Slough to Uxbridge

The crowd at Slough again was very great,

and then, after crossing the canal-bridge, three miles from the start, where Jack (United Kingdom), who had led at two miles in 10 min. 11 sec.—very fast time surely for such a race—was still ahead in 15 min. 42 sec., followed by Price and Lord (both of the United Kingdom), the course went into real country skirting Langley-park on the way to the Crooked Billet, about half-way between Slough and Uxbridge. In this stretch Jack fell back, and before reaching Uxbridge Lord took the lead, followed by Price, Duncan, one of Great Britain's most fancied representatives, Hefferon, of South Africa, and Tom Longboat, the famous Canadian Indian. Even in this part of the course there were all along cheering spectators. The whole establishment of one or two



(Italy) and Appleby (England), no less than five minutes ahead. They have passed Harrow and are on a very dusty part of the road. Five minutes is a long lead so far on in the race. But the three in front will soon be coming to those three trying miles which begin at Wembley Park with the tram lines, and to men who have been traveling at such a pace anything may happen. At the 20th mile Hefferon is still leading, with the Italian second, and Hayes third, the first American to join the three in front. We are getting nearer and nearer to the finish.

Just for a few minutes there is a wild frenzy of enthusiasm, as Taylor, by a magnificent spurt, catches the leader, in the team swimming race just in the last few yards, and

last turn. The goal is in sight, though his closed eyes cannot see it. He is surrounded by officials almost, if not quite, supporting him, urging and cheering him on. If they were not there he would fall. He cannot run straight. And yet 50 yards from the end he suddenly bursts into a pathetic, almost a horrible, parody of a spurt, drops again ten yards from the tape, rises, staggers forward over those last terrible few yards, and has reached the goal.

But not with much to spare. Hayes, of the United States, follows him into the Stadium, a long way behind him in time, but comparatively a fresh and strong man, who can actually run, and is fast catching him up. Not quite, however, though he has run a magnificent race. So have several of the Americans. They come in, one after the other, Americans, Indians, Canadians, none of them, happily, in the same dreadful state as Dorando, the Italian, but with a bewildered look on their faces, drawn and pale with exhaustion, as though wondering what they are doing. It seems as if the first Englishman will never come. And all the time the cheering goes on, every few minutes swelling round the course into a louder roar, as one by one they come. For if only one man can win, it is something even to finish in this Marathon race. Dorando was very ill after leaving the track, but it was afterwards announced that he was out of danger.

Successful Protest

The Americans protested against Dorando's win on the ground that he received assistance, and the protest was finally sustained by the council. So that, after all, the unfortunate man had his agonized struggles to no purpose. Altogether the finish of the race was far from satisfactory. The rule about attendants not being allowed on the course was flagrantly broken. The position of those in authority was undoubtedly difficult. It seemed inhuman to leave Dorando to struggle on unaided, and inhuman to urge him to continue. It did not seem right that thousands of people should witness a man suffering as he did. It seemed hard that he should lose the victory after having reached the Stadium so long before any one else. And yet, after all, the race was not to the Stadium entrance, but to the finish in front of the Royal box, and it is extremely doubtful whether, by his own unaided exertions, Dorando could ever have got so far. And the Americans, who enjoyed the signal honor of providing three out of the first five men home, are justly entitled to the special glory of claiming the actual winner.

On the day following the great race shortly before four the Queen arrived, attended by Princess Victoria and the Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden, and, after the breathless series of world's records already recorded, "See the Conquering Hero" was played by the Grenadiers' band, and to a drum and fife march the long line of gold medallists walked slowly along the track into the presence of the Queen. In front of the Royal box a red-carpeted platform had been built on which her Majesty took her stand by the side of the table on which were placed the gold medals in square red leather cases, with the title of the event and "Olympic Games Winner, London, 1908," inscribed upon them in gilt lettering.

"Dorando"

Suddenly, as the Queen was taking the medals from Lord Desborough and handing them to the winners, there was a great shout of "Dorando," and the man by whose name the Marathon race of 1908 will always be remembered came out from the gangway under the track by himself, till he was joined by an Italian admiral bearing the national flag. It was a strange and moving contrast to the scene of the previous day. This little Italian confectioner, 24 hours ago a pitiable, tottering, agonized wreck, looking like an old man on the brink of the grave, but now a quiet, self-possessed, sturdy young man, was the hero of the whole assembly as he made his way to the tail-end of the procession of prize-winners, and the shouts and cheers and cries of applause and sympathy were renewed again and again when it came to his turn to climb up the broad red-carpeted steps, placed almost exactly where he had fallen for the last time at the end of his gallant struggle, and receive from the hands of England's Queen the beautiful cup, her own personal gift, with which her woman's heart had prompted her to mark the sympathy which she felt for his pluck and his disappointment.



DORANDO
THE ITALIAN
MAKES HIS
LAST EFFORT



a mighty shout went up as the Union Jack for the first time in the day fluttered at the mast-head, quickly followed by another as the Swedish flag announced that Sweden had won the high-diving. And then comes the long-expected finish.

"Clear the Course"

"Clear the course for the Marathon race," comes the announcement through the megaphone. A policeman is waiting at one of the gangways on the further side of the ground. There is a continual clamor of tens of thousands of people talking and shouting. The photographers are kneeling on the grass at the edge of the track waiting for whoever it may be. Most probably Hefferon, who at 21 miles is still leading, followed by Dorando. There is an indescribable thrill of excitement in the air. The judges are clustered round the tape in front of the Royal Box.

The people in the top seats at the north-east corner of the Stadium have turned round to look over Wormwood-scrubs. Twenty-four miles, and still the same two leaders. The pace must have slackened. Five o'clock. They ought to be here. The sound of a rocket! Another! Suddenly at the top of the far-off stand they begin to clap; but it is a false alarm. It is a wonderful moment. All these thousands of people waiting to see one man drag his tired legs over the 200 yards of the track at the end of a 26-mile run—the crowning moment of these great Olympic Games. Suddenly a boom, and then another, and then a pause. Every one is very quiet now. There is a subdued hum which swells into a roar as the timekeepers, in white motor-coats, hurry on to the ground. Silence! Let the megaphone speak. The runners are in sight, South Africa and Italy leading, a mile from home. And then cheers and counter-cheers, and bang goes a rocket close at hand, followed by a rush of officials from the Stadium to the course outside.

The Finish

And at last he comes. A tired man, dazed, bewildered, hardly conscious, in red shorts and white vest, his hair white with dust, staggers on to the track. It is Dorando, the Italian. He looks about him, hardly knowing where he is. Just the knowledge that somehow, by some desperate resolve of determination, he must get round that 200 yards to the tape of the finish keeps him on his feet. Fifty yards, and it cannot even do that. He falls on the track, gets up, staggers on a few yards and falls again, and yet again; and then he reaches the

the remaining miles he was passed by Dorando, who struggled into the Stadium first, practically in a state of collapse, and by J. J. Hayes (U.S.A.), to whom the race has been awarded.

The Scene in the Stadium

The first news of the race at the Stadium came just before 3 o'clock, when it was announced that the leaders at the end of the first mile were an Englishman and a Canadian, W. T. Clarke and A. Burn. Next we heard that the race had been started by the Princess of Wales, and shortly afterwards that the leaders after four miles were T. Jack, 40 yards ahead, J. Price, and A. Duncan, all three Englishmen. A few weeks ago Price did a wonderful run of 25 miles from Coventry to West Bromwich in 2 hours 34 minutes, which is within about 3 minutes of the track record for the distance. At the ninth mile-post he was still one of the first three, the others being C. Hefferon, of South Africa, and another Englishman, F. Lord, who was leading. At the twelfth mile these three were still ahead, with Price in front.

While the runners were toiling Stadium-wards on their long, hot journey, frequent rounds of applause kept bursting from the audience as they watched the pole-jumpers flinging themselves over the bar the height of two tall men from the ground at one end of the course, the high divers shooting gracefully through the air in the centre, and the wrestlers struggling on the mat at the other. But these were only interludes. Even the international teams for the 1,600 metres relay race, who turned out at about a quarter-past four, could not banish the thought of those five-and-fifty runners working their way at record-breaking pace along the hot and dusty roads. Yet when the English, Canadian, and American sprinters were dashing round the course at top speed, the efforts of each fresh runner growing fainter as he got nearer to his appointed goal, the crowd was roused to a louder display of enthusiasm than had yet been heard, and the American victory was very well received.

Meanwhile there was time to think about the time which Price had taken to do the first 12 miles—1 hour 3 minutes 10 seconds. It sounded incredibly fast, a shade over 5 mins. 15 secs. a mile. Not apparently too fast for Hefferon, who was leading at the 18th mile, and again at the 19th, followed by Dorando

country houses which were passed seemed to be out to see the sport, while, where there were cross-roads, the motor-cars and carriages drawn up presented quite a picturesque spectacle. The whole countryside had turned out from the oldest to the youngest, and the school children, many of whom were waving flags, were most vociferous in their applause. After about seven miles Duncan was walking, and it was disappointing to find one of Great Britain's champions in trouble so early in the race; but there was a long way to go and anything might happen.

Uxbridge to Harrow

At Uxbridge, as had been expected, there was a dense crowd, but one was soon out again on to the open land known as Uxbridge-common. The intense heat, with the sun beating down, was very much felt here, and it was a relief to get into the more shady roads near Ickenham and Ruislip, where the scene was more or less a reproduction of that between Slough and Uxbridge. The gaps between the runners were beginning to widen appreciably. Near Ickenham Lord seemed to be in some trouble and he gave way to Price, and Hefferon (South Africa) went into second place; Longboat was some way behind, but was going steadily. At last Hefferon got in front. At this time he was running beautifully and seemed quite fresh, and before Harrow was reached he had established a long lead, with Longboat, Appleby (United Kingdom), and Dorando, who had been going most gamely, behind him.

Harrow to the Stadium

Nearing Harrow, where, of course, as at Eton, the school turned out in large numbers, the excitement seemed to increase, and for the rest of the course there was a large crowd nearly the whole way. Before Harrow was passed—the road, of course, skirted round the famous hill to Sudbury and Wembley, but there was one rather nasty bit to climb—Longboat was walking. He was second, in front of Dorando, and twice as the latter got near to him he went away at a run; but Dorando eventually got past. And so we had Hefferon with his long lead and Dorando going well in his wake. There were constant questions shouted as our car passed: "What of Longboat?" "Who's third?" etc. Between Sudbury and Harlesden Hefferon kept his lead, but Dorando was creeping up to him, and the last time we passed him, before reaching Harlesden he looked in a sorry plight. And so it proved; for in

"Play the Game for the Game's Sake," Says Roberts



LORD ROBERTS, Ottawa's most distinguished guest, showed himself in two distinct phases when he received the mayor and aldermen of the city and the veterans of the wars now residing in the Capital, says the Ottawa Journal. In reply to the address of the Civic Corporation the Field Marshal made a statesmanlike speech which was weighted with sensible comment and sound advice. To the veterans he was a genial comrade, chatting with every man in line and asking how he was doing on his return to civil life. It was no wonder that the veterans gave him three cheers and a Canadian "whisper" when his inspection of their ranks was over, and cheered him again when he left the room.

In his reply to the civic address, Lord Roberts spoke of the desirability of early training in military affairs and of the duty of every citizen to prepare himself so that he might be able to take his part in the defence of the Empire. He also praised the love of rifle shooting he had noticed in Canada. His most striking comment, however, was that on athletics, when he warned the youth of Canada that they must play the game for the game's sake, and said in effect that athletics were no good unless they learned to lose without squealing and to win without bragging.

The members of the council met at the city hall at 2.30 and were driven down to Government House in cabs. Those in attendance were Mayor Scott, who wore his golden chain of office, Controllers Hopewell, Davidson and Champagne, Aldermen Boudreault, Slinn, Wilson, Farmer, Gauthier, Lapierre, Farrow, Little, Cunningham, Davis, Foran, Rosenthal and Brown. They were accompanied by City Clerk Henderson. When they arrived at Rideau Hall they were ushered into one of the large reception rooms, where were drawn up in four rows 121 veterans, who had gone down by special car. The civic deputation was taken to the head of the hall and presently Lord Roberts came in, accompanied by Captain Hon. Hugh Dawney, his aide-de-camp. Captain Newton, A.D.C., was also present. As soon as the little big man reached the dais, Mayor Scott read to him the civic address. In his reply Lord Roberts said:

"I am most grateful to you, Mr. Mayor,

for the extremely kind address with which you have welcomed me to Ottawa, the Capital city of the Dominion of Canada.

"I can assure you I am deeply sensible of the friendly, indeed I think I may say affectionate reception I have met with ever since I landed on Canadian soil, and only wish I could find words to express in adequate terms all I feel.

"My visit to Canada fulfils a wish I have cherished ever since I had the honor of commanding Canadian troops in South Africa. I was again reminded of that honor when I had the privilege a few days ago, of leading two Canadian regiments before the Prince of Wales, at the review held by His Royal Highness on the historic Plains of Abraham. Let me say here what satisfaction it gave me to witness the soldierly bearing of the splendid body of troops assembled on that occasion, and how proud I was at being able to take part in such a striking demonstration of Canada's growing military strength.

"From all that I heard and read of Canada, I had formed great expectations of what the country would be like, but these have been more than realized. No country that I know of has such a magnificent approach as Canada has in the St. Lawrence, the noble river which ensures to Montreal such a great commercial future. No other country has such a vast extent of unoccupied land only waiting to be taken up by people of grit and fibre to show its marvelous fertility.

Ottawa's Stately Buildings

"I have been captivated by the glorious scenery of the St. Lawrence, and the simple picturesqueness of Quebec. I have been equally impressed by the imposing buildings and streets of Montreal, and by the stately parliament houses of Ottawa, with their quite unique position on the banks of the Ottawa river.

"It is with deep regret and disappointment that I have given up my proposed visit to Toronto, that great centre of thinking and active interest in imperial affairs. I shall never forget the enthusiasm which prevailed in that city and throughout the country at a critical time in the South African war, and which did much to make England feel that in an emergency she could rely on the support of the Empire.

"I trust, however, that this is only a pleasure deferred, and that at no distant date I may be able to avail myself of the hospitality that has been so freely and kindly offered to me, not only in Toronto, but throughout your great West.

"Even the little I have seen satisfies me that the resources of Canada are practically boundless, and that in the ordinary course of development it must inevitably become one of the important countries of the world.

Duties of Citizenship

"May I be excused if I venture to remind those whom I have today the honor of addressing, that, as Canada grows in wealth and prosperity, her responsibilities will assuredly increase, and may I express my earnest hope that, as time goes on, her rulers and people will be fully alive to the necessity of making adequate arrangements to meet those responsibilities.

"Believe me, it is not unnecessary to say this. Nations have often forgotten this need in times of great material prosperity. If we look back on past history, and history is our surest guide, we shall find that the downfall of all great nations, from Phoenicia to the Netherlands, was brought about by their failing in this essential duty. Flourishing and prosperous as these nations were, they fell an easy prey to those who had coveted their riches, because they had neglected to take the most ordinary precautions, and refused to undergo the personal sacrifices that were needed to ensure the security of their valuable possessions.

Be Ready to Fight

"In my judgment it is absolutely essential, even at the present day, for the safety and welfare of a nation, that the whole male population should be prepared to take their share in its defence in times of danger.

"The training should, I think, commence with the boys, and be systematically carried out between the ages of 10 and 18.

"I am delighted to learn from Sir Frederick Borden, the minister of militia, that a beginning of such a system has already been made in Nova Scotia, and I trust that this example will speedily be followed by all the other provinces, for I am convinced that the results of such training—the habits of order, obedience, and punctuality that the boys will be taught

—will be of the greatest use to them in all the occupations of civil life.

"I believe myself that the advantages of such a training would be so manifest that public opinion would soon reach the point where it would demand that all able-bodied men on attaining the age of 18, should complete their training and so fit themselves to take a part in the defence of their country, should their services ever be needed. This would be an easy matter and interfere very little with their civil avocations after the thorough training they had undergone in boyhood, and the discipline and self-control that would thus be inculcated would be of inestimable value, whatever the individual's career might be.

Play the Game Fairly

"There is another point about which I would like to say a word. I notice that your young people take great interest in athletics. I am a firm believer in their value, if carried out in a true spirit, and in moderation. But I hope that young Canadians will always remember that in athletics, as in all the relations of life, they must play the game in the truest sense of that term. They must play for the sake of the game, preferring to lose it fairly, rather than to win it unfairly. They must be ready not to grudge their opponents every fair advantage, and they must be prepared to lose with good temper and to win without boasting.

Lord Roberts' Hobby

"I am greatly pleased to learn that rifle-shooting is making rapid strides here, and that large numbers of rifle clubs have been formed within the last few years. They cannot be too strongly encouraged. It has been a great satisfaction to me to find that your rifle range here in Ottawa is second only in my judgment, to that of Bisley.

"Canada, as I have said, has many special advantages. One of the greatest of these, I am inclined to think, is the stern winter that follows your warm summer, and the beautiful autumn about which so much has been written. The very rigor of the winter ensures that Canadians shall have the strength of a northern race, and attract to this country the hardiest people of the old world.

"Then the business energy and high sense of honor which characterize the British, and

the courtesy and refinement for which the French are so famous—qualities which have done much to make these two nations great and prosperous—are the natural heritage of the people of Canada, and so long as Canada continues to cultivate these qualities she is bound to become not only a great country, but to take a leading part in the future of the British Empire.

Talked to Veterans

Mayor Scott then presented the controllers and aldermen to Lord Roberts, who told them again how delighted he was to meet them, and then turned to the welcome task of receiving the veterans, who had been standing at attention listening with evident interest to his speech.

Major Winter, president of the South African Veterans' Association, told the field marshal in a few words of the purpose of the veterans, and also had to answer a few questions as to the campaigns he had been through. He modestly told of Egypt, the Northwest rebellion and South Africa, and then presented the veterans. The officers with the veterans were Lt.-Col. Hurdman, Lt.-Col. Rogers, Lt.-Col. Biggar, Majors H. A. Banet, D.S.O., E. W. B. Morrison, D.S.O., C. F. Winter, Woodside, W. P. Lawless, D. A. Whitton, M. D., Capt. Rev. E. H. Capp and Capt. C. F. Hamilton.

Lord Roberts did not pass a single man in the ranks without a word of comradeship or of inquiry as to his affairs. Among them were about 25 who had served under Lord Roberts in India. One man had served under Roberts when the field marshal was a lieutenant in the Royal Irish regiment. Another had five campaign medals on his breast. Lord Roberts was kindly and courteous with each, whether the old soldier carried a silk hat or a cloth cap and when the inspection was over he told them of the pleasure it was to come across an old soldier, especially when he was leading an active and busy life, a life of sobriety, and was doing well, setting an example to others and showing what a soldier could do on his return to civil life.

Lord Roberts was afterwards photographed with the city council and also with the veterans. Then the city council gave him three cheers and a "tiger," and the interesting affair was over.

Canadian Shipbuilding



CORRESPONDENT of the London Times writes: The only shipyards at present in Canada are those on the Great Lakes. There are four of them. Two are at Toronto, one is at Collingwood, and the fourth is at Bridgeburg on the Niagara river. For two-and-a-half years—ever since the Tariff Commission made its inquiries in the winter of 1905-6—the companies owning these four yards have been expecting two concessions from the Dominion Government. They were practically promised tonnage bounties on new work by the Tariff Commission; and at the sittings of the Commission they urged that the Dominion Government should follow the example of the United States Government and impose tariff duties on repairs to ships. At the general revision of the Dominion Tariff in November, 1906, and again when the Budget was introduced in the 1908 session of Parliament, neither of these concessions to the shipbuilding industry was made. The agitation for both, however, was continued in and out of Parliament; and of late most stress has been laid on the case for a protective duty on repairs made in American shipyards.

The Ontario shipbuilders appealed for support to the boards of trade of cities on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts; and in support of their case they made the statement that in 1907 Canadian owners of steamers in the trade on the Great Lakes spent half a million dollars on repairs to their vessels in American shipyards. A counter movement was started by the Dominion Marine Association, in which the owners of Canadian Lake vessels are organized. In support of this movement there was a meeting of the association at Toronto in March last, at which it was declared that if the change which the shipyard companies were asking should be made in the Dominion Tariff it would work hardship to owners of Canadian steamers on the Lakes, because as yet there are not adequate facilities at Canadian lake ports for making extensive repairs. So far as concerns large steel vessels which need overhauling in dry dock the statement at the Toronto meeting is correct; for only one of the Canadian Lake yards—that at Collingwood on Georgian Bay—has a dry dock in which the newer and larger vessels now engaged in the passenger and freight services can be handled. The Government at Ottawa, however, is committed by its promises, and by a recent order-in-council excluding non-British vessels from the coal trade between Nova Scotia and St. Lawrence ports, to the protection of both Canadian shipbuilding and Canadian shipping; and at the end of June Parliament so amended the Tariff Act of 1906 as to impose a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem on repairs, and also a duty on new equipment for Canadian vessels.

"The expenses of repairs made in a foreign country upon a vessel intended to be employed, or which is thereafter employed, in the coasting trade of Canada," reads the new clause, "shall, on the arrival of such vessel in any port of Canada, if arriving within one year

after such repairs have been made, or equipment purchased, be liable to payment of duty on the cost thereof at the rate of 25 per cent ad valorem on the expense of the repairs, and on the equipment at the same rate of duty as if the articles were imported into Canada in the ordinary course." Foreign in this instance means only the United States; and in the main the amendment to the law will affect only Canadian vessels on the Great Lakes. There is a large dry dock at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and there have been no instances in which Canadian vessels in the Maritime Province coasting trade have been taken to Boston or New York for repairs; although Norwegian steamers, which henceforward are to be excluded from the Canadian coasting trade, have sometimes at the end of the season of the St. Lawrence coal trade been taken to New York for repairs. The United States duty on repairs is 50 per cent, but were there no duty Ontario Lake yards would have little opportunity of competing for repair work on American lake steamers against the larger American yards at Buffalo, Cleveland, Lorain, Detroit, and Chicago.

At the same time that this new clause imposing a duty on repairs was inserted in the Dominion Tariff an order-in-council was passed at Ottawa excluding non-British vessels from the coasting trade on the Pacific. Hitherto American vessels had carried Canadian goods in bond between United States Pacific Coast ports and Canadian Pacific Coast ports; but after August 1, this business of carrying goods in bond from the terminals of the American transcontinental railways to Canadian ports will be handled exclusively by vessels which are on either the Canadian or the British register.

These concessions to the shipbuilding and the shipping industries, coupled with the order-in-council which excludes non-British vessels from the coal trade of the Maritime Provinces, have stimulated anew the movement for Dominion bounties to shipbuilders, and for the building in Canada of all vessels needed by the Dominion Government. As part of this agitation there have recently been questions in the House of Commons with a view to ascertaining how much Government money has in recent years been spent on additions to the fleets of the Departments of Marine and Fisheries and other State Departments at Ottawa, and what proportion of the total sum has gone to Canadian and to English and Scotch shipyards. The return made in answer to these questions covered the period from 1900 to June, 1908; and it showed that in these seven and a-half years the Government had acquired thirty-four vessels. Nine of the vessels, representing an expenditure of \$1,279,260, were built for the Government in English and Scotch yards. The other twenty-five, representing an expenditure of \$2,167,500, were built in Canada. Sixteen of these, including four drdeges which cost from \$95,000 to \$501,400, were built at Sorel, on the St. Lawrence, in the Province of Quebec,

where the Department of Marine and Fisheries has a yard, and also a dry dock. Most of the other vessels included in the Canada list were built at the Ontario yards. In addition to this total of thirty-four vessels, which are either Canadian or British built, the Government bought the Arctic from the German Government for \$75,000, and also bought the Bayfield for \$50,000 in Canada. Where the Bayfield was built was not stated in the Parliamentary return. The return also shows that a lighthouse tender for service in Georgian Bay on Lake Huron is now building at the Swan and Hunter yard on the Tyne; and that advertisements have been published calling for bids for the building of a cruiser for patrol service on the Pacific coast.

Early in the movement in the present session of Parliament for encouragement for Canadian steel shipyards, its supporters on the Opposition side of the Commons appealed to the Government to restrict bids for Government vessels of all descriptions to Canadian yards; and the object of the questions which elicited the foregoing particulars was to make public how much money the Government is spending on vessels which are not built in Canada. If the Government were to confine tenders for steel vessels of any considerable size to Canadian shipbuilders there could be little competition; for, as has been stated earlier in this article, there are only four well-equipped shipyards in Canada—all in Ontario—and two of these are owned by the same Company.

THE LAND OF THE FREE

"There's eight nations represented in this ward of ours," said Mr. Halloran to his wife on his return from a political meeting. He began to count them off on his fingers.

"There's Irish, Frinch, Eyetallians, Poles, Germans, Roosians, Greeks an'—"

Mr. Halloran stopped, and began again: "There's Irish, Frinch, Eyetallians, Poles, Germans, Roosians, Greeks—an' ain't it queer I disremember the other wan? There's Irish, Frinch—"

"Maybe 'twas Americans," suggested Mrs. Halloran.

"Sure, that's it," said her husband, "I couldn't think."

The Right Rev. the Moderator of the Church of Scotland (Dr. Theodore Marshall), preaching in St. Columba's, Point street, S. W., on Sunday morning referred to the conference, and said there was one question which, at the present moment, every branch of the Christian Church, at any rate in Britain and the colonies, was forced to ask. Was there to be no real union, no real co-operation among the several churches of the Reformation? Christian men were tired of what they thought needless division. An opportunity to take the lead was given to the Conference of Bishops now assembled, such as, he believed, had never before been given, it might be would never again be given. No one desired to see hasty action, but surely they all wished to see something practical said and done.—The Times.

The Quebec Medals



IN the long and extensive series of medals, in gold, silver and bronze, struck in this country to commemorate important events in English history, none exceeds in interest at the present moment, when the celebration at Quebec are so prominently before the public, the medal issued in celebration of the surrender of that historical Canadian city on September 13, 1759 says the London Times. This medal was executed in silver and bronze by Thomas Pingo—an Italian who came to England in or about 1745, and was appointed assistant engraver to the Mint—under the direction of the Society for Promoting Arts and Commerce. On the front of the medal, which it may be noted in passing is somewhat rare, is a figure of Britannia, with the name of the commander of the British Fleet, Sir Charles Saunders, inscribed under the trident, and that of Wolfe under the standard. On the back is a figure of Victory, with conventional attributes, in the act of crowning a trophy of captured French arms, below which is a seated captive. The medal is inscribed, "Quebec taken, MDCCCLIX."

The second medal connected with the same historical event is that struck immediately after the death of General Wolfe, whose portrait fills the obverse. A monument-crowned with a laurel wreath, its base appropriately inscribed "Pro Patria," and erected amidst a large group of arms and standards, forms the suitable device on the reverse of the medal. It is also engraved with a Latin inscription signifying "Slain in the moment of victory," and the date. It was produced jointly by Isaac Gosset, a descendant of a French Huguenot family, and the inventor of a composition of wax in which he modelled portraits of members of the Royal Family of England and many prominent persons of the time, and by the medallist John Kirk a pupil of Dassier. The medal, unlike that executed by Pingo, is fairly common.

The capture of Montreal by General Amherst, September 8, 1766, is commemorated by Pingo's medal now rare, which was issued by the Society for Promoting Arts and Commerce. The chief design on the front is a seated female figure, representing Montreal, wearing a mournful expression, at the foot of a pine tree, the latter being symbolical of Canada, as is the eagle perched upon a rock behind the figure. The trophy composed of a French shield and Indian arms completes the devices on the front of the medal. On the back is a figure reclining and leaning upon the prow of a ship, representing the river-god St. Lawrence; a beaver, in the act of walking over his legs, indicating the river; and a British standard, inscribed Amherst, showing that the country was then in the possession of Britain.

The conquest of Canada is further commemorated by the medal, also executed by Pingo, and issued at the expense of the same society, under the direction of Thomas Hollis,

of "Memoirs" fame. This has a bust of George II. on one side, and a female figure symbolical of Canada, with other symbols of the country, a pine tree and beaver, on the other side. It may be observed, in conclusion, that many of the designs on the English medals of this time were arranged by Pingo's friend, the well-known painter and restorer of the Rubens ceiling at Whitehall, Cipriani, in the manner of the types of Roman coins.

A medal now very rare and much sought after by collectors, was issued immediately before or after the death of George II. in commemoration of the successes of the last three years of his reign, and among the names inscribed thereon are Quebec and Montreal. Quebec and Niagara (the fort captured by General Johnson) also appear on the medal struck in celebration of the successes of 1759.

A brief reference must not be omitted to the interesting silver and bronze medal, issued by the French Government in 1690 as a memorial of the "attack on Quebec" in October, 1690, when the small-pox compelled the withdrawal of the English troops before the actual attack was made. This medal, which was executed by the Paris medallist, Jean Manger, depicts on the obverse a bust of Louis XIV., and on the reverse a symbolical figure of Quebec seated on a rock, surrounded by the captured standards of England, with emblems of Canada. The Latin inscriptions signify, "France victorious in the New World," and "Quebec delivered, 1690."

LENGTHY LINEAGE

"In Leaves from the Note-books of Lady Dorothy Nevill," recently edited by Lady Dorothy's son, Mr. Ralph Nevill, there is an amusing story of an old Peer whose considerable family pride was agreeably tempered with humor.

One day he was surprised to be told by his sister that she had conceived a great affection for a well-known, although somewhat eccentric, man of science, who, although generally esteemed, was of very humble Semitic origin.

Not quite determined as to what course of action he should take, he sent for the prospective bridegroom with the intention of talking matters over. After some conversation he said:

"And now, sir, I should like to know something about your family."

"I think," replied the other, "that it will be sufficient to say that I am of the descent of the illustrious blood of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob."

"Oh," said the Peer, "of course our family has nothing to compare with that. If my sister really likes you you had better take her."

He—Would you like to take a spin with me on the bridge path?

She—Church or park?—Yonkers Statesman.

Bryan Prepares to Put Up Vigorous Fight

At San Francisco the other day Judge Alton B. Parker and ex-District Attorney De Lancey Nicoll, of New York, were the recipients of a Democratic welcome at Walton's Pavilion on Golden Gate avenue. The house was well filled with an audience that displayed by applause its friendly feelings toward the defeated Democratic candidate of 1904 and his friend, who made a reputation for himself by his prosecution of "Jake" Sharp and the band of hoodlums who were detected in their efforts to steal the so-called Broadway railroad franchise.

The hall had been decorated with the national colors for the occasion, and a band of music was in attendance to render enlivening airs throughout the evening between the bursts of oratory. On the platform were many of the veterans of the local Democracy, who were enthusiastic in joining in the applause which was bestowed upon the speakers, and which broke loose when the name of the Democratic standard bearer, William J. Bryan, was mentioned. Parker and McNicoll made the main speeches of the evening, and they devoted the greater part of their talking time to eulogizing the beauties of the State of California as to scenery and climate as they had enjoyed it in an automobile trip from Los Angeles to this city, and to denouncing the principles of the Republican party and the methods of the Roosevelt administration.

Only once was the name of Bryan mentioned in the speech of each, and at the name the audience broke into wild cheers. Judge Parker, who spoke for an hour and a half, did not arrive at Bryan's name until near the end of his remarks, and then, while the audience cheered and the band played "Rally Round the Flag," the banner of the California delegation to the Denver convention, which had been held in reserve, was carried down the aisle and placed in a conspicuous position on the platform.

Judge Parker was introduced by Mayor Taylor, the chairman of the evening, as the man who had, as the Democratic standard-bearer, gone down to dignified defeat in 1904 uncomplainingly, but who was now to the fore as a private in the ranks to do his best in behalf of the Democratic party and to place its nominee in the Presidential chair.

After the cheers had subsided Judge Parker said that it had been the pleasure of his life to see the beauties of the great State of California, of which he had read so much, and to meet her hospitable people. He referred to both Taft and Bryan as men of integrity and honor and as scholars and gentlemen. There were other considerations however, he said, which were to be taken into consideration in the coming election by every citizen. The main one was the condition of the country, owing to the suffering of the people, from which the people had been compelled to suffer from the advantages that had been gained by corporate interests and the men of wealth, the millionaires from Pittsburgh, New York and other places.

They were conditions that had been fostered and which had grown under Republican rule. The administration of the affairs of the country was, under that rule, drifting farther and farther away from the ideals that had been set out and the rules laid down by the fathers of the Republic.

Judge Parker denounced the protective tariff that had been fathered by the growth of the country had been robbed for the protection of the millionaires, the speaker contended that more real damage had been done the country by the loss of principle and the destruction of character. Sharp, shrewd men had seized the opportunities offered to get control of the public utilities of the land, and others had made the statutes so that it was possible for them to do so.

The speaker took occasion to score the Republican party for the manner in which it had always accepted campaign contributions from the corporations. The law fixing a fine of \$5,000 upon offenders was inadequate. There was only one way to punish offenders and that was to put them in jail.

"This will not happen if Taft is elected," said the speaker. "The Republican Congress will not allow it. But if Mr. Bryan is elected—and then the cheering commenced and the banner appeared at the belated mention of Bryan's name."

"If Bryan is elected," continued Parker, "we also hope to have a Democratic Congress." (Cheers.) He prophesied that with such a combination the evils of the country would soon end.

De Lancey Nicoll was well received. He spoke in humorous strain of his travels through the State, compared San Francisco with New York, and eulogized the climate and scenery of the State. He denounced the present Administration for being responsible for the bad condition of the country, and ridiculed Roosevelt's policies as embracing everything that the imagination of man could conjure up. In conclusion Nicoll said that while the Democrats of the East had not always been in accord with those of the West as to platforms and candidates, they were now standing shoulder to shoulder, with all differences buried. He then mentioned Bryan's name, at which there was more cheering.

Ex-Mayor James D. Phelan spoke for about ten minutes, and the meeting adjourned.

On William J. Bryan's attention being called to the latest statement of James W. Van Cleave, president of the Manufacturers' Association, in which Van Cleave for the sec-

ond time within a month sets forth reasons why the business men of the country should not vote for the Democratic candidates, he would not enter into any lengthy statement regarding the matter, but he charged Van Cleave with shifting the discussion to other channels instead of defending what he before said.

"Van Cleave issued a statement appealing to business men to defeat the Democratic ticket on account of the labor planks," said Bryan. "I replied to his appeal. Instead of defending what he said before, he now attempts to shift the discussion to other questions. It will not be necessary to answer now what he says. I

that there is not a vestige of truth in the pretense that any act of Congress or any ruling of any federal court ever forbade a labor union to organize, to ask such wages from employers as the union saw fit to ask, or to make any terms of employment which would be agreeable to both parties."

Van Cleave then asks: "Does not Bryan, as a lawyer and a public man, know that his platform charges are false?"

Van Cleave tells Bryan that the National Association of Manufacturers, like the Courts, has always recognized the rights of the unions to get any terms from employers by amicable agreement, but that the association has always

ful banker for the benefit of the banker who is dishonest and reckless? Can he not see that this scheme would remove all the safeguards which our present laws have raised up against plungers and grafters who have worked their way into the control of many of our banks; that it would immediately and immensely increase the number of such bankers and that it would wreck our whole financial system? Is not Bryan aware that his wildcat banking scheme of 1908 would bring chaos and ruin to the country even quicker and in larger measure than his silver debasement of the currency of 1896 and 1900 would have brought it?"

the committee on credentials and the delegates, as they were the ones who decided the Pennsylvania contest."

A few days ago at Chicago conferences looking to the perfection of detailed plans for the campaign in the Middle West were held by Chairman Norman E. Mack and prominent Democrats.

Former Governor Alexander Dockey and Congressman Champ Clark of Missouri brought to Chairman Mack hopeful predictions of Democratic success in their state. Congressman Clark said:

"Since the Denver convention I have been traveling continuously in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Ohio and Illinois, and find that the drift is undoubtedly toward William J. Bryan. Missouri will give Bryan 40,000 plurality and the Democrats will elect fifteen out of sixteen congressmen and a Democratic legislature which will select a successor to Senator William J. Stone, and also the state ticket from governor down."

A fight to swing the Northwestern states into the Democratic column is being outlined by the Democratic national committee, and Chairman Mack is contemplating a trip to the West to rally the leaders of the party along the Pacific Coast to vigorous action. Reports received at Democratic headquarters indicate, the leaders say, that Montana and other states in the mountain region are forming a promising battleground for the Democrats.

John H. Atwood, head of the speakers' bureau, said that he would be prepared to send many well-known speakers into the western territory to wage a lively campaign in every debatable district.

Chairman Mack expects to make his western trip late in September.

COLONIAL FRUIT SHOW

The Royal Horticultural Society's autumn show of colonial-grown fruit and vegetables will be held on November 26th and 27th next, in the Royal Horticultural Hall, Vincent square, Westminster, London, where the president and council hope for a large show of fruits worthy and representative of those British colonies whose fruits are in season at that time of year, and more especially from the West Indies, Canada, British Columbia and Nova Scotia. During the past few years the November colonial show has been highly successful, and a complete justification of the encouragement so long extended by the society to our colonial fruit industry.

Ever since its foundation in 1804 the society has endeavored to assist the fruit growing resources of British colonies, and to foster their interests in every way. It was the R.H.S. which first sent out the original cuttings and grafts from which the majority of the trees now growing in our Empire all over the world are descended. In the early part of the middle of last century the society propagated wine grapes and other fruits, such as apples, pears and plums, by tens of thousands for gratuitous distribution in the then young colonies, and having thus laid the foundation of the material, it now endeavors, by means of exhibitions to bring the fruits themselves before the public at home, and to indicate the Empire's resourcefulness in fruit and vegetable products, as well as their good qualities, and so to demonstrate the feasibility of the different parts of the Empire mutually to supply not only the home, but their own various markets with an ample supply of fruit and vegetables without the assistance of the foreigner.

The council, who award the medals of the society, after the recommendations of competent and disinterested judges, are particularly anxious to encourage fruit growers. Exhibits may be shown either through the agency of the agents-general in London, or by the shippers, or by the growers themselves. If desired, produce may be sent direct to the society, and it will be stored in the cellars at Vincent square (not cold storage) and staged by the society's officials, but the society cannot undertake to re-pack and return any exhibits. No entrance fee or charge for space is made.

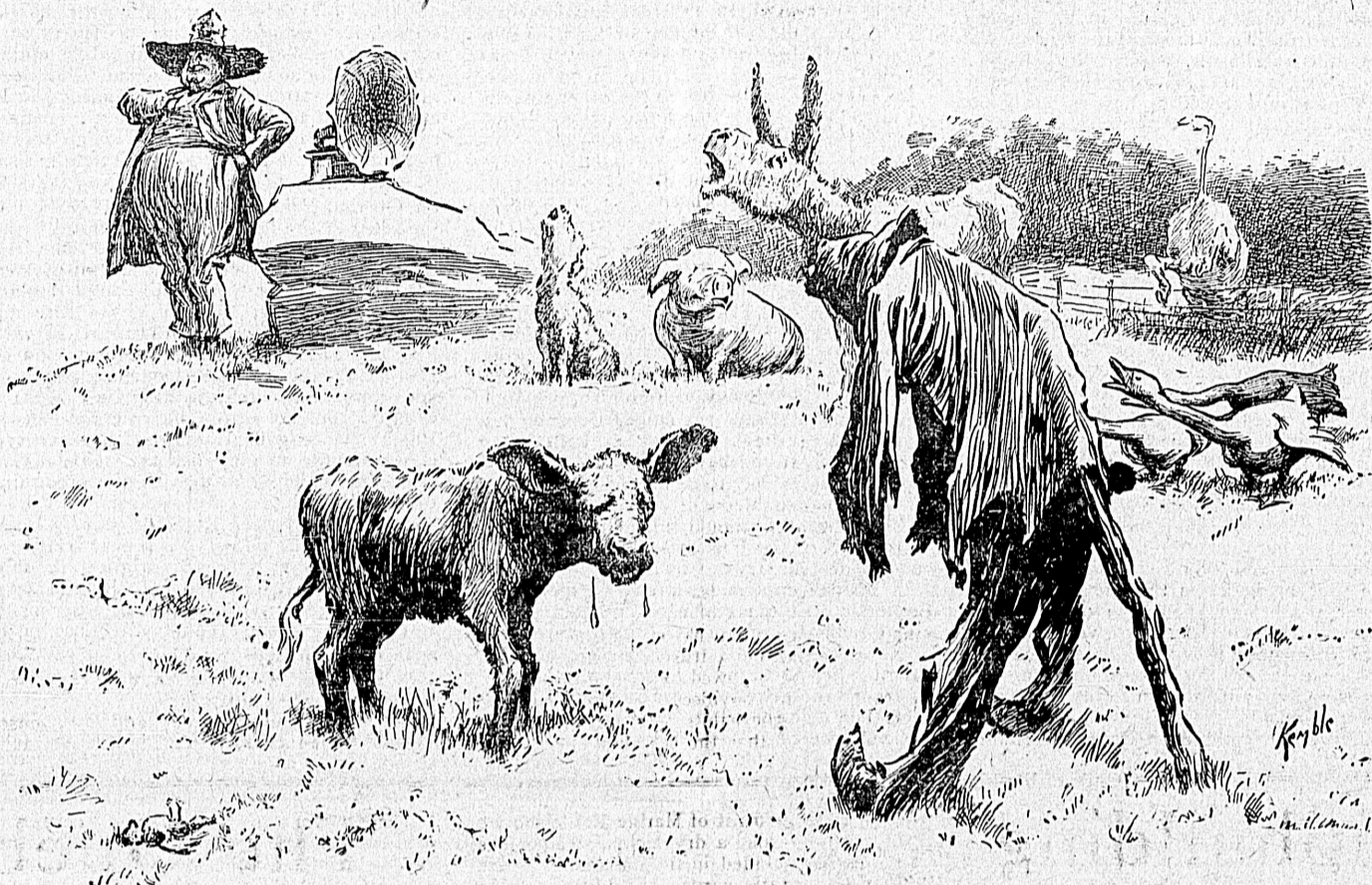
The London Press always display a very favorable interest in these shows, and their reports are details, enumerating the successes gained.

May I ask for your support at the forthcoming show in November next. I shall be happy to send you a schedule, and any further information you may wish for.

Mr. W. Wilks, Vincent square, Westminster, S. W., is secretary of the R.H.S.

A man having extensive mining claims in the gold-field region tells of a lucky "strike" that proved to be of such promise that a goodly sized camp immediately sprang up around it. The two principal mine owners were, respectively, an Irishman and a Jew; and as a compliment to these leading citizens the camp decided to leave to them the bestowal of a suitable name upon the new community.

There followed many conferences between the two, none of which resulted in an agreement. The Irishman stood out for a name that should suggest his native isle, while the Jew was just as insistent, on his part, for a name that should be suggestive of the chosen people. This deadlock continued so long that the rest of the camp grew restless, and finally insisted that there should be a compromise. So the new camp was called "Tipperusalem."



THEIR MASTER'S VOICE

"Old Dr. Bryan has inaugurated a campaign of phonograph records of his speeches. He is now testing them at his Nebraska farm."—Daily Paper

shall during the present month discuss the questions which he lays special emphasis upon—the tariff question at Des Moines and the guaranty of bank deposits at Topeka."

Van Cleave's latest statement, which was issued at St. Louis, follows:

"The falsity of the insinuation in the Denver platform that labor unions are outlawed is shown by the fact that their members continue in their regular employments on every working day in the year in every town in the United States. Every member of the Lincoln Typographical Union, at whose banquet he was a guest, on the evening of his formal notification of nomination, could have told Bryan

opposed intimidation and violence which, he says, have sometimes been practiced by some unions.

"Does he personally favor the legalization of the boycott?" Van Cleave asks, and he adds that the country is interested in getting a plain, direct answer from Bryan on this point and in getting it just as quickly as he can give it.

Speaking of the guaranty fund which the Denver platform urges for the payment of depositors of insolvent national banks, Van Cleave asks:

"Does not Bryan know that this vicious provision would penalize the honest and care-

Bryan's notice was directed to a telegram referring to a sensational story printed in Pittsburgh to the effect that the followers of the Democratic National Committee James S. Kerr had promised the Democratic candidate \$200,000 as a campaign contribution for his influence in ousting Col. Jas. M. Guffy, who for many years was the Democratic national committeeman from Pennsylvania, but that Kerr had not kept his part of the alleged promise.

"I never heard of any such offer or agreement," Bryan declared, "and I don't believe there is any truth in the report. But the proper persons to consult would be members of

Rev. Dr. Horton on Church and War

THE REV. DR. HORTON presided at an afternoon sitting of the Universal Peace Congress, when the first subject for discussion was "The Practical Work of the Churches." The Chairman, in opening, said that every intelligent person who had thought about it would encourage arbitration, but at present, and unfortunately for many centuries, the Christian Church had been only too well content to be on a level with the thought of the world, and had not been eager to be in advance of the general public morality on the subject of peace. They remembered that the Church had often used war to promote her objects. Today it was quite certain that no Church would ever dream of repeating the absurdities of the Crusades, or the greater absurdities of the Albigensian crusade against heresy. But the Church still allowed war; the Church still, in a sense, blessed war, and adopted an attitude on the subject which did not discourage her members from taking part in war or from serving in the Army or in the Navy. The practical question, therefore, which conferences like that had to face was, "What is the duty of the Church in leading the world on the subject of war?" The Church would, perhaps, do well at the outset of a conference like that to confess that she had not for many centuries attempted in any definite way to lead, but had only been too content to follow. Did Christianity forbid war absolutely? Did the doctrine of non-resistance, which was taught in the Sermon on the Mount, apply to international relations? Should the Christian refuse to serve in the Army and in the Navy? The question they had to face was whether the Church consciously or unconsciously had made a fatal compromise, whether she had allowed the spirit of the world to conquer her upon that most important political question. Was it really her function to bring in the reign of peace by standing aloof from war? When he looked at the Christian

Church in its purity, he said that it should speak out with no uncertain sound on this subject. She had built upon the charter of the Sermon on the Mount. She was committed to ideals which were not immediately to be realized, but which she was perpetually to hold. It was her duty to declare these ideals in no unflinching accents, and, above all, it was her duty never to compromise with the spirit of the world, however plausible that spirit might be. And if that were the function of the Church, he could not help feeling that it was her duty in her corporate capacity, and through the mouthpieces which she chose to express her thought, to declare fully and frankly that war was unchristian, a survival merely of the natural man and of the older order, and that she should entirely withdraw her sanction from war and in making provision for war. She should have the courage to say that as a Church she disapproved of great armaments as much as she disapproved of fighting, and that she believed it was the function of a Christian State, whenever it became really Christian, to act on the mighty principle of peace and love which could conciliate the world, not by being prepared for war, but by frankly not being prepared, and by making it plain that as a country she had decided to suffer rather than to fight or even to contemplate fighting. The Church should have the courage to forbid what was going on in Europe today—the useless, stupid contest in the preparations for war, the piling up of war material, and the preparation of the manhood of the world for fighting. They did not expect Governments to take that action, but they did expect the Church to do it. They could not ask the German Emperor to make that declaration to Europe. But they could ask any one who dared to speak in the name of Jesus Christ to make that declaration, and in His strength and for His sake leave the consequences to Him. As a Church and as Christians it seemed to him that they should

insist on the principle of peace with the same certainty and on the same grounds that they insisted on the principle of not resisting injury. They might be charged with cowardice and with a want of patriotism. It might be that he would be denounced for what he was then saying. But for his part he did not shrink from that denunciation. Let all the world denounce, but let the principle stand—that Jesus really was against war. Let them raise their voices in confidence in the name of Him whom they called the Prince of Peace, but whose high authority they had sometimes used to justify and glorify the profession of the soldier and the preparation for fighting. (Cheers.)

DRESSING A PRIVATE PRINCESS

Paris recently discovered how much it costs to provide sartorial adornment for a Russian princess when Vincent Florio, one of the most noted of Italian millionaires, was called before a civil court by a well-known dressmaker in the Place Vendome and presented with a bill for \$87,000 for clothes the princess had worn during three seasons. Florio admitted that he owed the dressmaker money, but declined to pay such an exorbitant bill, the details of which were made public in the court room.

There were several ball gowns, the cheapest of which was down for \$400, the prices of the others ranging as high as \$1,000. Stockings were set down at \$50 a pair, a parasol at \$100, and even some buttons of the time of Marie Antoinette were charged at \$400.

The princess during three years was given carte blanche to buy as she chose at this shop, but Florio confessed himself amazed at the size of the bill when it was sent to him. The judge decided that the claim of the dressmaker was exorbitant and knocked off one-fifth of the bill or \$18,000.

THE NAVAL ANNUAL REVIEWED



THE London Times thus reviews The Naval Annual for 1908, edited by T. A. Brassey:

The "Naval Annual" for the current year is an unusually interesting volume of a series which has now reached the 22nd year of its publication, and vindicated by its excellence no less than by its seniority the premier position it enjoys in naval literature of its kind. We need not dwell at length on what may be called the "common form" of its structure—that is, the chapters and tabular matter, which, duly corrected and brought up to date, reappear in much the same form in each succeeding issue—except to say, with a few reservations, that they appear to have been compiled with the care and accuracy which have long made the "Naval Annual" a work of reference indispensable to all students of naval affairs. Moreover, two chapters which belong properly to this department of the "Annual" will be cordially welcomed by all judicious readers. "The subject of Engineering," says the editor, "which has not been reviewed since the untimely death of Mr. Dunell, has been dealt with by Mr. Richardson." We have only to add that it is dealt with in masterly fashion in one of the most interesting and informing chapters in the volume, entitled "Experience with Marine Turbines." Again, in last year's issue of the "Annual" the usual chapter on "Armor and Ordnance" was omitted, to the great regret of all serious students. It has now been restored to its place, and Captain Robinson, who undertakes it, gives not only a lucid summary of what is known concerning recent progress in the manufacture of ordnance, projectiles, propellants, and armor plates, but also a very instructive survey of the resources of the private manufacturers of the country for the supply of warlike material. Captain Robinson has had many difficulties to contend with. The Admiralty have been abnormally reticent about these matters of late years, and their example has been in large measure followed by, if not imposed upon, private manufacturers who undertake Government work. Nevertheless, the chapter is a very interesting one in spite of some shortcomings. As examples of the latter, we may instance some of the diagrams, which are reduced to so small a scale as to render many of the details quite unintelligible, and the explanatory letterpress altogether illegible. For all practical purposes these diagrams are quite exasperatingly useless. Again, in certain details of firing the calibres of the projectiles employed are sometimes omitted al-

together or else given indiscriminately, some in millimetre measurements and others in inches. Nevertheless, the chapter is in substance both welcome and informing.

We have spoken of the reticence of the Admiralty, and this has had its effect in other parts of the volume. It is the subject of some caustic remarks by the editor, who acknowledges in his preface that "one of the chief features in the present number . . . is the uncertainty of the particulars given regarding many ships under construction." His explanation is that the Admiralty are to blame, and that their example has been followed by other Governments. "It is certain," he complains, "that, whether through the agency of the secret services or by other means, information as regards new designs is placed in the hands of all those from whom there would be an advantage in concealing it, while the Parliaments and taxpayers who have to provide the money are kept in ignorance." There is much force in this complaint, and we have often advanced it ourselves. Official secrecy is, in our judgment, often carried to absurd lengths, and even to the verge of constitutional propriety. But there is, perhaps, another side to the question, and in justice to the Admiralty it should not be entirely overlooked. To give details of design might often be misleading and conducive to ill-informed criticism unless the disclosure of the details were accompanied by an exhaustive exposition of the grounds on which they were adopted. Yet there may be excellent and even paramount reasons for reticence in this latter respect. The difficulty is to draw the line between saying too much and saying too little, and though our sympathies are in the main with Mr. Brassey in this matter, we should hesitate to adopt his rather querulous tone about it. We think, too, that he might have avoided the "uncertainty" of which he complains by giving no details which are not certified by official authority. It is true that he indicates the uncertainty in its proper place throughout the volume, but a frank confession of ignorance, where exact official information is not attainable, would perhaps be more worthy of a publication which enjoys so high a reputation for accuracy as the "Naval Annual."

There are, apart from these uncertainties, some deviations from accuracy here and there, as is almost inevitable in a work of the kind; but the critic is disarmed by the editor's plea that no one is more conscious than he that in such a mass of figures and details there must be errors, in spite of all the care and trouble

taken to ensure accuracy. One serious inaccuracy must, however, be noted, because, as it is repeated from last year, it might otherwise become stereotyped. In the diagram of the Dreadnought the armored belt is given as 11 in. in thickness tapering to 4 in. at the bow and 6 in. at the stern. These latter figures are reversed, the actual thicknesses being 6 in. at the bow and 4 in. at the stern. At the same time, there is no indication that the upper portion of the armor extending over some portion of the side from the armored deck up to the main deck is nowhere more than 8 in. in thickness. This year, too, a note is appended to the diagram to the effect that in the Bellerophon, Temeraire, and Superb "the foremost of the two after turrets is raised to obtain stern fire." We do not know where this information comes from, but a mere inspection of the two ships now completing in the dockyards, would have shown it to be incorrect. The turret in question is on the same level as the other turret.

We pass to those portions of the volume which do not belong to its common form. Official secrecy has now, very unwisely in our judgment, been extended by the Admiralty to British naval manoeuvres, and there is no chapter on the subject in this volume, since not only were the manoeuvres of the autumn conducted in profound secrecy, but the Admiralty have withheld all official comment on them. But Mr. Leyland gives a very useful, though not very detailed, account of "foreign manoeuvres," especially French and Italian, and incidentally in connection with the former describes the exhaustive trials to which the much vaunted tactics of Admiral Fournier were subjected in the Mediterranean with the result that, as tested by practical experience, the whole system led to a hopeless breakdown. The same capable and well informed writer also contributes an instructive chapter on "The Personnel of the French Navy," and the well-known Italian writer who signs himself "Jack La Bolina," contributes a short paper, which savors a little of reclame, on "Naval and Maritime Industries in Italy." But the three chapters which will attract and repay special attention are those by Sir Frederick Pollock, a new and most welcome contributor to the Annual, on "The Second Peace Conference and Naval Interests;" by Sir Cyprian Bridge, on "The oldest and most valued contributors, on "The Share of the Fleet in the Defence of the Empire," and an anonymous one on "The Armored Cruiser Question." Sir Frederick Pollock's chapter is an admirable one, well-informed, temperate, judicial, and not unduly pessim-

istic. We all know that the second Peace Conference achieved very few definite results, and those of comparative significance; but Sir Frederick Pollock is too well versed in International law and its history to be discouraged by results which were for the most part merely negative. "War, nevertheless, does tend to become less probable," he says in conclusion. "There has now been unbroken peace in western and central Europe for more than a generation; in spite of disputes and ambitions which, under the conditions of the 18th or the early 19th century, would have been amply capable of producing a general European war." There is no ground for pessimism, therefore, in the comparative failure of the Second Conference—Great Powers do not solemnly debate questions of peace and war for four months on end if they are yearning to fly at each other's throats—though anything like optimism would be equally out of place. To debate many things and decide next to nothing looks at first sight like a hollow mockery. Yet the readiness to debate is a gain which former generations would have thought it vain to seek.

No man is better qualified than Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge to write on "The Share of the Fleet in the Defence of the Empire," whether from an historical point of view or from that of a naval officer of wide Imperial experience. His paper is full of sound thinking and pregnant instruction, conveyed with that lucidity of exposition which students of naval literature have long learnt to expect from his pen. It is a homily on the true meaning of "the command of the sea" and its relation to the naval defence of the outlying parts of the Empire. The gallant admiral has some very shrewd advice to give to those Colonial Governments which, like that of the Australian Commonwealth, are prone to insist on the importance of localized naval defence. "Localized defence," as he says, "is a near relation of passive defence. It owes its origin to the same sentiment—namely, a belief in the efficacy of staying where you are instead of carrying the war into the enemy's country." That, he insists, is not the best way, nor is it even a good way, in which a colony may take its share in the naval defence of the Empire. Nor does he approve of money contributions to the maintenance of the Fleet. There are, as he points out, other ways in which every transmarine possession of the Crown can lend a hand towards perfecting the efficiency of the Fleet: "Sea-power does not consist entirely of men-of-war. There must be docks, refitting establishments, magazines, and depots of

stores. Ports which men-of-war must visit at least occasionally in war for repair or replenishment of supplies will have to be made secure against the assaults which it has been said that a hastily raiding enemy, notwithstanding our general control of the communications, might find a chance of making. Moderate fixed fortifications are all the passive defence that would be needed; but good and active troops must be available. If all these are not provided by the part of the Empire in which the necessary naval bases lie, they will have to be provided by the mother country. If the former provides them the latter will be spared the expense of doing so, and spared expense with no loss of dignity, and with far less risk of friction and inconvenience than if her taxpayers' pockets had been nominally spared to the extent of a trifling and reluctantly paid money contribution."

That is sound doctrine, and very opportune in these days.

The last article we have to mention, that on "The Armored Cruiser Question," is anonymous. We might be tempted to conjecture that it emanated from the vigorous pen of "Barfleure," if the employment of that distinguished officer on active service did not preclude the attribution. At any rate, it represents what may be called the "Barfleure" school of thought—a school which represents the Admiralty and all its recent works as dominated by "the doctrine of the preponderating importance of material in war." From this point of view the paper is vigorously written, and advances many considerations which are by no means to be lightly set aside. But there is an assumption of superiority about it and a certain tone of acid polemic which would perhaps be more imposing if the writer had not chosen to remain anonymous. He appears to be able to find no use for the armored cruiser, especially of the large armored cruiser—so-called—of the Minotaur and Invincible types. On that point we may leave him to settle accounts with Lord Brassey, who, in a brief and suggestive introduction to the volume, roundly declares that "all cruisers built for the Navy should be armored vessels." To follow his arguments in detail would carry us too far. But, inasmuch as he professes to be unable to find any strategic or tactical use for the Invincible, we would invite him to consider whether a squadron of such vessels might not come in very handy for such services as Nelson contemplated at Trafalgar when he proposed to form "an advanced squadron of eight of the fastest sailing two-decked ships."

How to Finance the Navy



CORRESPONDENT of the London Times writes: Every one knows that the Navy Estimates must be very largely increased next year. No one puts the required increase at less than three millions, and even five millions is no extravagant estimate. Moreover it is practically certain that this increase must be maintained for several years to come. Where is the money to come from? Clearly it must come out of the pockets of the taxpayers. There is no other source from which it can come in the long run, for a loan or a raid upon the sinking fund is only a way of disguising and distributing the burden, not of escaping it.

I have a solution to offer for this very important and very urgent problem. Why do we in this country specially require a supreme Navy? First, by taking advantage of our insular position we want by means of the Navy to make it extremely difficult and, if it may be, impossible for any enemy to invade us. As he must come over the sea, we want to "impeach" him in overwhelming force. Secondly, as our very existence depends on the immunity of our vast maritime commerce from serious interruption on the seas, we want a supreme Navy—an unassailable supremacy at sea—for the purpose of securing that immunity. All this is elementary. No one can dispute it. No one does dispute it. I need not here discuss the question about which there is and has been much dispute, whether a navy alone can or cannot prevent invasion. I can afford, for the sake of my argument, to leave that question entirely an open one, because, even if it be held that a navy alone cannot prevent invasion, it is certain that only a navy can secure that immunity of our maritime commerce from interruption in time of war which is necessary to our continued existence as a nation. Any army equal to all the armies of all the world could not secure that indispensable immunity, if there were a hostile navy in being strong enough to overthrow our supremacy at sea. Thus, apart from the question of invasion altogether, our command of the sea must be absolute and inviolable, under penalty of our maritime commerce being interrupted and of our national means of subsistence being thereby destroyed.

For the command of the sea means nothing more nor anything less than the effective control of maritime communications. If, by virtue of our effective control of maritime communications, we make it impossible for the enemy to get at our maritime commerce in time of war, that commerce will, for all practical purposes, be as safe in time of war as it is in time of peace. Our supplies will reach us from overseas with no serious interruption, and we shall, at any rate, not be starved into submission. In other words, our maritime

commerce and its security in time of war is the final cause, as the schoolmen would say, of our need for unassailable supremacy at sea. It matters not one jot from this point of view whether a navy alone can or cannot prevent the invasion of these islands. It is certain that a navy, and a navy alone, can insure us against that intolerable national destitution which would ensue from the interruption of our maritime commerce. This is what gives its supreme significance and import to the conclusion of the Committee on war risks of shipping to the effect that "the maintenance of a powerful navy" is the best and only satisfactory guarantee against the war risks of shipping, and maritime trade.

Now, if the maintenance of a navy, powerful enough to ensure our unassailable supremacy at sea is to give to our shipping and maritime trade the incomparable advantage of a sure guarantee against war risks, is it not equitable that our shipping and maritime trade, being the immediate beneficiaries of this guarantee, should directly contribute in no small measure to the cost involved? We are all beneficiaries indirectly, no doubt, and for that reason we all contribute, and must contribute, through the taxes we pay, towards the cost of maintaining our unassailable supremacy at sea. But surely shipping and maritime trade, being the immediate and direct beneficiaries, might fairly be required to contribute directly. The imports to and exports from the United Kingdom amounted in value to over £1,000,000,000 sterling in 1906. A tax of only 1 per cent, levied on this amount and earmarked for the use of the navy would relieve the navy estimates by no less than £10,000,000 annually. Besides this, there is the value of the shipping employed to be considered, and the whole of the coasting trade between different ports in the United Kingdom, which is, I suppose, not included in the general returns of imports and exports. If all these subsidiary items were taken into account, it would probably be found that a tax of considerable less than 1 per cent would meet all the requirements of the case.

In what particular form such a tax should be levied is a question for financial experts to consider, not for me. The thing is not to tax this or that commodity *ex nomine*, but to require shipping and maritime trade to pay a reasonable premium on the insurance against war risks which an all-powerful navy alone can afford. A special *ad valorem* stamp on bills of lading and on policies of marine insurance might, for all I know, serve the purpose, but I do not pretend to be so far conversant with fiscal methods and procedure as to be justified in making specific suggestions on this point. I dare say I shall be told that any such tax as I have suggested would be highly prejudicial to the interests affected. All taxes are prejudicial

to the interests affected in direct proportion to their magnitude. I never heard of a tax that any one liked paying, and it very seldom happens that a new tax is proposed without someone at once being found to maintain that it will be oppressive, if not ruinous, to the interests affected. It so happens, however, that the interests affected in this case are those of every man, woman and child in the United Kingdom, and nothing could be so ruinous to those interests as the failure of the Navy in time of war to protect our commerce afloat. That would spell ruin—instant, absolute, and irretrievable ruin. I am not suggesting that the cost of averting such an appalling catastrophe should fall exclusively on our shipping and maritime trade. The tax I suggest would probably affect the price of nearly all commodities, so that a great portion of the burden—surely no very crushing one—would ultimately be borne by the community at large and by each individual of it in proportion to his consumption of the commodities affected. That is to my mind its chief recommendation. It would, in the long run, distribute over the whole community the chief part of the cost of placing our naval supremacy beyond the reach of assault, while such residual portion of it as was not so distributed would properly and equitably fall to be defrayed by those classes of the community—the shipowners and maritime traders—to whom the security of sea transit is as the very breath of their nostrils.

BUTTERFLIES STOP MACHINES

English naturalists are greatly interested in the reports, coming from widely separated places, of the remarkable swarms of insects this year.

Florence, Italy, witnessed an unusual swarm of butterflies in July, New York in the same month had a brief plague of moths, and both in France and in England the year has been exceptionally prolific in insects.

Now the dreaded locusts have appeared in Algeria, where they are causing great damage. Bohemia has been invaded by great swarms of butterflies. In one district, given up to the cultivation of cabbage, the fields were white as with snow, and after each passing swarm the leaves were found covered with the oval eggs of the insects. On a single leaf as many as twenty nests, each containing probably a thousand eggs, were found.

In some districts the crops are entirely lost. At Oelsnitz the butterflies flew in the open windows of an embroidery factory in such numbers that the machines became stopped.

Milliner's Assistant—That feather, madam, makes you look ten years younger.

Antique Lady—Then I'll take the hat. But I think, perhaps, a second feather might make it even more becoming.—Punch.

The British Army Airship



SPECIAL correspondent of the London Times writes under date of Farnborough, July 23rd:

At a quarter past ten today the British Army airship made a brief reappearance outside the huge shed at Farnborough, where, since the unfortunate wrecking of her rigging at the Crystal Palace in a high wind last September, she has remained hidden from public view.

During the intervening time Colonel Capper, R.E., and his staff, aided by Col. J. B. Templer (expert advising engineer to the War Office) have effected various changes in the appearance and rig of the Nulli Secundus, most of which alterations have been prompted by the valuable experience gained during her previous ascents, and evolved by study, discussion, and experiments upon the Aeorstat inside her dock or shed.

Sundry premature and totally inaccurate descriptions of the new airship have recently been published, which only go to prove how faithfully Colonel Capper and every one of his assistants have preserved the strict secrecy on the subject which was imposed upon them by the War Office authorities.

This is no new envelope such has been described, with a cubical capacity double that of the former one and of much greater length and smaller diameter, but the original Nulli Secundus herself, the sausage-shaped gas-bag absolutely unaltered in size or shape, disguised from casual recognition of her identity, however, by being made to look very much like a yacht in dry-dock. This change has been effected by fixing a silk hull to the gas-bag about one-third up, which comes down on each side to a straight keel, and is also closed together at the stern and bow, thus hiding the entire rigging or framework from view. Beneath the centre of the keel the car will be suspended, with engine and propellers presumably in the same position as before, and seats for the pilot or steersman and the engineer in charge of the machinery. At the stern end of the ship is a large tail-piece or horizontal rudder, and there are two twin vertical six-sided rudders below it.

On each "quarter" (to use an ordinary nautical term) is another fin or horizontal plane, and, apparently, right forward on the bow another large plane or horizontal rudder will be attached, from what I could discern at a distance of about 30 yards.

The two vertical rudders are of course for altering the airship's course, and the area of their surfaces looks to me slightly less than that of the large six-sided rudder formerly employed. The bow-plane will, apparently, be in substitution for the two box kites which used to be on each side of the old rigging "forward," and, in conjunction with the tail-piece or hori-

zontal stern rudder, will doubtless counteract "pitching," and, by being inclined upwards or downwards, cause the vessel to ascend or descend. The horizontal fins on each quarter will, I imagine, keep the ship on a level keel and minimize any rolling tendency. The propellers, as far as could be seen on Tuesday, will appear a few feet above the car on each side, and are belt-driven, double-bladed, and about 8 ft. in diameter from tip to tip of the blades.

Looking at the new rig with a sailor's eye, I have no hesitation in prophesying that the reconstructed Nulli Secundus will now be a far handier craft to navigate than she was formerly. If this proves to be the case, then all that remains to ensure her success (in the light of development in dirigible balloons) is the trustworthiness of her engines. Last year a very light type of Antoinette motor was adopted, and, if a similar engine is now to be employed, one can only hope that trustworthiness and horsepower have not been sacrificed in too great a degree in order to save as much weight as possible. Aeronauts of experience are unanimous in their opinion that the crux of aerial navigation is the obtaining of an efficient engine or motor, and, if this has not already been accomplished, it doubtless only needs continued experiment and perseverance to accomplish it.

The object of bringing the Nulli Secundus out of her shed this morning was to enable the overhead steel wire hawser running through the roof of the building to be removed, and so afford more air-space for the air-ship to be raised sufficiently high for her car and engines to be satisfactorily attached.

What will the Congressman with a rural constituency do now? is the question that Mr. Burbank and his school of disturbers of nature will shortly be called upon to solve. At present, according to a correspondent of The Boston Herald, the matter is a perplexing one. Two representatives—one from Iowa, the other from Massachusetts—met in the corridor, and the following conversation took place:

"I received this morning one of the funniest letters that ever appeared in my mail since I left the Bench," said the Iowan.

"Tell me about it," said the man from the Bay State.

"Well," continued the other, "a constituent wrote me that he understood the Department of Agriculture had developed a seedless tomato, which, to his mind, ought to be a mighty good thing. He wanted to raise some of them right away."

"Well," rejoined the Iowan, "he said he wished I would send him some of the seeds by return mail."